

6/30 03H

Schulwitz, Paul

From: Schultz, James
Sent: Tuesday, June 29, 2004 3:23 PM
To: Schulwitz, Paul
Subject: score over length search 10/016,149

Hi Paul,

I need a score over length nucleotide sequence search against nucleobases 703 to 992 of SEQ ID NO:3 in the above entitled case. I need the lower and upper limits to be 8 and 50, respectively, I need any hits that are above 65% complementarity, and please transfer as many hits into the excel program as possible. If possible, please search the interference databases as well.

Thanks,
Doug Schultz

James Douglas Schultz, PhD

AU 1635 (Biotechnology)

Patent Examiner

United States Patent and Trademark Office

(Office) REM 2D18

(Mail) REM 2C18

(571) 272-0763

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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: July 12, 2004, 10:22:28 ; Search time 3 Seconds
(without alignments)
4.029 Million cell updates/sec

Title: us-10-016-149-3
Perfect score: 290
Sequence: 1 tccaggaggtcccaggagag.....taaattcgtgtatgggtat 290

Scoring table: IDENTITY NUC
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 1203 seqs, 20842 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 2406

Minimum DB seq length: 8
Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 1225 summaries

Database : rgedb.*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Match	Length	ID	Description
C 1	24	8.3	24	1	BD088100
C 2	24	8.3	24	1	AB067851
C 3	20	6.9	20	1	BD088099
C 4	20	6.9	20	1	AB067850
C 5	17.2	5.9	24	1	AR204040
C 6	16.8	5.8	25	1	BD263156
C 7	16.8	5.8	25	1	AX027049
C 8	16.6	5.7	23	1	AX666494
C 9	16.4	5.7	20	1	A98535
C 10	16.4	5.7	20	1	BD080757
C 11	16.4	5.7	24	1	AR084530
C 12	16	5.5	24	1	A71628
C 13	16	5.5	24	1	AX292077
C 14	16	5.5	24	1	BD008613
C 15	15.8	5.4	22	1	AX487549
C 16	15.6	5.4	24	1	AX118091
C 17	15.4	5.3	17	1	AX531607
C 18	15.4	5.3	19	1	AR294437
C 19	15.4	5.3	19	1	AX328605
C 20	15.4	5.3	19	1	BD132170
C 21	15.4	5.3	20	1	AR315394
C 22	15.2	5.2	20	1	AX293310
C 23	15.2	5.2	20	1	BD089860
C 24	15.2	5.2	21	1	AR067053
C 25	15.2	5.2	21	1	BD200639
C 26	15.2	5.2	21	1	AR137914
C 27	15.2	5.2	23	1	AR105873
C 28	15.2	5.2	23	1	BD080020
C 29	15	5.2	20	1	AX643093
C 30	15	5.2	20	1	BD183181
C 31	15	5.2	23	1	AR217117
C 32	15	5.2	23	1	AX797912
C 33	15	5.2	23	1	BD094663

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C 35	14.8	5.1	18	1	AR041219
C 36	14.8	5.1	18	1	AR042362
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C 44	14.8	5.1	20	1	AX201535
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C 103	13.6	4.7	20	1	AR104770
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C 105	13.6	4.7	20	1	AR123254
C 106	13.6	4.7	20	1	AR129661

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C 259	12.6	4.3	19	1	AX588005	ACCESSION:AX588005	332	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR324975	ACCESSION:AR324975
C 260	12.6	4.3	19	1	BD023324	ACCESSION:BD023324	333	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR328065	ACCESSION:AR328065
C 261	12.6	4.3	19	1	BD061183	ACCESSION:BD061183	C 334	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR328075	ACCESSION:AR328075
C 262	12.6	4.3	19	1	BD089310	ACCESSION:BD089310	335	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR329270	ACCESSION:AR329270
C 263	12.6	4.3	19	1	BD188519	ACCESSION:BD188519	336	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR363926	ACCESSION:AR363926
C 264	12.4	4.3	15	1	AR041947	ACCESSION:AR041947	337	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR369047	ACCESSION:AR369047
C 265	12.4	4.3	15	1	AR041948	ACCESSION:AR041948	C 338	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR398437	ACCESSION:AR398437
C 266	12.4	4.3	15	1	AR130732	ACCESSION:AR130732	C 339	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR408828	ACCESSION:AR408828
C 267	12.4	4.3	15	1	AR370354	ACCESSION:AR370354	340	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR434003	ACCESSION:AR434003
C 268	12.4	4.3	15	1	AX637431	ACCESSION:AX637431	C 341	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR434004	ACCESSION:AR434004
C 269	12.4	4.3	15	1	AX637432	ACCESSION:AX637432	C 342	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX099951	ACCESSION:AX099951
C 270	12.4	4.3	16	1	AR150616	ACCESSION:AR150616	C 343	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX133964	ACCESSION:AX133964
C 271	12.4	4.3	16	1	AX371296	ACCESSION:AX371296	344	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX214570	ACCESSION:AX214570
C 272	12.4	4.3	16	1	AX370480	ACCESSION:AX370480	C 345	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX215695	ACCESSION:AX215695
C 273	12.4	4.3	17	1	BD198664	ACCESSION:BD198664	C 346	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX217022	ACCESSION:AX217022
C 274	12.4	4.3	17	1	AR001349	ACCESSION:AR001349	C 347	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX217175	ACCESSION:AX217175
C 275	12.4	4.3	17	1	AR057479	ACCESSION:AR057479	C 348	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX227687	ACCESSION:AX227687
C 276	12.4	4.3	17	1	AR057569	ACCESSION:AR057569	349	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX267014	ACCESSION:AX267014
C 277	12.4	4.3	17	1	AR057851	ACCESSION:AR057851	350	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX474888	ACCESSION:AX474888
C 278	12.4	4.3	17	1	AR115237	ACCESSION:AR115237	C 351	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX475307	ACCESSION:AX475307
C 279	12.4	4.3	17	1	AR115327	ACCESSION:AR115327	C 352	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX475339	ACCESSION:AX475339
C 280	12.4	4.3	17	1	AR115409	ACCESSION:AR115409	C 353	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX499148	ACCESSION:AX499148
C 281	12.4	4.3	17	1	BD241108	ACCESSION:BD241108	354	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX500262	ACCESSION:AX500262
C 282	12.4	4.3	17	1	I32829	ACCESSION:I32829	C 355	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX527146	ACCESSION:AX527146
C 283	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX045194	ACCESSION:AX045194	C 356	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX530536	ACCESSION:AX530536
C 284	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX226658	ACCESSION:AX226658	357	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX531205	ACCESSION:AX531205
C 285	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX226659	ACCESSION:AX226659	C 358	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX531208	ACCESSION:AX531208
C 286	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX227534	ACCESSION:AX227534	C 359	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX531518	ACCESSION:AX531518
C 287	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX227689	ACCESSION:AX227689	360	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX531603	ACCESSION:AX531603
C 288	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX531604	ACCESSION:AX531604	361	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX532378	ACCESSION:AX532378
C 289	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX531610	ACCESSION:AX531610	362	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX532379	ACCESSION:AX532379
C 290	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX634507	ACCESSION:AX634507	C 363	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX532416	ACCESSION:AX532416
C 291	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX634589	ACCESSION:AX634589	C 364	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX555685	ACCESSION:AX555685
C 292	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX634752	ACCESSION:AX634752	C 365	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX634501	ACCESSION:AX634501
C 293	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX725761	ACCESSION:AX725761	C 366	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX672026	ACCESSION:AX672026
C 294	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX730275	ACCESSION:AX730275	367	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX672664	ACCESSION:AX672664
C 295	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX730886	ACCESSION:AX730886	368	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX687513	ACCESSION:AX687513
C 296	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX734714	ACCESSION:AX734714	C 369	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX687771	ACCESSION:AX687771
C 297	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX735633	ACCESSION:AX735633	C 370	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX724213	ACCESSION:AX724213
C 298	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX737655	ACCESSION:AX737655	371	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX726128	ACCESSION:AX726128
C 299	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX757511	ACCESSION:AX757511	C 372	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX728257	ACCESSION:AX728257
C 300	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX758699	ACCESSION:AX758699	C 373	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX736384	ACCESSION:AX736384
C 301	12.4	4.3	17	1	AX760048	ACCESSION:AX760048	C 374	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX738195	ACCESSION:AX738195
C 302	12.4	4.3	17	1	BD008665	ACCESSION:BD008665	375	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX753897	ACCESSION:AX753897
C 303	12.4	4.3	17	1	BD008669	ACCESSION:BD008669	C 376	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX753898	ACCESSION:AX753898
C 304	12.4	4.3	17	1	BD104884	ACCESSION:BD104884	C 377	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX757321	ACCESSION:AX757321
C 305	12.4	4.3	17	1	BD202842	ACCESSION:BD202842	378	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX757586	ACCESSION:AX757586
C 306	12.4	4.3	17	1	BD202843	ACCESSION:BD202843	379	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX759333	ACCESSION:AX759333
C 307	12.4	4.3	18	1	AR130092	ACCESSION:AR130092	380	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX759717	ACCESSION:AX759717
C 308	12.4	4.3	18	1	BD250597	ACCESSION:BD250597	C 381	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX762343	ACCESSION:AX762343
C 309	12.4	4.3	18	1	AR215599	ACCESSION:AR215599	C 382	12.2	4.2	17	1	AX783340	ACCESSION:AX783340
C 310	12.4	4.3	18	1	AX229748	ACCESSION:AX229748	C 383	12.2	4.2	17	1	BD095925	ACCESSION:BD095925
C 311	12.4	4.3	18	1	AX786674	ACCESSION:AX786674	C 384	12.2	4.2	17	1	BD104499	ACCESSION:BD104499
C 312	12.4	4.3	18	1	BD088230	ACCESSION:BD088230	385	12.2	4.2	17	1	BD104751	ACCESSION:BD104751
C 313	12.4	4.3	19	1	AR066899	ACCESSION:AR066899	C 386	12.2	4.2	17	1	BD201187	ACCESSION:BD201187
C 314	12.4	4.3	19	1	BD132443	ACCESSION:BD132443	C 387	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR004600	ACCESSION:AR004600
C 315	12.2	4.2	17	1	AI2194	ACCESSION:AI2194	388	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR036682	ACCESSION:AR036682
C 316	12.2	4.2	17	1	AS9319	ACCESSION:AS9319	389	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR063241	ACCESSION:AR063241
C 317	12.2	4.2	17	1	A60699	ACCESSION:A60699	390	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR073045	ACCESSION:AR073045
C 318	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR039271	ACCESSION:AR039271	C 391	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR085586	ACCESSION:AR085586
C 319	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR046778	ACCESSION:AR046778	392	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR106910	ACCESSION:AR106910
C 320	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR057476	ACCESSION:AR057476	393	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR106980	ACCESSION:AR106980
C 321	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR115234	ACCESSION:AR115234	394	12.2	4.2	18	1	BD250596	ACCESSION:BD250596
C 322	12.2	4.2	17	1	AR255239	ACCESSION:AR255239	395	12.2	4.2	18	1	BD250658	ACCESSION:BD250658
C 323	12.2	4.2	17	1	BD256490	ACCESSION:BD256490	C 396	12.2	4.2	18	1	E07881	ACCESSION:E07881
C 324	12.2	4.2	17	1	BD256938	ACCESSION:BD256938	397	12.2	4.2	18	1	E39157	ACCESSION:E39157
C 325	12.2	4.2	17	1	I53830	ACCESSION:I53830	C 398	12.2	4.2	18	1	E39158	ACCESSION:E39158

399	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR198571	ACCESSION:AR198571	C 472	11.8	4.1	15	1	AR133224	ACCESSION:AR133224
400	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR215598	ACCESSION:AR215598	C 473	11.8	4.1	15	1	AR133225	ACCESSION:AR133225
401	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR274624	ACCESSION:AR274624	474	11.8	4.1	15	1	I61542	ACCESSION:I61542
C 402	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR274625	ACCESSION:AR274625	475	11.8	4.1	15	1	I61731	ACCESSION:I61731
403	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR281857	ACCESSION:AR281857	476	11.8	4.1	15	1	AX495997	ACCESSION:AX495997
C 404	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR293532	ACCESSION:AR293532	477	11.8	4.1	15	1	AX632963	ACCESSION:AX632963
C 405	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR295578	ACCESSION:AR295578	478	11.8	4.1	15	1	AX632965	ACCESSION:AX632965
406	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR299797	ACCESSION:AR299797	479	11.8	4.1	15	1	AX636036	ACCESSION:AX636036
407	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR303207	ACCESSION:AR303207	480	11.8	4.1	15	1	AX636225	ACCESSION:AX636225
408	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR308313	ACCESSION:AR308313	481	11.8	4.1	15	1	BD005795	ACCESSION:BD005795
409	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR344644	ACCESSION:AR344644	482	11.8	4.1	15	1	BD065688	ACCESSION:BD065688
410	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR353532	ACCESSION:AR353532	C 483	11.8	4.1	15	1	BD067028	ACCESSION:BD067028
C 411	12.2	4.2	18	1	AX111601	ACCESSION:AX111601	C 484	11.8	4.1	15	1	BD209015	ACCESSION:BD209015
412	12.2	4.2	18	1	AX111602	ACCESSION:AX111602	C 485	11.8	4.1	16	1	AR031533	ACCESSION:AR031533
C 413	12.2	4.2	18	1	AX320839	ACCESSION:AX320839	486	11.8	4.1	16	1	AR104210	ACCESSION:AR104210
C 414	12.2	4.2	18	1	AX513159	ACCESSION:AX513159	C 487	11.8	4.1	16	1	AX105633	ACCESSION:AX105633
C 415	12.2	4.2	18	1	AX599707	ACCESSION:AX599707	C 488	11.8	4.1	16	1	AX111731	ACCESSION:AX111731
416	12.2	4.2	18	1	AX661815	ACCESSION:AX661815	C 489	11.8	4.1	16	1	AX592298	ACCESSION:AX592298
417	12.2	4.2	18	1	AX697188	ACCESSION:AX697188	C 490	11.8	4.1	16	1	BD086294	ACCESSION:BD086294
418	12.2	4.2	18	1	AX774027	ACCESSION:AX774027	491	11.8	4.1	16	1	AJ588077	ACCESSION:AJ588077
419	12.2	4.2	18	1	AX799932	ACCESSION:AX799932	C 492	11.8	4.1	17	1	A34325	ACCESSION:A34325
C 420	12.2	4.2	18	1	AX822178	ACCESSION:AX822178	493	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR039269	ACCESSION:AR039269
C 421	12.2	4.2	18	1	AX825818	ACCESSION:AX825818	494	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR040081	ACCESSION:AR040081
422	12.2	4.2	18	1	BD057516	ACCESSION:BD057516	495	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR040083	ACCESSION:AR040083
423	12.2	4.2	18	1	AR029959	ACCESSION:AR029959	496	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR040085	ACCESSION:AR040085
C 424	12.2	4.1	13	1	AR030082	ACCESSION:AR030082	497	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR046920	ACCESSION:AR046920
425	12.2	4.1	15	1	AR192993	ACCESSION:AR192993	498	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR177748	ACCESSION:AR177748
426	12.2	4.1	15	1	AR326734	ACCESSION:AR326734	499	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD241521	ACCESSION:BD241521
427	12.2	4.1	15	1	AX374617	ACCESSION:AX374617	C 500	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD241540	ACCESSION:BD241540
428	12.2	4.1	15	1	BD208796	ACCESSION:BD208796	C 501	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD241541	ACCESSION:BD241541
429	12.2	4.1	17	1	BD229146	ACCESSION:BD229146	C 502	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD253914	ACCESSION:BD253914
430	12.2	4.1	17	1	BD241289	ACCESSION:BD241289	C 503	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD256491	ACCESSION:BD256491
431	12.2	4.1	17	1	AR188876	ACCESSION:AR188876	C 504	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD256492	ACCESSION:BD256492
432	12.2	4.1	17	1	AR188877	ACCESSION:AR188877	C 505	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD256939	ACCESSION:BD256939
433	12.2	4.1	17	1	AR324729	ACCESSION:AR324729	C 506	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD256940	ACCESSION:BD256940
434	12.2	4.1	17	1	AR324730	ACCESSION:AR324730	C 507	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD266234	ACCESSION:BD266234
435	12.2	4.1	17	1	AR329517	ACCESSION:AR329517	508	11.8	4.1	17	1	I53972	ACCESSION:I53972
436	12.2	4.1	17	1	AR329518	ACCESSION:AR329518	509	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR186901	ACCESSION:AR186901
437	12.2	4.1	17	1	AR329519	ACCESSION:AR329519	510	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR187114	ACCESSION:AR187114
438	12.2	4.1	17	1	AR349398	ACCESSION:AR349398	C 511	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR187125	ACCESSION:AR187125
C 439	12.2	4.1	17	1	AX215934	ACCESSION:AX215934	512	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR189999	ACCESSION:AR189999
C 440	12.2	4.1	17	1	AX216564	ACCESSION:AX216564	513	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR190000	ACCESSION:AR190000
C 441	12.2	4.1	17	1	AX227688	ACCESSION:AX227688	C 514	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR190000	ACCESSION:AR190000
C 442	12.2	4.1	17	1	AX263492	ACCESSION:AX263492	C 515	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR190293	ACCESSION:AR190293
443	12.2	4.1	17	1	AX263493	ACCESSION:AX263493	C 516	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR254036	ACCESSION:AR254036
C 444	12.2	4.1	17	1	AX324385	ACCESSION:AX324385	517	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR232532	ACCESSION:AR232532
445	12.2	4.1	17	1	AX324386	ACCESSION:AX324386	518	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR232724	ACCESSION:AR232724
446	12.2	4.1	17	1	AX728663	ACCESSION:AX728663	C 519	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR233735	ACCESSION:AR233735
447	12.2	4.1	17	1	AX729053	ACCESSION:AX729053	520	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR324976	ACCESSION:AR324976
448	12.2	4.1	17	1	AX731812	ACCESSION:AX731812	521	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR324977	ACCESSION:AR324977
449	12.2	4.1	17	1	AX734917	ACCESSION:AX734917	C 522	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR324977	ACCESSION:AR324977
C 450	12.2	4.1	17	1	BD200626	ACCESSION:BD200626	C 523	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR325246	ACCESSION:AR325246
C 451	12.2	4.1	17	1	BD200627	ACCESSION:BD200627	524	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR328065	ACCESSION:AR328065
C 452	12.2	4.1	18	1	A42510	ACCESSION:A42510	C 525	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR328077	ACCESSION:AR328077
C 453	12.2	4.1	18	1	AR078596	ACCESSION:AR078596	526	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR401695	ACCESSION:AR401695
454	12.2	4.1	18	1	AR078596	ACCESSION:AR078596	527	11.8	4.1	17	1	AR401997	ACCESSION:AR401997
C 455	12.2	4.1	18	1	I38047	ACCESSION:I38047	C 528	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX101066	ACCESSION:AX101066
C 456	12.2	4.1	18	1	I94897	ACCESSION:I94897	529	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX174976	ACCESSION:AX174976
457	12.2	4.1	18	1	AR215535	ACCESSION:AR215535	C 530	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX214615	ACCESSION:AX214615
458	12.2	4.1	18	1	AX241335	ACCESSION:AX241335	531	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX215332	ACCESSION:AX215332
459	12.2	4.1	18	1	AX708561	ACCESSION:AX708561	C 532	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX215510	ACCESSION:AX215510
C 460	12.2	4.1	18	1	BD066215	ACCESSION:BD066215	C 533	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX215511	ACCESSION:AX215511
461	11.8	4.1	15	1	A09438	ACCESSION:A09438	C 534	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX218019	ACCESSION:AX218019
462	11.8	4.1	15	1	A10641	ACCESSION:A10641	C 535	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX218229	ACCESSION:AX218229
463	11.8	4.1	15	1	A11589	ACCESSION:A11589	536	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX226728	ACCESSION:AX226728
464	11.8	4.1	15	1	A35109	ACCESSION:A35109	537	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX226729	ACCESSION:AX226729
465	11.8	4.1	15	1	A88175	ACCESSION:A88175	538	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX226743	ACCESSION:AX226743
C 466	11.8	4.1	15	1	A89515	ACCESSION:A89515	C 539	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX265744	ACCESSION:AX265744
467	11.8	4.1	15	1	A90142	ACCESSION:A90142	C 540	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX324397	ACCESSION:AX324397
468	11.8	4.1	15	1	AR055942	ACCESSION:AR055942	541	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX324398	ACCESSION:AX324398
469	11.8	4.1	15	1	AR055943	ACCESSION:AR055943	542	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX324853	ACCESSION:AX324853
470	11.8	4.1	15	1	AR113700	ACCESSION:AR113700	C 543	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX324854	ACCESSION:AX324854
471	11.8	4.1	15	1	AR113701	ACCESSION:AR113701	544	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX393394	ACCESSION:AX393394

545	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX421714	ACCESSION:AX421714	c 618	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR215600	ACCESSION:AR215600
546	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX475566	ACCESSION:AX475566	619	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR222333	ACCESSION:AR222333
547	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX475567	ACCESSION:AX475567	620	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR241452	ACCESSION:AR241452
548	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX475568	ACCESSION:AX475568	621	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR252270	ACCESSION:AR252270
549	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX493149	ACCESSION:AX493149	622	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR294154	ACCESSION:AR294154
c 550	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX493150	ACCESSION:AX493150	623	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR296156	ACCESSION:AR296156
c 551	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX500259	ACCESSION:AX500259	624	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR296704	ACCESSION:AR296704
552	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX544566	ACCESSION:AX544566	625	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR301054	ACCESSION:AR301054
553	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX544567	ACCESSION:AX544567	c 626	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR302822	ACCESSION:AR302822
554	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX544568	ACCESSION:AX544568	627	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR302823	ACCESSION:AR302823
c 555	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX671690	ACCESSION:AX671690	628	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR324085	ACCESSION:AR324085
556	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX672252	ACCESSION:AX672252	c 629	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR351536	ACCESSION:AR351536
557	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX673454	ACCESSION:AX673454	c 630	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR433444	ACCESSION:AR433444
c 558	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX673834	ACCESSION:AX673834	c 631	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX005920	ACCESSION:AX005920
559	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX674164	ACCESSION:AX674164	632	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX017246	ACCESSION:AX017246
c 560	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX687855	ACCESSION:AX687855	633	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX101051	ACCESSION:AX101051
c 561	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX687856	ACCESSION:AX687856	c 634	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX101052	ACCESSION:AX101052
c 562	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX687857	ACCESSION:AX687857	635	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX108278	ACCESSION:AX108278
c 563	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX722909	ACCESSION:AX722909	636	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX108377	ACCESSION:AX108377
c 564	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX722931	ACCESSION:AX722931	c 637	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX204860	ACCESSION:AX204860
565	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX724519	ACCESSION:AX724519	638	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX277634	ACCESSION:AX277634
566	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX726082	ACCESSION:AX726082	639	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX297626	ACCESSION:AX297626
567	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX726671	ACCESSION:AX726671	640	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX474099	ACCESSION:AX474099
c 568	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX728489	ACCESSION:AX728489	641	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX4697385	ACCESSION:AX4697385
569	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX728807	ACCESSION:AX728807	c 642	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX705446	ACCESSION:AX705446
570	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX730541	ACCESSION:AX730541	643	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX705448	ACCESSION:AX705448
571	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX730683	ACCESSION:AX730683	c 644	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX709052	ACCESSION:AX709052
c 572	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX731776	ACCESSION:AX731776	645	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX718694	ACCESSION:AX718694
c 573	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX732099	ACCESSION:AX732099	c 646	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX767874	ACCESSION:AX767874
c 574	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX732267	ACCESSION:AX732267	c 647	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX796510	ACCESSION:AX796510
c 575	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX733386	ACCESSION:AX733386	c 648	11.8	4.1	18	1	AX837872	ACCESSION:AX837872
c 576	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX735427	ACCESSION:AX735427	649	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD014818	ACCESSION:BD014818
c 577	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX737962	ACCESSION:AX737962	650	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD065517	ACCESSION:BD065517
578	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX739163	ACCESSION:AX739163	651	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD089718	ACCESSION:BD089718
579	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX739189	ACCESSION:AX739189	652	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD093666	ACCESSION:BD093666
c 580	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX750815	ACCESSION:AX750815	653	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD093667	ACCESSION:BD093667
c 581	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX750816	ACCESSION:AX750816	654	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD138466	ACCESSION:BD138466
c 582	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX750817	ACCESSION:AX750817	c 655	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD191539	ACCESSION:BD191539
c 583	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX757891	ACCESSION:AX757891	656	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD206029	ACCESSION:BD206029
c 584	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX758986	ACCESSION:AX758986	c 657	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD226615	ACCESSION:BD226615
c 585	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX759009	ACCESSION:AX759009	c 658	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD069438	ACCESSION:BD069438
586	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX759036	ACCESSION:AX759036	c 659	11.6	4.0	20	1	AR208119	ACCESSION:AR208119
587	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX760583	ACCESSION:AX760583	c 660	11.6	4.0	20	1	AR208118	ACCESSION:AR208118
c 588	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX782180	ACCESSION:AX782180	c 661	11.4	3.9	15	1	AR110866	ACCESSION:AR110866
c 589	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX782181	ACCESSION:AX782181	662	11.4	3.9	15	1	AR023476	ACCESSION:AR023476
c 590	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX782182	ACCESSION:AX782182	663	11.4	3.9	15	1	AR131437	ACCESSION:AR131437
c 591	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX783341	ACCESSION:AX783341	664	11.4	3.9	15	1	AR132774	ACCESSION:AR132774
c 592	11.8	4.1	17	1	AX783342	ACCESSION:AX783342	665	11.4	3.9	15	1	AR154243	ACCESSION:AR154243
593	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD067195	ACCESSION:BD067195	666	11.4	3.9	15	1	AR221850	ACCESSION:AR221850
594	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD067497	ACCESSION:BD067497	c 667	11.4	3.9	15	1	AR362711	ACCESSION:AR362711
595	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD198663	ACCESSION:BD198663	c 668	11.4	3.9	15	1	AR040895	ACCESSION:AR040895
596	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD199226	ACCESSION:BD199226	c 669	11.4	3.9	15	1	AX328534	ACCESSION:AX328534
597	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD199227	ACCESSION:BD199227	c 670	11.4	3.9	15	1	AX377344	ACCESSION:AX377344
c 598	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD199228	ACCESSION:BD199228	671	11.4	3.9	15	1	AX742573	ACCESSION:AX742573
c 599	11.8	4.1	17	1	BD201188	ACCESSION:BD201188	672	11.4	3.9	15	1	BD132099	ACCESSION:BD132099
600	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR89004	ACCESSION:AR89004	673	11.4	3.9	15	1	BD184426	ACCESSION:BD184426
601	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR99971	ACCESSION:AR99971	674	11.4	3.9	15	1	BD208314	ACCESSION:BD208314
c 602	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR055129	ACCESSION:AR055129	675	11.4	3.9	16	1	AR029841	ACCESSION:AR029841
c 603	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR085585	ACCESSION:AR085585	676	11.4	3.9	16	1	AR328479	ACCESSION:AR328479
c 604	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR106951	ACCESSION:AR106951	677	11.4	3.9	16	1	AX284085	ACCESSION:AX284085
605	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR122265	ACCESSION:AR122265	c 678	11.4	3.9	16	1	AX284086	ACCESSION:AX284086
606	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR131239	ACCESSION:AR131239	c 679	11.4	3.9	16	1	BD225192	ACCESSION:BD225192
c 607	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR138064	ACCESSION:AR138064	c 680	11.4	3.9	16	1	BD225194	ACCESSION:BD225194
c 608	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR175675	ACCESSION:AR175675	c 681	11.4	3.9	16	1	ATH521052	ACCESSION:ATH521052
c 609	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD232060	ACCESSION:BD232060	c 682	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX759333	ACCESSION:AX759333
610	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD244763	ACCESSION:BD244763	c 683	11.4	3.9	17	1	BD198663	ACCESSION:BD198663
c 611	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD250520	ACCESSION:BD250520	c 684	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR054649	ACCESSION:AR054649
c 612	11.8	4.1	18	1	BD250598	ACCESSION:BD250598	c 685	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR091415	ACCESSION:AR091415
c 613	11.8	4.1	18	1	E34494	ACCESSION:E34494	c 686	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR125244	ACCESSION:AR125244
c 614	11.8	4.1	18	1	I77229	ACCESSION:I77229	c 687	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR125620	ACCESSION:AR125620
615	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR187571	ACCESSION:AR187571	688	11.4	3.9	17	1	BD259360	ACCESSION:BD259360
616	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR195251	ACCESSION:AR195251	689	11.4	3.9	17	1	E08628	ACCESSION:E08628
617	11.8	4.1	18	1	AR207351	ACCESSION:AR207351	690	11.4	3.9	17	1		

691	11.4	3.9	17	1	E08629	ACCESSION:E08629	C 764	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX578615	ACCESSION:AX578615
692	11.4	3.9	17	1	E08630	ACCESSION:E08630	C 765	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX579297	ACCESSION:AX579297
693	11.4	3.9	17	1	I30320	ACCESSION:I30320	C 766	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX579298	ACCESSION:AX579298
694	11.4	3.9	17	1	I46508	ACCESSION:I46508	C 767	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX579992	ACCESSION:AX579992
695	11.4	3.9	17	1	I46519	ACCESSION:I46519	C 768	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX594108	ACCESSION:AX594108
696	11.4	3.9	17	1	I46520	ACCESSION:I46520	C 769	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX672046	ACCESSION:AX672046
697	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR186580	ACCESSION:AR186580	C 770	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX672985	ACCESSION:AX672985
698	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR189929	ACCESSION:AR189929	C 771	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX687509	ACCESSION:AX687509
699	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR189930	ACCESSION:AR189930	C 772	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX687510	ACCESSION:AX687510
700	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR192234	ACCESSION:AR192234	C 773	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX687511	ACCESSION:AX687511
701	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR286023	ACCESSION:AR286023	C 774	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX687512	ACCESSION:AX687512
702	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR286024	ACCESSION:AR286024	C 775	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX722618	ACCESSION:AX722618
703	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR286035	ACCESSION:AR286035	C 776	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX722618	ACCESSION:AX722618
704	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR286322	ACCESSION:AR286322	C 777	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX722758	ACCESSION:AX722758
705	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR232311	ACCESSION:AR232311	C 778	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX723188	ACCESSION:AX723188
706	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR324914	ACCESSION:AR324914	C 779	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX723286	ACCESSION:AX723286
707	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR324915	ACCESSION:AR324915	C 780	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX723511	ACCESSION:AX723511
708	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR326105	ACCESSION:AR326105	C 781	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX723717	ACCESSION:AX723717
709	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR326877	ACCESSION:AR326877	C 782	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX724181	ACCESSION:AX724181
710	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR327519	ACCESSION:AR327519	C 783	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX724296	ACCESSION:AX724296
711	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR327520	ACCESSION:AR327520	C 784	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX724423	ACCESSION:AX724423
712	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR327839	ACCESSION:AR327839	C 785	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX725124	ACCESSION:AX725124
713	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR327895	ACCESSION:AR327895	C 786	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX725237	ACCESSION:AX725237
714	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR328076	ACCESSION:AR328076	C 787	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX725289	ACCESSION:AX725289
715	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR398013	ACCESSION:AR398013	C 788	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX725586	ACCESSION:AX725586
716	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR398014	ACCESSION:AR398014	C 789	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX726211	ACCESSION:AX726211
717	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR398025	ACCESSION:AR398025	C 790	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX727864	ACCESSION:AX727864
718	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR398312	ACCESSION:AR398312	C 791	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX727973	ACCESSION:AX727973
719	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR401794	ACCESSION:AR401794	C 792	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX728834	ACCESSION:AX728834
720	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR401996	ACCESSION:AR401996	C 793	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX728881	ACCESSION:AX728881
721	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX214726	ACCESSION:AX214726	C 794	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX729191	ACCESSION:AX729191
722	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX214727	ACCESSION:AX214727	C 795	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX730590	ACCESSION:AX730590
723	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX214835	ACCESSION:AX214835	C 796	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX730655	ACCESSION:AX730655
724	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX215333	ACCESSION:AX215333	C 797	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX731605	ACCESSION:AX731605
725	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX215334	ACCESSION:AX215334	C 798	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX732122	ACCESSION:AX732122
726	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX215608	ACCESSION:AX215608	C 799	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX732299	ACCESSION:AX732299
727	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX215609	ACCESSION:AX215609	C 800	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX732632	ACCESSION:AX732632
728	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX215696	ACCESSION:AX215696	C 801	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX733950	ACCESSION:AX733950
729	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX215708	ACCESSION:AX215708	C 802	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX738232	ACCESSION:AX738232
730	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX216493	ACCESSION:AX216493	C 803	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX739512	ACCESSION:AX739512
731	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX216746	ACCESSION:AX216746	C 804	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX744259	ACCESSION:AX744259
732	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX217028	ACCESSION:AX217028	C 805	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX744260	ACCESSION:AX744260
733	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX217072	ACCESSION:AX217072	C 806	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX744261	ACCESSION:AX744261
734	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX217088	ACCESSION:AX217088	C 807	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX744262	ACCESSION:AX744262
735	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX227018	ACCESSION:AX227018	C 808	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX744263	ACCESSION:AX744263
736	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX266203	ACCESSION:AX266203	C 809	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX750818	ACCESSION:AX750818
737	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX266204	ACCESSION:AX266204	C 810	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX750819	ACCESSION:AX750819
738	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX266647	ACCESSION:AX266647	C 811	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX758113	ACCESSION:AX758113
739	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX266648	ACCESSION:AX266648	C 812	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX758239	ACCESSION:AX758239
740	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX422538	ACCESSION:AX422538	C 813	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX758600	ACCESSION:AX758600
741	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX422539	ACCESSION:AX422539	C 814	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX758840	ACCESSION:AX758840
742	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX422540	ACCESSION:AX422540	C 815	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX761147	ACCESSION:AX761147
743	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX422541	ACCESSION:AX422541	C 816	11.4	3.9	17	1	BD067294	ACCESSION:BD067294
744	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX423248	ACCESSION:AX423248	C 817	11.4	3.9	17	1	BD067294	ACCESSION:BD067294
745	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX469671	ACCESSION:AX469671	C 818	11.4	3.9	17	1	BD067496	ACCESSION:BD067496
746	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX475559	ACCESSION:AX475559	C 819	11.4	3.9	17	1	BD199229	ACCESSION:BD199229
747	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX499144	ACCESSION:AX499144	C 820	11.4	3.9	17	1	AR161797	ACCESSION:AR161797
748	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX499145	ACCESSION:AX499145	C 821	11.2	3.9	16	1	AR221233	ACCESSION:AR221233
749	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX499146	ACCESSION:AX499146	C 822	11.2	3.9	16	1	AR230660	ACCESSION:AR230660
750	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX499147	ACCESSION:AX499147	C 823	11.2	3.9	16	1	AR234134	ACCESSION:AR234134
751	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX530692	ACCESSION:AX530692	C 824	11.2	3.9	16	1	AR237744	ACCESSION:AR237744
752	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX530693	ACCESSION:AX530693	C 825	11.2	3.9	16	1	AR353254	ACCESSION:AR353254
753	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX530694	ACCESSION:AX530694	C 826	11.2	3.9	16	1	AR349227	ACCESSION:AR349227
754	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX530695	ACCESSION:AX530695	C 827	11.2	3.9	16	1	AX535772	ACCESSION:AX535772
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756	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX531611	ACCESSION:AX531611	C 829	11.2	3.9	16	1	BD078828	ACCESSION:BD078828
757	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX532444	ACCESSION:AX532444	C 830	11.2	3.9	16	1	BD085655	ACCESSION:BD085655
758	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX532445	ACCESSION:AX532445	C 831	11.2	3.9	16	1	AX531607	ACCESSION:AX531607
759	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX532446	ACCESSION:AX532446	C 832	11.2	3.9	16	1	AX531608	ACCESSION:AX531608
760	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX532447	ACCESSION:AX532447	C 833	11.2	3.9	16	1	AR046782	ACCESSION:AR046782
761	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX532448	ACCESSION:AX532448	C 834	11.2	3.9	17	1	I53834	ACCESSION:I53834
762	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX543960	ACCESSION:AX543960	C 835	11.2	3.9	17	1	A26608	ACCESSION:A26608
763	11.4	3.9	17	1	AX543960	ACCESSION:AX543960	C 836	11.2	3.9	17	1	A97904	ACCESSION:A97904

C 837	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR027271	ACCESSION:AR027271	910	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR433789	ACCESSION:AR433789
C 838	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR040171	ACCESSION:AR040171	911	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR434002	ACCESSION:AR434002
C 839	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR045749	ACCESSION:AR045749	912	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR434005	ACCESSION:AR434005
C 840	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR045751	ACCESSION:AR045751	C 913	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX015299	ACCESSION:AX015299
C 841	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR046792	ACCESSION:AR046792	C 914	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX029329	ACCESSION:AX029329
C 842	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR046824	ACCESSION:AR046824	C 915	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX133961	ACCESSION:AX133961
C 843	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR046826	ACCESSION:AR046826	C 916	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX133962	ACCESSION:AX133962
C 844	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR052183	ACCESSION:AR052183	C 917	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX133963	ACCESSION:AX133963
C 845	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR057472	ACCESSION:AR057472	C 918	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX133970	ACCESSION:AX133970
C 846	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR060182	ACCESSION:AR060182	C 919	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX133970	ACCESSION:AX133970
C 847	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR069075	ACCESSION:AR069075	C 920	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX214817	ACCESSION:AX214817
C 848	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR078415	ACCESSION:AR078415	C 921	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX215664	ACCESSION:AX215664
C 849	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR078416	ACCESSION:AR078416	C 922	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX216926	ACCESSION:AX216926
C 850	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR087337	ACCESSION:AR087337	C 923	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX217334	ACCESSION:AX217334
C 851	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR104490	ACCESSION:AR104490	C 924	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX217335	ACCESSION:AX217335
C 852	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR115230	ACCESSION:AR115230	C 925	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX227528	ACCESSION:AX227528
C 853	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR134524	ACCESSION:AR134524	C 926	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX227686	ACCESSION:AX227686
C 854	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR147206	ACCESSION:AR147206	C 927	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX227723	ACCESSION:AX227723
C 855	11.2	3.9	17	1	BD253937	ACCESSION:BD253937	C 928	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX252317	ACCESSION:AX252317
C 856	11.2	3.9	17	1	BD254258	ACCESSION:BD254258	C 929	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX262900	ACCESSION:AX262900
C 857	11.2	3.9	17	1	BD254540	ACCESSION:BD254540	C 930	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX262901	ACCESSION:AX262901
C 858	11.2	3.9	17	1	BD255119	ACCESSION:BD255119	C 931	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX263132	ACCESSION:AX263132
C 859	11.2	3.9	17	1	BD255589	ACCESSION:BD255589	C 932	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX263133	ACCESSION:AX263133
C 860	11.2	3.9	17	1	BD255590	ACCESSION:BD255590	C 933	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX263392	ACCESSION:AX263392
C 861	11.2	3.9	17	1	BD257469	ACCESSION:BD257469	C 934	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX263393	ACCESSION:AX263393
C 862	11.2	3.9	17	1	BD266324	ACCESSION:BD266324	C 935	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX263608	ACCESSION:AX263608
C 863	11.2	3.9	17	1	E05533	ACCESSION:E05533	C 936	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX263609	ACCESSION:AX263609
C 864	11.2	3.9	17	1	I37527	ACCESSION:I37527	C 937	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX264611	ACCESSION:AX264611
C 865	11.2	3.9	17	1	I37528	ACCESSION:I37528	C 938	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX264612	ACCESSION:AX264612
C 866	11.2	3.9	17	1	I37554	ACCESSION:I37554	C 939	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX266291	ACCESSION:AX266291
C 867	11.2	3.9	17	1	I52801	ACCESSION:I52801	C 940	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX266292	ACCESSION:AX266292
C 868	11.2	3.9	17	1	I52803	ACCESSION:I52803	C 941	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX266567	ACCESSION:AX266567
C 869	11.2	3.9	17	1	I53844	ACCESSION:I53844	C 942	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX266568	ACCESSION:AX266568
C 870	11.2	3.9	17	1	I53876	ACCESSION:I53876	C 943	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX266807	ACCESSION:AX266807
C 871	11.2	3.9	17	1	I53878	ACCESSION:I53878	C 944	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX266808	ACCESSION:AX266808
C 872	11.2	3.9	17	1	I94377	ACCESSION:I94377	C 945	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX272825	ACCESSION:AX272825
C 873	11.2	3.9	17	1	I94378	ACCESSION:I94378	C 946	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX272926	ACCESSION:AX272926
C 874	11.2	3.9	17	1	I94404	ACCESSION:I94404	C 947	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX273050	ACCESSION:AX273050
C 875	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR183020	ACCESSION:AR183020	C 948	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX273105	ACCESSION:AX273105
C 876	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR187124	ACCESSION:AR187124	C 949	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX423355	ACCESSION:AX423355
C 877	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR191864	ACCESSION:AR191864	C 950	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX423670	ACCESSION:AX423670
C 878	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR192365	ACCESSION:AR192365	C 951	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX423671	ACCESSION:AX423671
C 879	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR202457	ACCESSION:AR202457	C 952	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX427052	ACCESSION:AX427052
C 880	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR254897	ACCESSION:AR254897	C 953	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX428782	ACCESSION:AX428782
C 881	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR256796	ACCESSION:AR256796	C 954	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX474887	ACCESSION:AX474887
C 882	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR258362	ACCESSION:AR258362	C 955	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX474889	ACCESSION:AX474889
C 883	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR262705	ACCESSION:AR262705	C 956	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX475050	ACCESSION:AX475050
C 884	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR286517	ACCESSION:AR286517	C 957	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX475051	ACCESSION:AX475051
C 885	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR323734	ACCESSION:AR323734	C 958	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX475052	ACCESSION:AX475052
C 886	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR325759	ACCESSION:AR325759	C 959	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX475053	ACCESSION:AX475053
C 887	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR326234	ACCESSION:AR326234	C 960	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX475188	ACCESSION:AX475188
C 888	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR327276	ACCESSION:AR327276	C 961	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX475189	ACCESSION:AX475189
C 889	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR327517	ACCESSION:AR327517	C 962	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX475308	ACCESSION:AX475308
C 890	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR327518	ACCESSION:AR327518	C 963	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX475338	ACCESSION:AX475338
C 891	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR327690	ACCESSION:AR327690	C 964	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX475340	ACCESSION:AX475340
C 892	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR327980	ACCESSION:AR327980	C 965	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX475589	ACCESSION:AX475589
C 893	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR329182	ACCESSION:AR329182	C 966	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX475590	ACCESSION:AX475590
C 894	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR329187	ACCESSION:AR329187	C 967	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX499696	ACCESSION:AX499696
C 895	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR329269	ACCESSION:AR329269	C 968	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX500674	ACCESSION:AX500674
C 896	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR342488	ACCESSION:AR342488	C 969	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX500675	ACCESSION:AX500675
C 897	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR360088	ACCESSION:AR360088	C 970	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX500675	ACCESSION:AX500675
C 898	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR372680	ACCESSION:AR372680	C 971	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX527145	ACCESSION:AX527145
C 899	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR398181	ACCESSION:AR398181	C 972	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX527147	ACCESSION:AX527147
C 900	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR398507	ACCESSION:AR398507	C 973	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX530535	ACCESSION:AX530535
C 901	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR401931	ACCESSION:AR401931	C 974	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX530537	ACCESSION:AX530537
C 902	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR408825	ACCESSION:AR408825	C 975	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX531151	ACCESSION:AX531151
C 903	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR408826	ACCESSION:AR408826	C 976	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX531152	ACCESSION:AX531152
C 904	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR408827	ACCESSION:AR408827	C 977	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX531204	ACCESSION:AX531204
C 905	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR408827	ACCESSION:AR408827	C 978	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX531209	ACCESSION:AX531209
C 906	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR408834	ACCESSION:AR408834	C 979	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX531517	ACCESSION:AX531517
C 907	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR412307	ACCESSION:AR412307	C 980	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX531519	ACCESSION:AX531519
C 908	11.2	3.9	17	1	AR433788	ACCESSION:AR433788	C 981	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX531602	ACCESSION:AX531602
C 909	11.2	3.9	17	1			C 982	11.2	3.9	17	1		

C 983	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX532240	1056	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX735840	ACCESSION:AX735840
C 984	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX532241	1057	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX736360	ACCESSION:AX736360
C 985	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX532377	1058	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX737119	ACCESSION:AX737119
C 986	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX532380	1059	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX737583	ACCESSION:AX737583
C 987	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX532415	1060	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX737941	ACCESSION:AX737941
C 988	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX532417	1061	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX738269	ACCESSION:AX738269
C 989	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX532427	1062	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX738285	ACCESSION:AX738285
C 990	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX532428	1063	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX738365	ACCESSION:AX738365
C 991	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX532436	1064	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX738402	ACCESSION:AX738402
C 992	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX532437	1065	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX739661	ACCESSION:AX739661
C 993	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX578522	1066	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX739754	ACCESSION:AX739754
C 994	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX578523	1067	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX744990	ACCESSION:AX744990
C 995	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX580204	1068	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX744991	ACCESSION:AX744991
C 996	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX634493	1069	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX753896	ACCESSION:AX753896
C 997	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX648387	1070	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX753899	ACCESSION:AX753899
C 998	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX648388	1071	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX757868	ACCESSION:AX757868
C 999	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX648389	1072	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX758458	ACCESSION:AX758458
C 1000	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX648390	1073	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX758503	ACCESSION:AX758503
C 1001	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX672955	1074	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX758679	ACCESSION:AX758679
C 1002	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX673189	1075	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX759402	ACCESSION:AX759402
C 1003	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX674091	1076	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX759669	ACCESSION:AX759669
C 1004	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX674255	1077	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX759856	ACCESSION:AX759856
C 1005	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX674449	1078	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX759857	ACCESSION:AX759857
C 1006	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX676064	1079	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX760278	ACCESSION:AX760278
C 1007	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX687514	1080	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX761146	ACCESSION:AX761146
C 1008	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX687770	1081	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX761450	ACCESSION:AX761450
C 1009	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX687772	1082	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX761495	ACCESSION:AX761495
C 1010	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX688667	1083	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX762946	ACCESSION:AX762946
C 1011	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX688667	1084	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX774028	ACCESSION:AX774028
C 1012	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX690323	1085	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX782274	ACCESSION:AX782274
C 1013	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX690324	1086	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX782275	ACCESSION:AX782275
C 1014	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX691883	1087	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX783339	ACCESSION:AX783339
C 1015	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX691884	1088	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1016	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX691887	1089	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1017	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX691888	1090	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1018	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX693225	1091	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1019	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX693226	1092	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1020	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX722607	1093	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1021	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX722607	1094	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1022	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX722833	1095	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1023	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX723177	1096	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1024	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX723192	1097	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1025	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX723550	1098	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1026	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX723853	1099	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1027	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX724290	1100	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1028	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX724662	1101	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1029	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX724690	1102	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1030	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX724743	1103	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1031	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX726019	1104	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1032	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX726116	1105	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1033	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX726230	1106	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1034	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX726565	1107	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1035	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX726735	1108	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1036	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX727077	1109	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1037	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX727432	1110	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1038	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX727501	1111	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1039	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX729131	1112	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1040	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX729165	1113	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1041	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX730128	1114	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1042	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX730176	1115	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1043	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX730185	1116	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1044	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX730420	1117	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1045	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX730546	1118	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1046	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX730880	1119	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1047	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX731504	1120	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1048	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX732805	1121	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1049	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX733345	1122	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1050	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX733395	1123	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1051	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX734054	1124	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1052	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX734152	1125	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1053	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX734902	1126	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1054	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX735651	1127	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028
C 1055	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX735664	1128	11.2	3.9	17	1	AX786028	ACCESSION:AX786028

cl129	11	3.8	15	1	BD208393	ACCESSION:BD208393	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR157691	ACCESSION:AR157691
cl130	11	3.8	15	1	BD208933	ACCESSION:BD208933	10.8	3.7	16	1	E39139	ACCESSION:E39139
cl131	11	3.8	16	1	A09436	ACCESSION:A09436	10.8	3.7	16	1	I07129	ACCESSION:I07129
cl132	11	3.8	16	1	A10639	ACCESSION:A10639	10.8	3.7	16	1	I26252	ACCESSION:I26252
cl133	11	3.8	16	1	A11587	ACCESSION:A11587	10.8	3.7	16	1	I49531	ACCESSION:I49531
cl134	11	3.8	16	1	A35107	ACCESSION:A35107	10.8	3.7	16	1	I62275	ACCESSION:I62275
cl135	11	3.8	16	1	AR328572	ACCESSION:AR328572	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR203384	ACCESSION:AR203384
cl136	11	3.8	16	1	AR435915	ACCESSION:AR435915	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR234403	ACCESSION:AR234403
cl137	11	3.8	16	1	BD104886	ACCESSION:BD104886	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR397598	ACCESSION:AR397598
cl138	11	3.8	17	1	AR104490	ACCESSION:AR104490	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR435794	ACCESSION:AR435794
cl139	11	3.8	17	1	AR147206	ACCESSION:AR147206	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR435795	ACCESSION:AR435795
cl140	11	3.8	17	1	AR202457	ACCESSION:AR202457	10.8	3.7	16	1	AX001014	ACCESSION:AX001014
cl141	11	3.8	22	1	AX350848	ACCESSION:AX350848	10.8	3.7	16	1	AX011282	ACCESSION:AX011282
cl142	10.8	3.7	14	1	A11054	ACCESSION:A11054	10.8	3.7	16	1	AX322719	ACCESSION:AX322719
cl143	10.8	3.7	14	1	AR049805	ACCESSION:AR049805	10.8	3.7	16	1	AX636680	ACCESSION:AX636680
cl144	10.8	3.7	14	1	AR149699	ACCESSION:AR149699	10.8	3.7	16	1	BD065518	ACCESSION:BD065518
cl145	10.8	3.7	14	1	AR300262	ACCESSION:AR300262	10.8	3.7	16	1	BD065703	ACCESSION:BD065703
cl146	10.8	3.7	14	1	AR404828	ACCESSION:AR404828	10.8	3.7	16	1	BD076480	ACCESSION:BD076480
cl147	10.8	3.7	14	1	AR408087	ACCESSION:AR408087	10.8	3.7	16	1	BD081767	ACCESSION:BD081767
cl148	10.8	3.7	15	1	A15243	ACCESSION:A15243	10.8	3.7	16	1	BD088103	ACCESSION:BD088103
cl149	10.8	3.7	15	1	A16458	ACCESSION:A16458	10.8	3.7	16	1	BD104577	ACCESSION:BD104577
cl150	10.8	3.7	15	1	A87992	ACCESSION:A87992	10.8	3.7	16	1	AB067830	ACCESSION:AB067830
cl151	10.8	3.7	15	1	A89407	ACCESSION:A89407	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR189999	ACCESSION:AR189999
cl152	10.8	3.7	15	1	A89409	ACCESSION:A89409	10.8	3.7	17	1	AR324976	ACCESSION:AR324976
cl153	10.8	3.7	15	1	A89959	ACCESSION:A89959	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl154	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR029846	ACCESSION:AR029846	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl155	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR041345	ACCESSION:AR041345	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl156	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR041346	ACCESSION:AR041346	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl157	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR041832	ACCESSION:AR041832	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl158	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR041833	ACCESSION:AR041833	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl159	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR078087	ACCESSION:AR078087	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl160	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR131771	ACCESSION:AR131771	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl161	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR131772	ACCESSION:AR131772	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl162	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR132800	ACCESSION:AR132800	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl163	10.8	3.7	15	1	E35668	ACCESSION:E35668	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl164	10.8	3.7	15	1	I61541	ACCESSION:I61541	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl165	10.8	3.7	15	1	I61606	ACCESSION:I61606	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl166	10.8	3.7	15	1	I61730	ACCESSION:I61730	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl167	10.8	3.7	15	1	I61810	ACCESSION:I61810	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl168	10.8	3.7	15	1	I77819	ACCESSION:I77819	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl169	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR180353	ACCESSION:AR180353	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl170	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR183495	ACCESSION:AR183495	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl171	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR300257	ACCESSION:AR300257	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl172	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR349717	ACCESSION:AR349717	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl173	10.8	3.7	15	1	AR349718	ACCESSION:AR349718	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl174	10.8	3.7	15	1	AX635964	ACCESSION:AX635964	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl175	10.8	3.7	15	1	AX636035	ACCESSION:AX636035	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl176	10.8	3.7	15	1	AX636183	ACCESSION:AX636183	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl177	10.8	3.7	15	1	AX636224	ACCESSION:AX636224	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl178	10.8	3.7	15	1	AX636846	ACCESSION:AX636846	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl179	10.8	3.7	15	1	AX636848	ACCESSION:AX636848	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl180	10.8	3.7	15	1	AX637311	ACCESSION:AX637311	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl181	10.8	3.7	15	1	AX637313	ACCESSION:AX637313	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl182	10.8	3.7	15	1	AX638357	ACCESSION:AX638357	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl183	10.8	3.7	15	1	BD015524	ACCESSION:BD015524	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl184	10.8	3.7	15	1	BD065505	ACCESSION:BD065505	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl185	10.8	3.7	15	1	BD066920	ACCESSION:BD066920	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl186	10.8	3.7	15	1	BD080968	ACCESSION:BD080968	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl187	10.8	3.7	15	1	BD080968	ACCESSION:BD080968	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl188	10.8	3.7	15	1	BD103565	ACCESSION:BD103565	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl189	10.8	3.7	15	1	BD209016	ACCESSION:BD209016	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl190	10.8	3.7	15	1	BD209017	ACCESSION:BD209017	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl191	10.8	3.7	16	1	A26042	ACCESSION:A26042	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl192	10.8	3.7	16	1	A88005	ACCESSION:A88005	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl193	10.8	3.7	16	1	A88190	ACCESSION:A88190	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl194	10.8	3.7	16	1	A90157	ACCESSION:A90157	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl195	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR029815	ACCESSION:AR029815	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl196	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR029840	ACCESSION:AR029840	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl197	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR063220	ACCESSION:AR063220	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl198	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR139941	ACCESSION:AR139941	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl199	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR140260	ACCESSION:AR140260	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl200	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR140538	ACCESSION:AR140538	10.8	3.7	17	1		
cl201	10.8	3.7	16	1	AR140538	ACCESSION:AR140538	10.8	3.7	17	1		

RESULT 1

BD088100/c

LOCUS

BD088100

A method of arraying genome clone.

DEFINITION

ACCESSION

BD088100.1

GI:22633710

VERSION

KEYWORDS

JP 2001321190-A/344.

SOURCE

synthetic construct

ORGANISM

artificial construct

REFERENCE

1 (bases 1 to 24)

AUTHORS

Soeda,E.

TITLE

A method of arraying genome clone

JOURNAL

Patent: JP 2001321190-A 344 20-NOV-2001;

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA

COMMENT

GENOTECHS

OS Artificial Sequence

PN JP 2001321190-A/344

PD 20-NOV-2001

PF 12-MAR-2001

PI EIICHI SOEDA

PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC

CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key

FT source

FT Location/Qualifiers

1..24

Location/Qualifiers

/organism='Artificial Sequence'

/mol_type='synthetic construct'

/db_xref='taxon:32630'

Query Match

8.3%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity

100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9;

Mismatches

24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY

966

GACTCTCTAAATCTGCTGATCGG 989

|||||

Db

24

GACTCTCTAAATCTGCTGATCGG 1

|||||

RESULT 2

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AB067851/c
LOCUS       AB067851                24 bp    DNA        linear        SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION   Synthetic construct DNA, reverse primer for human STS sts-stSG1697
at lp36.
ACCESSION   AB067851
VERSION     AB067851.1  GI:15128655
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      .
ORGANISM    .
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
Morohashi,A., Chira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
and Soeda,E.
TITLE       A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
chromosome lp35-p36
JOURNAL     Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE     21269192
PUBMED      11374902
REFERENCE   2 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS     Horii,A.
TITLE       Direct Submission
JOURNAL     Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
FEATURES    .
source      1..24
             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
misc_feature 1..24
             /note="reverse primer for human STS sts-stSG1697 at lp36
sts-stSG1697 obtained from clones B83K22, B47P3, B43E2,
B123D13, B290B2 and B82D16 , Human BAC library RPCI-11"

Query Match      8.3%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 966 GACTCTCTAAATCTGGTGTATGGG 989
|||||
Db 24 GACTCTCTAAATCTGGTGTATGGG 1

RESULT 3
BD088099
LOCUS       BD088099                20 bp    DNA        linear        PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION   A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION   BD088099
VERSION     BD088099.1  GI:22633709
KEYWORDS    JP 2001321190-A/343
SOURCE      .
ORGANISM    .
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Soeda,E.
TITLE       A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 2001321190-A 343 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS

OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/343
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20

AB067851/c
LOCUS       AB067851                24 bp    DNA        linear        SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION   Synthetic construct DNA, reverse primer for human STS sts-stSG1697
at lp36.
ACCESSION   AB067851
VERSION     AB067851.1  GI:15128655
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      .
ORGANISM    .
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
Morohashi,A., Chira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
and Soeda,E.
TITLE       A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
chromosome lp35-p36
JOURNAL     Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE     21269192
PUBMED      11374902
REFERENCE   2 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS     Horii,A.
TITLE       Direct Submission
JOURNAL     Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
FEATURES    .
source      1..24
             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
misc_feature 1..24
             /note="reverse primer for human STS sts-stSG1697 at lp36
sts-stSG1697 obtained from clones B83K22, B47P3, B43E2,
B123D13, B290B2 and B82D16 , Human BAC library RPCI-11"

Query Match      8.3%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 966 GACTCTCTAAATCTGGTGTATGGG 989
|||||
Db 24 GACTCTCTAAATCTGGTGTATGGG 1

RESULT 3
BD088099
LOCUS       BD088099                20 bp    DNA        linear        PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION   A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION   BD088099
VERSION     BD088099.1  GI:22633709
KEYWORDS    JP 2001321190-A/343
SOURCE      .
ORGANISM    .
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Soeda,E.
TITLE       A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 2001321190-A 343 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS

OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/343
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20

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FT source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="Artificial Sequence".

Query Match      6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 15;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 869 GGAACACTTTCCTCGAGATGC 888
|||||
Db 1 GGAACACTTTCCTCGAGATGC 20

RESULT 4
AB067850
LOCUS       AB067850                20 bp    DNA        linear        SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION   Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-stSG1697
at lp36.
ACCESSION   AB067850
VERSION     AB067850.1  GI:15128654
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      .
ORGANISM    .
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
Morohashi,A., Chira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
and Soeda,E.
TITLE       A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
chromosome lp35-p36
JOURNAL     Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE     21269192
PUBMED      11374902
REFERENCE   2 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Horii,A.
TITLE       Direct Submission
JOURNAL     Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
FEATURES    .
source      1..20
             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
misc_feature 1..20
             /note="forward primer for human STS sts-stSG1697 at lp36
sts-stSG1697 obtained from clones B83K22, B47P3, B43E2,
B123D13, B290B2, B82D16 , Human BAC library RPCI-11"

Query Match      6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 15;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 869 GGAACACTTTCCTCGAGATGC 888
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Db 1 GGAACACTTTCCTCGAGATGC 20

RESULT 5
AR204040/c
LOCUS       AR204040                24 bp    DNA        linear        PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 152 from patent US 6365569.
ACCESSION   AR204040
VERSION     AR204040.1  GI:21500584
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
Unclassified.

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FEATURES
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    Location/Qualifiers
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        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:10116"

Query Match
  Best Local Similarity 5.7%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 886 TGCACCTTCTCTCAGCT 903
Db 1 TGCACCTTCTCTCAGCT 18

RESULT 10
LOCUS BD080757 20 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Antisense remedy of pulmonary hypertension.
ACCESSION BD080757
VERSION BD080757.1 GI:22626360
KEYWORDS JP 2001515011-A/10
SOURCE Rattus norvegicus (Norway rat)
ORGANISM Rattus norvegicus
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Higebottam,T., McCormack,K. and Smith,A.
TITLE Antisense remedy of pulmonary hypertension
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001515011-A 10 18-SEP-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
COMMENT OS Rattus norvegicus (rat)
PN JP 2001515011-A/10
PD 18-SEP-2001
PF 02-SEP-1998 JP 2000508789
PI TIMOTHY HIGENBOTTAM,KEITH MCCORMACK,ADRIAN SMITH PC
A61K31/708,A61M11/00,A61M15/00,A61P3/06,C12N15/09,C12N15/00 CC
Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Antisense remedy of pulmonary hypertension
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
FT /organism="Rattus norvegicus (rat)".

FEATURES
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      1..20
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        /mol_type="genomic DNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:10116"

Query Match
  Best Local Similarity 5.7%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 886 TGCACCTTCTCTCAGCT 903
Db 1 TGCACCTTCTCTCAGCT 18

RESULT 11
LOCUS AR084530/c 24 bp DNA linear PAT 01-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 5981185.
ACCESSION AR084530
VERSION AR084530.1 GI:10011301
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS Matson,R.S., Coassin,P.J., Rampal,J.B. and Caskey,C.Thomas.
TITLE Oligonucleotide repeat arrays

JOURNAL Patent: US 5981185-A 19 09-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1..24
        /organism="unknown"
        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
  Best Local Similarity 5.7%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 24;
  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCACC 932
Db 22 ATCATCATCACCACCACC 5

RESULT 12
LOCUS A71628 24 bp DNA linear PAT 07-MAY-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 61 from Patent WO9813478.
ACCESSION A71628
VERSION A71628.1 GI:4775247
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS Sela-Buurlage,M.B., Melchers,L.S., Stuiver,M.H., Lageweg,W.,
Custers,J.H., Ponstein,A.S. and Van,D.J.
TITLE ANTIFUNGAL PROTEINS, DNA CODING THEREFORE, AND HOSTS INCORPORATING
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9813478-A 61 02-APR-1998;
SELA BUURLAGE MARIANNE BEATRIX (IL)

FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1..24
        /organism="unidentified"
        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match
  Best Local Similarity 5.5%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
  Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 GATCAGATTATCATCACCACCACC 932
Db 24 GAGGAGATTATCATTAACATCACC 1

RESULT 13
LOCUS AX292077/c 24 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3839 from Patent WO0179548.
ACCESSION AX292077
VERSION AX292077.1 GI:17053760
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Barany,F., Zirvi,M., Gerry,N.P., Favis,R. and Kliman,R.
TITLE Method of designing addressable array for detection of nucleic acid
JOURNAL sequence differences using ligase detection reaction
PATENT: WO 0179548-A 3839 25-OCT-2001;
CORNELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC. (US)

FEATURES
  source
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        /organism="synthetic construct"
        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:32630"
        /note="Hypothetical Probe Sequence"

Query Match
  Best Local Similarity 5.5%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
  Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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/db_xref="taxon:5476"

Query Match      5.4%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      821 TTGGCTGTGTCTCTTTCT 839
Db      22 TGGGCTGTGTCTCTTTCT 4

RESULT 16
AX118091      24 bp DNA linear PAT 11-MAY-2001
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 3214 from Patent WO0129262.
ACCESSION AX118091
VERSION AX118091.1 GI:14035042
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Picoult-Newburg,L. and Pohl,M.
TITLE Genotyping reagents, kits and methods of use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0129262-A 3214 26-APR-2001;
Orchid Biosciences, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer"

Query Match      5.4%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      725 ACTCTGGTCATAGGACTTGGTA 746
Db      2 ACTCTGGTCTTGGGACATGTA 23

RESULT 17
AX531607      17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1116 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531607
VERSION AX531607.1 GI:25255004
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1116 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      5.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 96;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      744 GTAGGGTCCAGGGTCC 760
Db      1 GTAGGGGGCCAGGGTCC 17

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:5476"

Query Match      5.4%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      821 TTGGCTGTGTCTCTTTCT 839
Db      22 TGGGCTGTGTCTCTTTCT 4

RESULT 16
AX118091      24 bp DNA linear PAT 11-MAY-2001
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 3214 from Patent WO0129262.
ACCESSION AX118091
VERSION AX118091.1 GI:14035042
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Picoult-Newburg,L. and Pohl,M.
TITLE Genotyping reagents, kits and methods of use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0129262-A 3214 26-APR-2001;
Orchid Biosciences, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..24
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer"

Query Match      5.4%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      725 ACTCTGGTCATAGGACTTGGTA 746
Db      2 ACTCTGGTCTTGGGACATGTA 23

RESULT 17
AX531607      17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1116 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531607
VERSION AX531607.1 GI:25255004
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1116 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      5.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 96;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      744 GTAGGGTCCAGGGTCC 760
Db      1 GTAGGGGGCCAGGGTCC 17
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737 GGACTTGGTAGGTCGCCAGGGTCC 760
24 GGTCTTCGTGTGCGTCCCAAGGTCC 1

BD008613      24 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Antifungal proteins, DNA coding therefor, and hosts incorporating
same.
ACCESSION BD008613
VERSION BD008613.1 GI:18636986
KEYWORDS JP 2001502525-A/51.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 24)
AUTHORS Stuijver,M.H., Custers,J.H.H.V., Buurlage,M.B.S., Melchers,L.S.,
Deventer,J.P.E.V., Lageweg,W. and Ponstein,A.S.
TITLE Antifungal proteins, DNA coding therefor, and hosts incorporating
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001502525-A 51 27-FEB-2001;
MOGEN INTERNATIONAL NV
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001502525-A/51
PD 27-FEB-2001
PF 04-SEP-1997 JP 1998515200
PR MAARTEN HENDRIK STUIJVER,
PI JEROME HUBERTUS HENRICUS VICTOR CUSTERS,
PI MARIANNE BEATRIX SELA BUURLAGE,LEO SJOERD MELCHERS, PI
JOHANNA PIETERNELLA ELS VAN DEVENTER TROOST,WESSEL LAGEWEG, PI
ANNE SILENE PONSTEIN
PC C12N15/82,C12N9/02,C12Q1/68,C07K16/40,C12N15/62,A01H5/00 CC
Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..24
FT /organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES
source
1..24
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      5.5%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      909 GATCAGATTATCATCACCACCACC 932
Db      24 GAGGAGATTATCATTAACATCACC 1

RESULT 15
AX487549/C      22 bp DNA linear PAT 16-AUG-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 4849 from Patent WO02053728.
ACCESSION AX487549
VERSION AX487549.1 GI:22321697
KEYWORDS Candida albicans
SOURCE Candida albicans
ORGANISM Candida albicans
Eukaryota; Fungi; Ascomycota; Saccharomycotina; Saccharomycetes;
Saccharomycetales; microspor Saccharomycetales; Candida.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Roemer,T., Jiang,B., Boone,C., Bussey,H. and Ohlsen,K.L.
TITLE Gene disruption methodologies for drug target discovery
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02053728-A 4849 11-JUL-2002;
Elitra Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..22
/organism="Candida albicans"
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RESULT 18
AR294437/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 6172 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR294437
VERSION AR294437.1 GI:31681721
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Hailelic markers for use in constructing a high density
JOURNAL Disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 6172 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
source
1..19
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 5.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 873 CACTTCTCTGAGATGCA 889
Db 17 CACTTCTCTGAGATGCA 1
RESULT 19
AX328605/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 102 from Patent EP1164203.
ACCESSION AX328605
VERSION AX328605.1 GI:18101804
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Koester,H., Little,D.P., Braun,A., Jurinke,C., van den Boom,D.,
Xiang,G., Lough,D.M., Rupert,A. and Hillenkamp,F.
TITLE Dna diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1164203-A 102 19-DEC-2001;
JOURNAL SEQUENOM, INC. (US)
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/organism="unidentified"
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/db_xref="taxon:32644"
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Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
Db 19 CAGGGTCCCGAGGCCTC 3
RESULT 20
BD132170/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry.
ACCESSION BD132170
VERSION BD132170.1 GI:23227115
KEYWORDS JP 2002507883-A/102.
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Koester,H., Little,D.P., Braun,A., Lough,D.M., Xiang,G.,
Boom,D.V.D., Jurinke,C. and Rupert,A.
TITLE DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002507883-A 102 12-MAR-2002;
JOURNAL SEQUENOM INC
COMMENT
PN JP 2002507883-A/102
PD 12-MAR-2002
PF 06-NOV-1997 JP 1998521832
PR 06-NOV-1996 US 08/744481,06-NOV-1996 US 08/746036 PR
06-NOV-1996 US 08/746055,06-NOV-1996 US 08/744590 PR
23-JAN-1997 US 08/786988,23-JAN-1997 US 08/787639 PR
19-SEP-1997 US 08/933792,08-OCT-1997 US 08/947801 PI HUBERT
KOSTER,DANIEL P LITTLE,ANDREAS BRAUN,DAVID M LOUGH, FI GUOBING
XIANG
PI DIRK VAN DEN BOOM,CHRISTIAN JURINKE,ANDREAS RUPERT PC
C12Q1/68,C07H21/00,C07F9/24
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CC Topology: Unknown;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
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Location/Qualifiers
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
Db 19 CAGGGTCCCGAGGCCTC 3
RESULT 21
AR315394/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 5931 from patent US 6559294.
ACCESSION AR315394
VERSION AR315394.1 GI:31708820
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffais,R., Hoiseth,S.K., Zagursky,R.J., Metcalf,B.J., Peek,J.A.,
Sankaran,B. and Fletcher,L.D.
TITLE Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6559294-A 5931 06-MAY-2003;
JOURNAL SEQUENOM, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
1..20
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 5.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 728 CTGGTCATAGGACTTGG 744
Db 17 CTGGTCATAGGATTTGG 1
RESULT 22
AX293310
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 5072 from Patent WO0179548.
ACCESSION AX293310
VERSION AX293310.1 GI:17054993
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Koester,H., Little,D.P., Braun,A., Lough,D.M., Xiang,G.,
Boom,D.V.D., Jurinke,C. and Rupert,A.
TITLE DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002507883-A 102 12-MAR-2002;
JOURNAL SEQUENOM INC
COMMENT
PN JP 2002507883-A/102
PD 12-MAR-2002
PF 06-NOV-1997 JP 1998521832
PR 06-NOV-1996 US 08/744481,06-NOV-1996 US 08/746036 PR
06-NOV-1996 US 08/746055,06-NOV-1996 US 08/744590 PR
23-JAN-1997 US 08/786988,23-JAN-1997 US 08/787639 PR
19-SEP-1997 US 08/933792,08-OCT-1997 US 08/947801 PI HUBERT
KOSTER,DANIEL P LITTLE,ANDREAS BRAUN,DAVID M LOUGH, FI GUOBING
XIANG
PI DIRK VAN DEN BOOM,CHRISTIAN JURINKE,ANDREAS RUPERT PC
C12Q1/68,C07H21/00,C07F9/24
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Unknown;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 5.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
Db 19 CAGGGTCCCGAGGCCTC 3
RESULT 23
BD132170/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry.
ACCESSION BD132170
VERSION BD132170.1 GI:23227115
KEYWORDS JP 2002507883-A/102.
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Koester,H., Little,D.P., Braun,A., Lough,D.M., Xiang,G.,
Boom,D.V.D., Jurinke,C. and Rupert,A.
TITLE DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002507883-A 102 12-MAR-2002;
JOURNAL SEQUENOM INC
COMMENT
PN JP 2002507883-A/102
PD 12-MAR-2002
PF 06-NOV-1997 JP 1998521832
PR 06-NOV-1996 US 08/744481,06-NOV-1996 US 08/746036 PR
06-NOV-1996 US 08/746055,06-NOV-1996 US 08/744590 PR
23-JAN-1997 US 08/786988,23-JAN-1997 US 08/787639 PR
19-SEP-1997 US 08/933792,08-OCT-1997 US 08/947801 PI HUBERT
KOSTER,DANIEL P LITTLE,ANDREAS BRAUN,DAVID M LOUGH, FI GUOBING
XIANG
PI DIRK VAN DEN BOOM,CHRISTIAN JURINKE,ANDREAS RUPERT PC
C12Q1/68,C07H21/00,C07F9/24
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Unknown;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
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Query Match 5.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
Db 19 CAGGGTCCCGAGGCCTC 3

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AUTHORS Barany,F., Zirvi,M., Gerry,N.P., Pavis,R. and Kliman,R.
 TITLE Method of designing addressable array for detection of nucleic acid
 sequence differences using ligase detection reaction
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0179548-A 5072 25-OCT-2001;
 CORNELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC. (US)
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..20
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="Hypothetical Probe Sequence"

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCCGAGGAGTG 724
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 Db 1 CAGCGAGTCCCGAGGAGTG 20

RESULT 23
 BD089860
 LOCUS BD089860 20 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
 ACCESSION BD089860
 VERSION JP 2001321190-A/2104.
 KEYWORDS synthetic construct
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
 AUTHORS Soeda,E.
 TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 2104 20-NOV-2001;
 THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
 GENOTECHS

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN JP 2001321190-A/2104
 PD 20-NOV-2001
 PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
 PI ETICHI SOEDA
 PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
 C12N15/00,
 PC C12N15/00
 CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
 Location/Qualifiers
 FT source 1..20
 FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES source 1..20
 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 869 GGAACACTTCTCGAGATGC 888
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 Db 1 GGAACACTTCTCGAGATGC 20

RESULT 24
 AR067053
 LOCUS AR067053 21 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
 DEFINITION Sequence 401 from patent US 5851760.
 ACCESSION AR067053
 VERSION AR067053.1 GI:5998275
 KEYWORDS .
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.

Unclassified.
 1 (bases 1 to 21)
 AUTHORS Evans,G.A. and Smith,M.W.
 TITLE Method for generation of sequence sampled maps of complex genomes
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5851760-A 401 22-DEC-1998;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..21
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 959 CCAAAATGACTCTCTAAATC 978
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 Db 1 CCCAATTGCTCTCCCTAAATC 20

RESULT 25
 AR200639
 LOCUS AR200639 21 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 28 from patent US 6358680.
 ACCESSION AR200639
 VERSION AR200639.1 GI:20251527
 KEYWORDS .
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
 AUTHORS Beck,J.Joseph.
 TITLE Detection of wheat and barley fungal pathogens using the polymerase
 chain reaction
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6358680-A 28 19-MAR-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..21
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 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GCGAGTCCCGAGGAGTGAC 726
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 Db 2 GCGAGTCTCGGAGAGAGAC 21

RESULT 26
 BD137914
 LOCUS BD137914 21 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
 DEFINITION Detection of wheat and barley fungal pathogens using the polymerase
 chain reaction.
 ACCESSION BD137914
 VERSION BD137914.1 GI:23232859
 KEYWORDS JP 2002504347-A/28.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 21)
 AUTHORS Beck,J.J.
 TITLE Detection of wheat and barley fungal pathogens using the polymerase
 chain reaction
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002504347-A 28 12-FEB-2002;
 NOVARTIS AG

COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN JP 2002504347-A/28
 PD 12-FEB-2002
 PF 18-FEB-1999 JP 2000532549
 PR 20-FEB-1998 US 09/026601
 PI JAMES JOSEPH BECK
 PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
 CC Description of Artificial Sequence: primer JB676 FH Key

FT source Location/Qualifiers
 FT source 1..21 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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 source Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type='genomic DNA'
 /db_xref='taxon:32630'

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GCGAGTCCCGAGAGGTGAC 726
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GCGAGTCTCGGAGAGAGAC 21

RESULT 27
 AR105873
 LOCUS AR105873 23 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6103466.
 ACCESSION AR105873
 VERSION AR105873.1 GI:12819938
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 23)
 AUTHORS Grobet,L. and Georges,M.
 TITLE Double-muscling in mammals
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6103466-A 13 15-AUG-2000;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..23 /organism='unknown'
 /mol_type='unassigned DNA'

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 840 TCCTCTGAAGACAGCGTCCTG 859
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 Db 4 TCACTGAAGAAACGTCCTG 23

RESULT 28
 BD080020
 LOCUS BD080020 23 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION Mutation in myostatin gene causing double-musculature in mammal.
 ACCESSION BD080020
 VERSION BD080020.1 GI:22625623
 KEYWORDS JP 2001509378-A/9.
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 23)
 AUTHORS Grobet,L., Georges,M. and Poncelet,D.
 TITLE Mutation in myostatin gene causing double-musculature in mammal
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001509378-A 9 24-JUL-2001;
 COMMENT UNIVERSITY OF LIEGE
 OS Unidentified
 PN JP 2001509378-A/9
 PD 24-JUL-2001
 PF 14-JUL-1998 JP 2000502165
 PR 14-JUL-1997 US 08/891789,15-JAN-1998 US 09/007761 PI
 LUC GROBET,MICHEL GEORGES,DOMINIQUE PONCELET
 PC A01K67/027,A61K31/7088,A61K39/00,A61K48/00,A61P21/00,C07K14/
 PC 495,C12N5/00,
 PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,C12N5/00,C12N15/00
 CC Strandedness: Single;
 CC Topology: Linear;
 CC Mutation in myostatin gene causing double-musculature in CC

PH Key mammal Location/Qualifiers
 FT source 1..23 /organism='Unidentified'.
 FT source Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type='genomic DNA'
 /db_xref='taxon:32644'

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 840 TCCTCTGAAGACAGCGTCCTG 859
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 4 TCACTGAAGAAACGTCCTG 23

RESULT 29
 AX643093/c
 LOCUS AX643093 20 bp DNA linear PAT 24-FEB-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 30 from Patent EP1266969.
 ACCESSION AX643093
 VERSION AX643093.1 GI:28550250
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Nakamura,K. and Ueno,T.
 TITLE Method for detecting dechlorination bacteria and method for treating earth or underground water polluted by chlorinated ethylene or chlorinated ethane, and nucleic acids used in the methods
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1266969-A 30 18-DEC-2002;
 Kurita Water Industries Ltd. (JP)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..20 /organism='synthetic construct'
 /mol_type='unassigned DNA'
 /db_xref='taxon:32630'
 /note='primer'

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 TTATCATCACCACCA 930
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 17 TTATCATCACCACCA 3

RESULT 30
 BD183181/c
 LOCUS BD183181 20 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUN-2003
 DEFINITION Nucleic acid, nucleic acid for the detection of dechlorinating bacteria, prove, method for the detection of dechlorinating bacteria and method for dechlorination.
 ACCESSION BD183181
 VERSION BD183181.1 GI:31875381
 KEYWORDS JP 2002345473-A/30.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
 AUTHORS Nakamura,K. and Ueno,T.
 TITLE Nucleic acid, nucleic acid for the detection of dechlorinating bacteria, prove, method for the detection of dechlorinating bacteria and method for dechlorination
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002345473-A 30 03-DEC-2002;
 COMMENT KURITA WATER INDUSTRIES LTD
 OS Artificial Sequence

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RESULT 34
AR041217/c
LOCUS      AR041217      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 5811300.
ACCESSION  AR041217
VERSION     AR041217.1  GI:5961713
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Sullivan,S., Draper,K., Kisich,K., Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE     TNF- $\alpha$ . ribozymes
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5811300-A 7 22-SEP-1998;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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            1..18
            /organism="unknown"
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Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      840  TCTCTGAAGACAGCGTCC 857
Db      18  TGTCTGAAGACAGCTTCC 1

RESULT 35
AR041219/c
LOCUS      AR041219      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 5811300.
ACCESSION  AR041219
VERSION     AR041219.1  GI:5961715
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Sullivan,S., Draper,K., Kisich,K., Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE     TNF- $\alpha$ . ribozymes
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5811300-A 9 22-SEP-1998;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      840  TCTCTGAAGACAGCGTCC 857
Db      18  TGTCTGAAGACAGCTTCC 1

RESULT 36
AR042362/c
LOCUS      AR042362      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1152 from patent US 5811300.
ACCESSION  AR042362
VERSION     AR042362.1  GI:5962858
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Sullivan,S., Draper,K., Kisich,K., Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE     TNF- $\alpha$ . ribozymes
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5811300-A 1152 22-SEP-1998;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      840  TCTCTGAAGACAGCGTCC 857
Db      18  TGTCTGAAGACAGCTTCC 1

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

RESULT 37
AR059170/c
LOCUS      AR059170      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 5837855.
ACCESSION  AR059170
VERSION     AR059170.1  GI:5984747
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Chowrira,B. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE     Hairpin ribozymes
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5837855-A 25 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..18
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      840  TCTCTGAAGACAGCGTCC 857
Db      18  TGTCTGAAGACAGCTTCC 1

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

RESULT 38
AR059172/c
LOCUS      AR059172      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 5837855.
ACCESSION  AR059172
VERSION     AR059172.1  GI:5984749
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Chowrira,B. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE     Hairpin ribozymes
JOURNAL   Patent: US 5837855-A 27 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..18
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      840  TCTCTGAAGACAGCGTCC 857
Db      18  TGTCTGAAGACAGCTTCC 1

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

RESULT 39
AX637816/c
LOCUS      AX637816      18 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4955 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION  AX637816
VERSION     AX637816.1  GI:28473430
```



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KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE        unidentified
ORGANISM      unclassified
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS       Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
               Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
               McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
               Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
               Woolf,T.
TITLE         Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
               genes
JOURNAL       Patent: EP 1260586-A 4955 27-NOV-2002;
               RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES      source
               1. .18
               /organism="unidentified"
               /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      840 TCTCTGAAGACAGCGTCC 857
Db      18 TGTCTGAAGACAGCTTCC 1

RESULT 40
A81014
LOCUS      A81014
DEFINITION Sequence 66 from Patent EP0918091.
ACCESSION A81014
VERSION    A81014.1 GI:6731587
KEYWORDS   Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Kahn,A. and Chelly,J.
TITLE       A gene called XlIs and the XlIs gene product, called doublecortin
               and their applications
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 0918091-A 66 26-MAY-1999;
               INST NAT SANTE RECH MED (FR)
FEATURES    source
               1. .20
               /organism="Homo sapiens"
               /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      825 CTGTGCTCTTTCTTCT 842
Db      3 CTTTGCTCTTCTTCT 20

RESULT 41
A95393
LOCUS      A95393
DEFINITION Sequence 66 from Patent WO9927089.
ACCESSION A95393
VERSION    A95393.1 GI:6779437
KEYWORDS   Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE     Homo sapiens
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE       1 (bases 1 to 20)

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AUTHORS       Francis,F. and Kahn,A.
TITLE         A GENE CALLED XLIS AND THE XLIS GENE PRODUCT, CALLED DOUBLECORTIN
               AND THEIR PREPARATIONS
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 9927089-A 66 03-JUN-1999;
               INST NAT SANTE RECH MED (FR); FRANCIS FIONA (FR)
FEATURES      source
               1. .20
               /organism="Homo sapiens"
               /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      825 CTGTGCTCTTTCTTCT 842
Db      3 CTTTGCTCTTCTTCT 20

RESULT 42
BD248423
LOCUS      BD248423
DEFINITION ratC.
ACCESSION BD248423
VERSION    BD248423.1 GI:33058193
KEYWORDS   Streptococcus pneumoniae
SOURCE     Streptococcus pneumoniae
ORGANISM   Bacteria; Firmicutes; Lactobacillales; Streptococcaceae;
               Streptococcus.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS     Kallender,H.
TITLE       ratC
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 2002524055-A 2 06-AUG-2002;
               SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP
COMMENT     OS Streptococcus pneumoniae
               PN JP 2002524055-A/2
               PD 06-AUG-2002
               PF 17-AUG-1999 JP 2000567550
               PR 27-AUG-1998 US 09/140580
               PI HOWARD KALLENDER
               PC
               C12N15/09,A61K31/711,A61K38/00,A61K39/395,A61K39/395,A61K45/00, PC
               A61P31/04,
               PC A61P35/00,C07K14/315,C07K16/12,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21, PC
               C12N5/10,
               PC C12P21/02,C12Q1/68,G01N33/15,G01N33/50,G01N33/53,G01N33/53, PC
               G01N33/531,
               PC G01N33/566,G01N33/58,G01N33/68,G01N37/00,G01N37/00,C12N15/00,
               PC A61K37/02,
               PC C12N5/00
               CC ratC
               CH Key
               FT source
               FT
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               1. .20
               /organism="Streptococcus pneumoniae"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:1313"

Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      940 GAAATTTTACGCAAGAGA 957
Db      3 GAAATTTACGCAAGA 20

RESULT 43
AR225992

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LOCUS       AR225992               20 bp    DNA             linear    PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 55 from patent US 644465.
ACCESSION    AR225992
VERSION      AR225992.1   GI:27264146
KEYWORDS     Unknown.
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      Wyatt,J. and Freier,S.M.
TITLE        Antisense modulation of Her-1 expression
JOURNAL      Patent: US 644465-A 55 03-SEP-2002;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             source          1..20
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      895  TTCTCAGCTTCTGGATC 912
          ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      2  TTCTCAGCTTCTGGATC 19

RESULT 44
AX201535
LOCUS       AX201535               20 bp    DNA             linear    PAT 30-AUG-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 214 from Patent WO0153486.
ACCESSION    AX201535
VERSION      AX201535.1   GI:15391372
KEYWORDS     synthetic construct
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Ashkenazi,A.J., Goddard,A., Godowski,P.J., Gurney,A.L.,
              Hillan,K.J., Marsters,S.A., Pan,J., Pitti,R.M., Roy,M.A., Smith,V.,
              Stone,D.M., Watanabe,C.K. and Wood,W.I.
              Compositions and methods for the treatment of tumour
              Patent: WO 0153486-A 214 26-JUL-2001;
              Genentech, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             source          1..20
             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
             /note="Synthetic Oligonucleotide Probe."

Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      760  CCTAGGCTCCACTTCTG 777
          ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      1  CCTTGGCTCCACTTCTG 18

RESULT 45
BD089550/c
LOCUS       BD089550               20 bp    DNA             linear    PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION   A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION    BD089550
VERSION      BD089550.1   GI:22635160
KEYWORDS     JP 2001321190-A/1794.
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      Soeda,E.
TITLE        A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1794 20-NOV-2001;

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS
OS      Artificial Sequence
PN      JP 2001321190-A/1794
PD      20-NOV-2001
PF      12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI      EIICHI SOEDA
PC      C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
        C12N15/00,
PC      C12N15/00
CC      Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
        Location/Qualifiers
FT      source          1..20
        /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
        Location/Qualifiers
        source          1..20
        /organism="synthetic construct"
        /mol_type="genomic DNA"
        /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      778  AGGCGAGCCCTCTGGTG 795
          ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      19  AGGCGAGCCCTCTGGTG 2

RESULT 46
AB068887/c
LOCUS       AB068887               20 bp    DNA             linear    SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION   Synthetic construct DNA, reverse primer for human STS sts-stSG3454
ACCESSION    AB068887
VERSION      AB068887.1   GI:15129691
KEYWORDS     synthetic construct
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K.,
              Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H.,
              Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A.
              and Soeda,E.
              A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human
              Chromosome 1p35-p36
              Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
              PUBMED 11374902
              2 (bases 1 to 20)
              Horii,A.
              Direct Submission
              Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of
              Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai,
              Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp,
              Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
              Location/Qualifiers
              source          1..20
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              misc_feature 1..20
              /note="reverse primer for human STS sts-stSG3454 at 1p36
              sts-stSG3454 obtained from clones B6211, B93J5, B68F1,
              B88E8, B311M18, B109A8, B153L4, B319H19, Human BAC library
              RPCI-11"

Query Match      5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      778  AGGCGAGCCCTCTGGTG 795

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FEATURES
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    CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER (US)
    Location/Qualifiers
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      /organism="synthetic construct"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Reverse primer 2-306R"

Query Match
  Best Local Similarity 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 819 GGTGGCTGTCCTCTTTCT 839
Db 1 GCTTGGCTGTTTGTCTTCT 21

RESULT 57
AX352425
LOCUS AX352425 21 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 50 from Patent WO0187934.
ACCESSION AX352425
VERSION AX352425.1 GI:18617693
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1 Horwitz,G.A., Zhang,X., Heaney,A. and Melmed,S.
  Treatment of neoplasia / transformation using pituitary tumor
  transforming gene carboxy terminal peptides
  JOURNAL Patent: WO 0187934-A 50 22-NOV-2001;
  CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER (US)
FEATURES
  source
    1..21
    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"
    /note="Reverse primer 2-306R"

Query Match
  Best Local Similarity 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 819 GGTGGCTGTCCTCTTTCT 839
Db 1 GCTTGGCTGTTTGTCTTCT 21

RESULT 58
AX419645
LOCUS AX419645 21 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 50 from Patent WO0187935.
ACCESSION AX419645
VERSION AX419645.1 GI:21524014
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1 Heaney,A.P., Ishikawa,H., Yu,R., Horwitz,G.A., Zhang,X. and
  Melmed,S.
  Methods of modulating angiogenesis by regulating the expression of
  pituitary tumor transforming gene (pttg)
  JOURNAL Patent: WO 0187935-A 50 22-NOV-2001;
  CEDARS-SINAI MEDICAL CENTER (US)
FEATURES
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    1..21
    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"
    /note="Reverse primer 2-306R"

FEATURES
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    Location/Qualifiers
      1..21
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      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Reverse primer 2-306R"

Query Match
  Best Local Similarity 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 819 GGTGGCTGTCCTCTTTCT 839
Db 1 GCTTGGCTGTTTGTCTTCT 21

RESULT 59
BD274971
LOCUS BD274971 22 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION POLYNUCLEOTIDES AND PROTEINS ENCODED THEREBY.
ACCESSION BD274971
VERSION BD274971.1 GI:33084739
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1 Shimkets,R.A.
  POLYNUCLEOTIDES AND PROTEINS ENCODED THEREBY
  JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002538786-A 35 19-NOV-2002;
  Curagen Corporation,Richard A Shimkets
  COMMENT
    OS Artificial Sequence
    PN JP 2002538786-A/35
    PD 19-NOV-2002
    PF 09-MAR-2000 JP 2000603363
    PR 08-MAR-2000 US 09/520781,09-MAR-1999 US 60/123667 PI
    CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Primer
    FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES
  source
    1..22
    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
  Best Local Similarity 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
  Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 826 TGTGTCCTTTCTCTCTGA 846
Db 21 TGTGTCCTTTCTCTCGTGA 1

RESULT 60
AX531606
LOCUS AX531606 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1115 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531606
VERSION AX531606.1 GI:25255002
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
          Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1 Shannon,M.
  Human posh-like protein 1
  JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1115 11-SEP-2002;
  Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
  source
    1..17
    /organism="Homo sapiens"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
  Best Local Similarity 5.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
  Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 744 GTAGGTCCTCCAGGGTC 759
Db 2 GTAGGGCCCAAGGGTC 17

RESULT 61
AX531608
LOCUS AX531608 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1117 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531608
VERSION AX531608.1 GI:25255006
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1117 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
    Location/Qualifiers
        1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 745 TAGGGTCCCAAGGGTCC 760
Db 1 TAGGGGCCCAAGGGTCC 16

RESULT 62
AX350848/c
LOCUS AX350848 22 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 48 from Patent WO0179294.
ACCESSION AX350848
VERSION AX350848.1 GI:18616308
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Taupier,R.J., Vernet,C.A., Fernandes,E., Shinkets,R.A.,
Majumder,K., Padigaru,M., Colman,S.D., Zethusen,B.D., Spytek,K.A.,
Burgess,C.E. and Liu,X.
TITLE Novel human proteins, polynucleotides encoding them and methods of
using the same
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0179294-A 48 25-OCT-2001;
Curagen Corporation (US)
FEATURES
    Location/Qualifiers
        1..22
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Primer"

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 744 GTAGGGTCCCAAGGGTC 759
Db 16 GTAGGGTCCCAAGGGTC 1

RESULT 63
AR150270/c
LOCUS AR150270 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 346 from patent US 6228642.
ACCESSION AR150270.1 GI:15114861
VERSION AR150270.1
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Baker,B.F., Bennett,C.Frank., Butler,M.M. and Shanahan,W.R. Jr.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide modulation of tumor necrosis
factor-(.alpha.) (TNF-.alpha.) expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6228642-A 346 08-MAY-2001;
Location/Qualifiers
    1..20
        /organism="unknown"
        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 939 AGAATTTTACGCAAGA 957
Db 19 AGAATTTTACGCAAGA 1

RESULT 64
BD228143/c
LOCUS BD228143 20 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Antisense oligonucleotide regulation of expression of tumor
necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha).
ACCESSION BD228143
VERSION BD228143.1 GI:33037913
KEYWORDS JP 2002526125-A/346.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Baker,B.F., Bennett,F.C., Butler,M.M. and Jr.W.J.S.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide regulation of expression of tumor
necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha)
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002526125-A 346 20-AUG-2002;
ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002526125-A/346
PD 20-AUG-2002
PF 05-OCT-1999 JP 2000574737
PR 05-OCT-1998 US 09/166186,18-MAY-1999 US 09/313932 PI
BRENDA F BAKER,FRANK C BENNETT,MADELINE M BUTLER,WILLIAM J PI
SHANAHAN JR
PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7115,A61K31/712,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P1/
00,A61P1/16,
PC A61P1/18,A61P3/10,A61P7/00,A61P7/04,A61P29/00,A61P31/00, PC
C07H21/02,
PC C07H21/04,C12N15/00
CC Synthetic
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 939 AGAATTTTACGCAAGA 957
Db 19 AGAATTTTACGCAAGA 1

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RESULT 65
BD242886          20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Secreted proteins and polynucleotides encoding them.
ACCESSION      BD242886
VERSION        BD242886.1 GI:33052656
KEYWORDS       JP 2002536973-A/37.
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS       Valenzuela,D., Yuan,O., Hoffman,H., Hall,J. and Rapiejko,P.
TITLE         Secreted proteins and polynucleotides encoding them
JOURNAL       Patent: JP 2002536973-A 37 05-NOV-2002;
ALPHAGEN INC
COMMENT
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002536973-A/37
PD 05-NOV-2002
PF 18-FEB-2000 JP 2000599860
PR 19-FEB-1999 US 60/120680,23-APR-1999 US 09/298733 PR
17-AUG-1999 US 60/149639,23-SEP-1999 US 60/155686 PR
01-OCT-1999 US 60/157247,23-NOV-1999 US 60/167823 PR
29-NOV-1999 US 60/167822,15-FEB-2000 US 60/182711 PI DARIO
VALENZUELA,OLIVE YUAN,HEIDI HOFFMAN,JEFF HALL,PETER PI RAPIEJKO
PC C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61P3/10,A61P5/14,A61P11/00,A61P11/06,PC
A61P19/02,
PC A61P21/04,A61P25/14,A61P27/02,A61P29/00,A61P31/04,A61P31/10,
PC A61P31/12,
PC A61P31/18,A61P31/20,A61P31/22,A61P37/00,A61P37/06,C07K14/435,
PC C12N5/10,
PC C12P19/34//C12P19/34,C12R1/91,C12N15/00,C12N5/00,A61K37/02
CC oligonucleotide
FH Key
FT source
FT source      1. .20
                Location/Qualifiers
                /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
source
1. .20
    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      803 CTCTCTCCCAACTCAGGCT 821
        ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      2 CTCAGCTCCATCTCAGGCT 20

RESULT 66
I22261
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 10 from patent US 5527677.
ACCESSION      I22261
VERSION        I22261.1 GI:1602615
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS       Deguchi,T., Kinoshita,M., Katsuragi,K. and Shin,S.
TITLE         Methods and kits for identifying human arylamine
              N-acetyltransferase genes
JOURNAL       Patent: US 5527677-A 10 18-JUN-1996;
FEATURES
source
1. .20
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;

Qy      890 CTTACTTCTCAGCTTCGC 908
        ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      1 CTTAATTCTCATCTCCTGC 19

RESULT 67
AR313578
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 4115 from patent US 6559294.
ACCESSION      AR313578
VERSION        AR313578.1 GI:31707004
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS       Griffais,R., Hoiseh,S.K., Zagursky,R.J., Metcalf,B.J., Peek,J.A.,
              Sankaran,B. and Fletcher,L.D.
TITLE         Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL       Patent: US 6559294-A 4115 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
source
1. .20
    Location/Qualifiers
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      928 CCACCTCCACAGAAATTTT 946
        ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      2 CCATCTCCGAGTATTTT 20

RESULT 68
AX000977/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 22 from Patent WO9902696.
ACCESSION      AX000977
VERSION        AX000977.1 GI:7241219
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         unidentified
ORGANISM       unidentified
                unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS       Beseme,F. and Blond,J.
TITLE         ENDOGENETIC RETROVIRAL SEQUENCES, ASSOCIATED WITH AUTOIMMUNE
              DISEASES OR WITH PREGNANCY DISORDERS
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 9902696-A 22 21-JAN-1999;
              BIO MERIEUX (FR); BESEME FREDERIC (FR)
FEATURES
source
1. .20
    Location/Qualifiers
    /organism="unidentified"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      734 ATAGACTTGTAGGGTCC 752
        ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      19 AAATGACTGGGTAGGGTCC 1

RESULT 69
BD013890
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Method for recording gene analysis data.
ACCESSION      BD013890
VERSION        BD013890.1 GI:22554219

```

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KEYWORDS      JP 2001112486-A/9.
SOURCE        synthetic construct
ORGANISM      artificial sequences.
REFERENCE     Fujino,M.
AUTHORS      Method for recording gene analysis data
TITLE        Patent: JP 2001112486-A 9 24-APR-2001;
JOURNAL      TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD
COMMENT      OS Artificial Sequence
              PN JP 2001112486-A/9
              PD 24-APR-2001
              PF 03-AUG-2000 JP 2000235709
              PI MASAHIKO FUJINO
              PC C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/15,G01N33/50,G06K19/06, PC
              C12N15/00,
              PC G06K19/00
              CC Method for recording gene analysis data
              FH Key Location/Qualifiers
              FT source 1..20
              FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES      source
              1..20 Location/Qualifiers
              /organism='synthetic construct'
              /mol_type='genomic DNA'
              /db_xref='taxon:32630'
Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 890 CTTACTTCTCAGCTCTGCG 908
Db 1 CTTAATCTCATCTCTGCG 19
RESULT 70
LOCUS      BD093533 20 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Method of recording results of gene analysis.
ACCESSION  BD093533
VERSION    BD093533.1 GI:22639121
KEYWORDS  WO 011533-A/9.
ORGANISM  synthetic construct
           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Fujino,M.
TITLE     Method of recording results of gene analysis
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 011533-A 9 15-FEB-2001;
COMMENT   TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD,MASAHIKO FUJINO
           OS Artificial Sequence
           PN WO 011533-A/9
           PD 15-FEB-2001
           PF 03-AUG-2000 WO 2000JP005196
           PR 05-AUG-1999 JP 99P 222501
           PI MASAHIKO FUJINO
           PC G06F19/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00,G01N33/50
           CC
           FH Key Location/Qualifiers
           FT source 1..20
           FT /organism='synthetic construct'
           /mol_type='genomic DNA'
           /db_xref='taxon:32630'
Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 890 CTTACTTCTCAGCTCTGCG 908
Db 1 CTTAATCTCATCTCTGCG 19
KEYWORDS      JP 2001112486-A/9.
SOURCE        synthetic construct
ORGANISM      artificial sequences.
REFERENCE     Fujino,M.
AUTHORS      Method for recording gene analysis data
TITLE        Patent: JP 2001112486-A 9 24-APR-2001;
JOURNAL      TAKEDA CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD
COMMENT      OS Artificial Sequence
              PN JP 2001112486-A/9
              PD 24-APR-2001
              PF 03-AUG-2000 JP 2000235709
              PI MASAHIKO FUJINO
              PC C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/15,G01N33/50,G06K19/06, PC
              C12N15/00,
              PC G06K19/00
              CC Method for recording gene analysis data
              FH Key Location/Qualifiers
              FT source 1..20
              FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES      source
              1..20 Location/Qualifiers
              /organism='synthetic construct'
              /mol_type='genomic DNA'
              /db_xref='taxon:32630'
Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 890 CTTACTTCTCAGCTCTGCG 908
Db 1 CTTAATCTCATCTCTGCG 19
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RESULT 71
LOCUS      BD128065/c 20 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Primer for synthesizing full-length cDNA and use thereof.
ACCESSION  BD128065
VERSION    BD128065.1 GI:23223010
KEYWORDS  JP 2002017375-A/3496.
SOURCE    unidentified
ORGANISM  unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Ota,T., Nishikawa,T., Isogai,T., Hayashi,K., Ishii,S., Kawai,Y.,
           Wakamatsu,A., Sugiyama,T., Nagai,K., Kojima,S., Otsuki,T. and
           Koga,H.
TITLE     Primer for synthesizing full-length cDNA and use thereof
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2002017375-A 3496 22-JAN-2002;
COMMENT   HELIX RESEARCH INSTITUTE
           OS Unidentified
           PN JP 2002017375-A/3496
           PD 22-JAN-2002
           PF 07-JUL-2000 JP 2000253172
           PI TOSHIO OTA,TETSUO NISHIKAWA,TAKAO ISOGAI,KOJI HAYASHI,SHIZUKO
           PI ISHII.
           PI YURI KAWAI,AI WAKAMATSU,TOMOYASU SUGIYAMA,KEIICHI NAGAI, PI
           SHINICHI KOJIMA,
           PI TETSUJI OTSUKI,HISASHI KOGA
           PC C12N15/09,C07K14/47,C07K16/18,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,
           PC C12P21/02,C12Q1/68//C12P21/08,G06F17/30,C12N15/00,C12N5/00 CC
           Description of Artificial Sequence: an artificially
           synthesized primer
           CC sequence
           FH Key Location/Qualifiers
           FT source 1..20
           FT /organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES      source
              1..20 Location/Qualifiers
              /organism='unidentified'
              /mol_type='genomic DNA'
              /db_xref='taxon:32644'
Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 825 CTGTGTCCTCTTCTCTCTC 843
Db 19 CTTTGTCTCATTTCTTCCC 1
RESULT 72
LOCUS      BD143077/c 20 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Aurora 2 kinase inhibitor.
ACCESSION  BD143077
VERSION    BD143077.1 GI:27848835
KEYWORDS  JP 2002095479-A/7.
SOURCE    Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
           Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
           Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS   Fujino,Y.
TITLE     Aurora 2 kinase inhibitor
JOURNAL   Patent: JP 2002095479-A 7 02-APR-2002;
COMMENT   MITSUBISHI TOKYO PHARMACEUTICALS INC
           OS Homo sapiens (human)
           PN JP 2002095479-A/7
           PD 02-APR-2002
           PF 22-SEP-2000 JP 2000287928
```

LOCUS	A90814	Sequence 27 from Patent WO9830689.	21 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 22-JAN-2000
ACCESSION	A90814					
VERSION	A90814.1	GI:6739224				
KEYWORDS						
SOURCE	unidentified					
ORGANISM	unidentified					
	unclassified.					
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 21)					
AUTHORS	Albers,G.A. and Groenen,M.A.					
TITLE	SELECTION FOR DWARFISM IN POULTRY					
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 9830689-A 27 16-JUL-1998;					
	EURIBRID B V (NL); ALBERS GEARARDUS ANTONIUS ARNOL (NL)					
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers					
source	1..21					
	/organism="unidentified"					
	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"					
	/db_xref="taxon:32644"					
Query Match	4.9%;	Score 14.2;	DB 1;	Length 21;		
Best Local Similarity	84.2%;	Pred. No. 2.1e+02;				
Matches	16;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;	
Qy	926	CACCACCCCTCCAGAGAAAT 944				
Db	19	CACCACCCCTGCAGTGAAGT 1				
RESULT 75						
AR036426						
LOCUS	AR036426	Sequence 18 from patent US 5872214.	21 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION						
ACCESSION	AR036426					
VERSION	AR036426.1	GI:5953094				
KEYWORDS						
SOURCE	Unknown.					
ORGANISM	Unknown.					
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 21)					
AUTHORS	Seizinger,B.R., Kley,N.A. and Bianchi,A.B.					
TITLE	NP2 isoforms					
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5872214-A 18 16-FEB-1999;					
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers					
source	1..21					
	/organism="unknown"					
	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"					
Query Match	4.9%;	Score 14.2;	DB 1;	Length 21;		
Best Local Similarity	84.2%;	Pred. No. 2.1e+02;				
Matches	16;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;	
Qy	891	TTACTTCTCAGCTTCTGCG 909				
Db	1	TTCTGCTCAGCTTCTGCG 19				
RESULT 76						
I29867						
LOCUS	I29867	Sequence 18 from patent US 5578462.	21 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION						
ACCESSION	I29867					
VERSION	I29867.1	GI:1820658				
KEYWORDS						
SOURCE	Unknown.					
ORGANISM	Unknown.					
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 21)					
AUTHORS	Seizinger,B.R., Kley,N.A. and Bianchi,A.B.					
TITLE	NP2 isoforms					
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5578462-A 18 26-NOV-1996;					
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers					
source	1..21					

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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 891 TTACTTCTCAGCTCTGCG 909
Db 1 TTCTGCTCAGCCTCTGCG 19

RESULT 77
AX8223921/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 27 from patent US 6440666.
ACCESSION
AR223921
VERSION
AR223921.1 GI:23332520
KEYWORDS
Unknown.
ORGANISM
Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 21)
AUTHORS
Groenen,M.A.M. and Albers,G.A.A.
TITLE
Selection for dwarfism in poultry
JOURNAL
Patent: US 6440666-A 27 27-AUG-2002;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..21
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 926 CACCACCTCCAGAGAATT 944
Db 19 CACCACCTGCAGTGAAGT 1

RESULT 78
AX096613
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 1791 from Patent WO0118250.
ACCESSION
AX096613
VERSION
AX096613.1 GI:13512867
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Lander,E.S., Gargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and
McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE
Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 0118250-A 1791 15-MAR-2001;
WHITEHEAD INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (US) ; Millennium
Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..21
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 AGGCAGCCCTCTGGTGCCA 798
Db 1 ATGGCAGCCTCTCAGGTGCCA 21

/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCACCC 933
Db 2 ACTATAATAACCACCACCC 20

RESULT 79
AX822624
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 516 from Patent EP1340818.
ACCESSION
AX822624
VERSION
AX822624.1 GI:39749260
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Adorjan,P., Burger,M., Maier,S., Nimmrich,I., Becker,E., Lesche,R.,
Rujan,T. and Schmitt,A.
TITLE
Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a colon cell
JOURNAL
proliferative disorder
Patent: EP 1340818-A 516 03-SEP-2003;
EpiGenomics AG (DE)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Detection primer for MSH4"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCACCC 933
Db 2 ACTATAATAACCACCACCC 20

RESULT 80
AX826264
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 516 from Patent WO03072821.
ACCESSION
AX826264
VERSION
AX826264.1 GI:39751778
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Adorjan,P., Burger,M., Maier,S., Nimmrich,I., Becker,E., Lesche,R.,
Rujan,T. and Schmitt,A.
TITLE
Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a colon cell
JOURNAL
proliferative disorder
Patent: WO 03072821-A 516 04-SEP-2003;
EpiGenomics AG (DE)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/notes="Detection primer for MSH4"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCACCC 933
Db 2 ACTATAATAACCACCACCC 20

RESULT 81
AX004061/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 6 from Patent WO932322.
ACCESSION
AX004061
VERSION
AX004061.1 GI:9927695
KEYWORDS
```

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SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Osbourn,J.K.
TITLE        Cysteine noose antibody libraries, means for their production and
              uses thereof
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 9923222-A 6 14-MAY-1999;
              CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECH (GB); OSBOURN JANE KATHARINE (GB)
FEATURES
  source
    1..21
      /organism="synthetic construct"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Primer"

Query Match      4.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 CCAGGTCCTAGGCCTC 769
      |||||:|:|:|
Db 19 CCAGGTYCCYTGCCCC 2

RESULT 82
AX094989      Homo sapiens (human)
LOCUS         21 bp DNA linear PAT 30-MAR-2001
DEFINITION    Sequence 167 from Patent WO0118250.
ACCESSION     AX094989
VERSION       AX094989.1 GI:13511192
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS       Lander,E.S., Gargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolk,S., Daley,G.Q. and
              McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE         Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 0118250-A 167 15-MAR-2001;
              WHITEHEAD INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (US) ; Millennium
              Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
  source
    1..21
      /organism="Homo sapiens"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      4.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACCCCTC 935
      |||||:|:|:|
Db 6 CATCAYCACCACTC 21

RESULT 83
AR046780      AR046780 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
LOCUS         Sequence 1573 from patent US 5817796.
DEFINITION    AR046780
ACCESSION     AR046780
VERSION       AR046780.1 GI:5968245
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE         C-myb ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylyate residues
JOURNAL       Patent: US 5817796-A 1573 06-OCT-1998;
              Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES
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  source
    1..17
      /organism="unknown"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 799 AGAGCTCTCTCCAACT 815
      |||||:|:|:|
Db 1 AAAGCTCTCTCGAACT 17

RESULT 84
I53832        I53832 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
LOCUS         Sequence 1573 from patent US 5646042.
DEFINITION    I53832
ACCESSION     I53832
VERSION       I53832.1 GI:2475035
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Unknown.
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE         C-myb targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL       Patent: US 5646042-A 1573 08-JUL-1997;
              Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES
  source
    1..17
      /organism="unknown"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 799 AGAGCTCTCTCCAACT 815
      |||||:|:|:|
Db 1 AAAGCTCTCTCGAACT 17

RESULT 85
AX214571      AX214571 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
LOCUS         Sequence 13 from Patent WO0159103.
DEFINITION    AX214571
ACCESSION     AX214571
VERSION       AX214571.1 GI:15524614
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        synthetic construct
              synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS       Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE         Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 0159103-A 13 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
              Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES
  source
    1..17
      /organism="synthetic construct"
      /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match      4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACCCCTCC 936
      |||||:|:|:|
Db 1 CATCATCTCCACCTCC 17
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```

RESULT 86
AX215330
LOCUS AX215330 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 772 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215330
VERSION AX215330.1 GI:15525373
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL nogo gene expression
PATENT: WO 0159103-A 772 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 921 ATCACACACACCTCCA 937
Db 1 ATCATCTCCACCTCCA 17

RESULT 87
AX215331
LOCUS AX215331 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 773 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215331
VERSION AX215331.1 GI:15525374
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL nogo gene expression
PATENT: WO 0159103-A 773 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 922 TCACACACACCTCCAG 938
Db 1 TCATCTCCACCTCCAG 17

RESULT 88
A63079
LOCUS A63079 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-MAR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from Patent WO9720197.
ACCESSION A63079
VERSION A63079.1 GI:3716943

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KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Arguello, R., Avakian, H. and Madrigal, A.
TITLE METHOD FOR IDENTIFYING AN UNKNOWN ALLELE
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9720197-A 6 05-JUN-1997;
ANTHONY NOLAN BONE MARROW TRUS (GB)
COMMENT Other publication AU 7703796 19970619.
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 929 CACCTCCAGAGATT 945
Db 2 CACCTCCAGAGATGT 18

RESULT 89
AR268656
LOCUS AR268656 18 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6500614.
ACCESSION AR268656
VERSION AR268656.1 GI:29699271
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Arguello, R., Avakian, H. and Madrigal, A.
TITLE Method for identifying an unknown allele
JOURNAL Patent: US 6500614-A 6 31-DEC-2002;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 929 CACCTCCAGAGATT 945
Db 2 CACCTCCAGAGATGT 18

RESULT 90
AX599708/c
LOCUS AX599708/c 18 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1048 from Patent WO2077272.
ACCESSION AX599708
VERSION AX599708.1 GI:28399856
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Berlin, K., Braun, A., Distler, J., Guetig, D., Howe, A., Mueller, J.,
Olek, A., Piepenbrock, C., Adorjan, P., Grabs, G., Lesche, R., Leu, E.,
Lewin, A., Lipscher, E., Maier, S., Model, F., Mueller, V., Otto, T.,
Pellet, C. and Ziebarth, H.
TITLE Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell
JOURNAL proliferative disorders
PATENT: WO 02077272-A 1048 03-OCT-2002;
FEATURES Epigenomics AG (DE)
Location/Qualifiers

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source
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Detection oligonucleotide for C-ABL"

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Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 921 ATGACCAACCACTCCCA 937
Db 18 ACCACCAACCACTCCCA 2

RESULT 91
AR182088
LOCUS AR182088 19 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6337190.
ACCESSION AR182088
VERSION AR182088.1 GI:20225004
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Hwang,T.-S., Wu,S.-P., Chou,H.-H., Chen,H.-Y., Lin,L.-S., Tsai,H.
and Chang,E.
TITLE D-amino acid aminotransferase for simultaneously producing
glutaryl-L-7-aminocephalosporanic acid and D-amino acid
JOURNAL Patent: US 6337190-A 6 08-JAN-2002;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 901 GCTTCTGGCATCAGATT 917
Db 1 GCTTCTGGCTTCTGATT 17

RESULT 92
AX207609
LOCUS AX207609 19 bp DNA linear PAT 31-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from Patent WO0157205.
ACCESSION AX207609
VERSION AX207609.1 GI:15422315
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Shir,A. and Levitzky,A.
TITLE Selective killing of cells by activation of double-stranded rna
dependent protein kinase-pkr
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0157205-A 18 09-AUG-2001;
Yissum Research and Development Co., Hebrew University of Jerusalem
(IL)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
primer_bind
1. .19

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 753 CAGGTCCTTAGGCCTC 769
Db 1 CAGGTCCTTAGGCCCC 17

RESULT 93
AR067189
LOCUS AR067189 20 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 537 from patent US 5851760.
ACCESSION AR067189
VERSION AR067189.1 GI:5998411
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Evans,G.A. and Smith,M.W.
TITLE Method for generation of sequence sampled maps of complex genomes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5851760-A 537 22-DEC-1998;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 823 GCCTGTGTCTCTTTTCT 839
Db 3 GCCTGTGTCTCTTCTTCT 19

RESULT 94
AR099495
LOCUS AR099495 20 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6077833.
ACCESSION AR099495
VERSION AR099495.1 GI:12809261
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Bennett,C.Frank. and Vickers,T.A.
TITLE Oligonucleotide compositions and methods for the modulation of the
expression of B7 protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 6077833-A 22 20-JUN-2000;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 762 TAGGCTCCACTTCTGA 778
Db 4 TAAGACTCCACTTCTGA 20

RESULT 95
AR178776
LOCUS AR178776 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6319906.
ACCESSION AR178776
VERSION AR178776.1 GI:20219914
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 20)
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AUTHORS Bennett,C.Frank, and Vickers,T.A.
TITLE Oligonucleotide compositions and methods for the modulation of the expression of B7 protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 6319906-A 22 20-NOV-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 762 TAGGCGCTCCCACTTCTGA 778
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Db 4 TAAGACTCCCACTTCTGA 20

RESULT 96
AR208119
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 37 from patent US 6379960. 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
ACCESSION AR208119
VERSION AR208119.1 GI:21508052
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Popoff,I. and Wyatt,J.
TITLE Antisense modulation of damage-specific DNA binding protein 2, p48
JOURNAL Patent: US 6379960-A 37 30-APR-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
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Db 2 CCTCCTGGCTCCAGATG 18

RESULT 97
AR265935
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 116 from patent US 6492170. 20 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
ACCESSION AR265935
VERSION AR265935.1 GI:29694781
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Watt,A.T.
TITLE Antisense modulation of caspase 9 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6492170-A 116 10-DEC-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 CCAGGGTCCCTAGGCCT 768
||| |||||
Db 4 CCAGGGTGCCTTGCCCT 20

RESULT 98
AX096988
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 2166 from Patent WO0118250. 21 bp DNA linear PAT 30-MAR-2001
ACCESSION AX096988
VERSION AX096988.1 GI:13513256
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lander,E.S., Gargill,M., Ireland,J.S., Bolck,S., Daley,G.Q. and McCarthy,J.J.
TITLE Single nucleotide polymorphisms in genes
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0118250-A 2166 15-MAR-2001;
WHITEHEAD INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH (US) ; Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..21
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 835 TTCTCTCTCTGAAGACAGC 853
||| |||||
Db 2 TCTCGTCTCGAGACATC 20

RESULT 99
AX772262
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 52 from Patent WO03042407. 21 bp DNA linear PAT 02-JUL-2003
ACCESSION AX772262
VERSION AX772262.1 GI:32438835
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Drosophila melanogaster (fruit fly)
ORGANISM Drosophila melanogaster

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Dickson,B., Berger,J., Suzuki,T. and Knoblich,J.
TITLE Method for identifying therapeutic targets by use of genetic screens in drosophila melanogaster
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03042407-A 52 22-MAY-2003;
BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INTERNATIONAL GMBH; CD Patents (DE)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..21
/organism="Drosophila melanogaster"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:7227"

Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 824 GCTGTGCTCTCTTTCTT 840
||| |||||
Db 2 GCTTGTCTCTTTATT 18

RESULT 100
AX776570/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from Patent WO03048369. 21 bp DNA linear PAT 14-JUL-2003
ACCESSION AX776570

VERSION AX76570.1 GI:32694107
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Gould, J.H. and Newton, R.J.
TITLE Method of transforming intact plants
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03048369-A 1 12-JUN-2003;
The Texas A & M University System (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .21
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer used for uida(GUS) forward"

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 910 ATCAGATTATCATCACC 926
Db 20 AGCCGATTATCATCACC 4

RESULT 101
AR062667
LOCUS AR062667 20 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 5843738.
ACCESSION AR062667
VERSION AR062667.1 GI:5990358
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Bennett, C. Frank, and Mirabelli, C. K.
TITLE Oligonucleotide modulation of cell adhesion
JOURNAL Patent: US 5843738-A 67 01-DEC-1998;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGTGTCCTCTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 CTGTGTCCTCTCTCTCGCT 20

RESULT 102
AR097393
LOCUS AR097393 20 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from patent US 6071726.
ACCESSION AR097393
VERSION AR097393.1 GI:12806123
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Diamandis, E., Dunn, J. M. and Stevens, J. K.
TITLE Method, reagents and kit for diagnosis and targeted screening for
JOURNAL p53 mutations
FEATURES Patent: US 6071726-A 17 06-JUN-2000;
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 813 ACTCAGGGTTGGCTGTCTCT 832
Db 1 ACCACAGGGTTGGAAGCGTCT 20

RESULT 103
AR104770
LOCUS AR104770 20 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6093811.
ACCESSION AR104770
VERSION AR104770.1 GI:12817478
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Bennett, C. Frank, and Mirabelli, C. K.
TITLE Oligonucleotide modulation of cell adhesion
JOURNAL Patent: US 6093811-A 67 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGTGTCCTCTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 CTGTGTCCTCTCTCTCGCT 20

RESULT 104
AR105592
LOCUS AR105592 20 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6096722.
ACCESSION AR105592
VERSION AR105592.1 GI:12819189
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Bennett, C. Frank., Mirabelli, C. K. and Baker, B.
TITLE Antisense modulation of cell adhesion molecule expression and
JOURNAL treatment of cell adhesion molecule-associated diseases
FEATURES Patent: US 6096722-A 67 01-AUG-2000;
source Location/Qualifiers
1. .20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGTGTCCTCTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 CTGTGTCCTCTCTCTCGCT 20

RESULT 105
AR123254
LOCUS AR123254 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6169079.
ACCESSION AR123254
VERSION AR123254.1 GI:14108220

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 813 ACTCAGGGTTGGCTGTCT 832
Db 1 ACCCAGGGTTGGAAGCGTCT 20

RESULT 110
I33362
LOCUS I33362 20 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 5591623.
ACCESSION I33362
VERSION I33362.1 GI:1824153
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Bennett, C. Frank, and Mirabelli, C. K.
TITLE Oligonucleotide modulation of cell adhesion
JOURNAL Patent: US 5591623-A 67 07-JAN-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGTGTCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 CTGTGTCTCTCTCTCTCGCT 20

RESULT 111
AR310881
LOCUS AR310881 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1418 from patent US 6559294.
ACCESSION AR310881
VERSION AR310881.1 GI:31704307
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffais, R., Hoiseth, S. K., Zagursky, R. J., Metcalf, B. J., Peek, J. A., Sankaran, B., and Fletcher, L. D.
TITLE Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6559294-A 1418 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 740 CTTGGTAGGGTCCAGGTC 759
Db 1 CTTGGTAGGGTGTAGAGTC 20

RESULT 112
AR316016/c
LOCUS AR316016 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6553 from patent US 6559294.
ACCESSION AR316016
VERSION AR316016.1 GI:31709442
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Griffais, R., Hoiseth, S. K., Zagursky, R. J., Metcalf, B. J., Peek, J. A., Sankaran, B., and Fletcher, L. D.
TITLE Chlamydia pneumoniae polynucleotides and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6559294-A 6553 06-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 954 AAGAGCCAAATGACTCTCT 973
Db 20 AGGAGCCACAGCGACTCTCT 1

RESULT 113
AR370592
LOCUS AR370592 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 67 from patent US 6300491.
ACCESSION AR370592
VERSION AR370592.1 GI:34607345
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Bennett, C. F. and Mirabelli, C. K.
TITLE Oligonucleotide inhibition of cell adhesion
JOURNAL Patent: US 6300491-A 67 09-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGTGTCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 CTGTGTCTCTCTCTCTCGCT 20

RESULT 114
AX296710/c
LOCUS AX296710 20 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 8472 from Patent WO0179548.
ACCESSION AX296710
VERSION AX296710.1 GI:17058399
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 artificial sequences.
AUTHORS Barany, F., Zirvi, M., Gerry, N. P., Favis, R., and Kliman, R.
TITLE Method of designing addressable array for detection of nucleic acid
JOURNAL sequence differences using ligase detection reaction
PATENT: WO 0179548-A 8472 25-OCT-2001;
FEATURES CORNELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC. (US)
source Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Hypothetical Probe Sequence"

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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RESULT 117	DD085698/c	Novel human delta 3 compositions and therapeutic and diagnostic uses therefor.				
OCUS		BD085698				
DEFINITION		BD085698.1 GI:22631308				
CCESION		JP 2001521382-A/10.				
VERSION		synthetic construct				
KEYWORDS		synthetic construct				
DURCE		artificial sequences.				
ORGANISM		1 (bases 1 to 20)				
AUTHORS		Mccarthy S.A. and Gearing,D.P.				
TITLE		Novel human delta 3 compositions and therapeutic and diagnostic				

JP 2001521382-A 10 06-NOV-2001;
MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001521382-A/10
PD 06-NOV-2001
DE 06-NOV-1998 YD 1000FA2002

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PR 04-APR-1997 US 08/832633,11-JUN-1997 US 08/872855 PI
SEAN A MCCARTHY, DAVID P GEARING
PC C12N15/12,C07K14/47,C12N15/62,C07K16/18,A61K38/16 CC
Description of artificial sequence: primer
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
FT Location/Qualifiers
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Location/Qualifiers

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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match          4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1 948 CGCAAGACAGAGCCAAATTGA 967
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20 CGCGACAGAGCCAGATTGA 1

RESULT 118
202225104/c
NCUS
RD225104
20 bp DNA linear BRT 17-JUL-2003

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BD225104.1 GI:33034874
 JP 2002526095-A/239.
 synthetic construct
 synthetic construct
 artificial sequences.
 1 (bases 1 to 20)
 Baker, B.F., Cowsett, L.M., Monia, B.P. and Xu, X.S.
 Antisense modulation of expression of tumor necrosis factor
 receptor-associated factor-1 (TRAF1)

JOURNAL
receptor-associated factor (TRAF)
Patent: JP 2002526095-A 239 20-AUG-2002;
ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002526095-A/239
BN 20-AUG-2002

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PF 05-OCT-1999 JP 2000574546
PR 06-OCT-1998 US 09/167109
PI BRENDA F BAKER, LEX M COWSERT, BRETT P MONIA, XIAOXING S XU PC
C12N15/09, A61K31/7105, A61K48/00, A61P29/00, A61P35/04, C12N15/00 CC
antisense sequence
FH key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
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   /location/Qualifiers
   1..20
   /organism='synthetic construct'
   /mol_type='genomic DNA'
   /db_xref='taxon:32630'

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 800 GAGCTCTCTCCCAACTCAGG 819
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Db 20 GAGATGGCTCCAGCTCAGG 1

RESULT 119
AR046782
LOCUS AR046782 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1575 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION AR046782
VERSION AR046782.1 GI:5968247
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
   ORGANISM
   Unknown.
   Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myb ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylylate residues
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 1575 06-OCT-1998;
FEATURES
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   /organism='unknown'
   /mol_type='unassigned DNA'

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 802 GCTCTCTCTCCCAACTC 816
   ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 1 GCTCTCTCTCGAATC 15

RESULT 120
AR104193
LOCUS AR104193 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 47 from patent US 6093544.
ACCESSION AR104193
VERSION AR104193.1 GI:12816901
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
   ORGANISM
   Unknown.
   Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gonsalves,D. and Meng,B.
TITLE Rupestris stem pitting associated virus nucleic acids, proteins,
and their uses
JOURNAL Patent: US 6093544-A 47 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES
   source
   1..17
   /organism='unknown'
   /mol_type='unassigned DNA'

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 762 TAGCCTCCACTTCT 776
   ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 1 TGGGCTCCACTTCT 15

RESULT 121
BD241539/c
LOCUS BD241539 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis.
ACCESSION BD241539
VERSION BD241539.1 GI:33051309
KEYWORDS JP 2002525127-A/486.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
   ORGANISM
   Homo sapiens
   Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
   Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Landers,J.E., Jordan,B., Housman,D.E. and Charest,A.
TITLE Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002525127-A 486 13-AUG-2002;
   MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
COMMENT
   OS Homo sapiens (human)
   PN JP 2002525127-A/486
   PD 13-AUG-2002
   PF 24-SEP-1999 JP 2000572407
   PR 25-SEP-1998 US 60/101757
   PI JOHN E LANDERS, BARBARA JORDAN, DAVID E HOUSMAN, ALAIN CHAREST PC
   C12N15/09, C12Q1/68, G01N33/53, G01N33/566, G01N33/58, G01N37/00, PC
   G01N37/06,
   PC C12N15/00
   CC Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis FH
   Key
   Location/Qualifiers
   FT source 1..17
   /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'
   FT
   Location/Qualifiers
   1..17
   /organism='Homo sapiens'
   /mol_type='genomic DNA'
   /db_xref='taxon:9606'

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 766 CCTCCACTTCTGAGG 780
   ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 16 CCTCGGCTTCTGAGG 2

RESULT 122
IS3834
LOCUS IS3834 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 1575 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION IS3834
VERSION IS3834.1 GI:2475037
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
   ORGANISM
   Unknown.
   Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myb targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5646042-A 1575 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES
   source
   1..17
   /organism='unknown'
   /mol_type='unassigned DNA'

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      802 GCTCTCTCCAACTC 816
Db      1 GCTCTCTCGAACTC 15

RESULT 123
AR211417 AR211417 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
LOCUS    Sequence 47 from patent US 6399308.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION AR211417
VERSION   AR211417.1 GI:21514733
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS   Goncalves,D. and Meng,B.
TITLE     Rupestris stem pitting associated virus nucleic acids, proteins,
          and their uses
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6399308-A 47 04-JUN-2002;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
            1..17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      762 TAGGCTCCACTTCT 776
Db      1 TGGGCTCCACTTCT 15

RESULT 124
AR371531 AR371531 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
LOCUS    Sequence 47 from patent US 6395490.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION AR371531
VERSION   AR371531.1 GI:34608469
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unknown.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS   Goncalves,D. and Meng,B.
TITLE     Detection of Rupestris stem pitting associated virus
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6395490-A 47 28-MAY-2002;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
            1..17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      762 TAGGCTCCACTTCT 776
Db      1 TGGGCTCCACTTCT 15

RESULT 125
AX227690/c AX227690/c 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
LOCUS    Sequence 1062 from Patent WO0157206.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION AX227690
VERSION   AX227690.1 GI:15556831
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    synthetic construct
          synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.

QY      802 GCTCTCTCCAACTC 816
Db      1 GCTCTCTCGAACTC 15

REFERENCE
1 Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Mcswiggen,J., Boohar,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
  Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
  1) enzyme
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 0157206-A 1062 09-AUG-2001;
          RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
            1..17
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      798 AAGAGCTCTCTCTCCA 812
Db      16 AAAAGCTCTCTCTCCA 2

RESULT 126
AX531605 AX531605 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
LOCUS    Sequence 1114 from Patent EP1239051.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION AX531605
VERSION   AX531605.1 GI:25255000
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M.
AUTHORS   Human posh-like protein 1
TITLE     Patent: EP 1239051-A 1114 11-SEP-2002;
JOURNAL   Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      744 GTAGGGTCCCAGGGT 758
Db      3 GTAGGGGCCAGGGT 17

RESULT 127
AX531609 AX531609 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
LOCUS    Sequence 1118 from Patent EP1239051.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION AX531609
VERSION   AX531609.1 GI:25255008
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
          Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominiidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M.
AUTHORS   Human posh-like protein 1
TITLE     Patent: EP 1239051-A 1118 11-SEP-2002;
JOURNAL   Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
          source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"
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Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 AGGGTCCAGGGTCC 760
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 AGGGGCCAGGGTCC 15

RESULT 128
AX737775
LOCUS AX737775 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3365 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX737775
VERSION AX737775.1 GI:30517063
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 3365 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 878 TCCTGAGTGCACIT 892
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 3 TCCTGAGTGCACIT 17

RESULT 129
AX760785/c
LOCUS AX760785 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4106 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX760785
VERSION AX760785.1 GI:32255401
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 4106 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCCTTCTCTCTGA 846
||||| ||||| |||||

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 751 CCCAGGGTCCCTAGG 765
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 15 CCCAGGGTCCCTAGG 1

RESULT 132
AR211172
LOCUS AR211172 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 85 from patent US 6399297.
ACCESSION AR211172
VERSION AR211172.1 GI:21514424
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Baker,B.F., Cowser,L.M., Monia,B.P. and Xu,X.S.

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 751 CCCAGGGTCCCTAGG 765
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 15 CCCAGGGTCCCTAGG 1

RESULT 131
AR211172/c
LOCUS AR211172 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1996
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from patent US 5552283.
ACCESSION AR211172
VERSION AR211172.1 GI:1605580
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Diamandis,E., Dunn,J.M. and Stevens,J.K.
TITLE Method, reagents and kit for diagnosis and targeted screening for P53 mutations
JOURNAL Patent: US 5552283-A 29 03-SEP-1996;
FEATURES
source
1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 751 CCCAGGGTCCCTAGG 765
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 15 CCCAGGGTCCCTAGG 1

RESULT 131
AR211172/c
LOCUS AR211172 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1996
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from patent US 5552283.
ACCESSION AR211172
VERSION AR211172.1 GI:1605580
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Diamandis,E., Dunn,J.M. and Stevens,J.K.
TITLE Method, reagents and kit for diagnosis and targeted screening for P53 mutations
JOURNAL Patent: US 5552283-A 29 03-SEP-1996;
FEATURES
source
1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 751 CCCAGGGTCCCTAGG 765
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 15 CCCAGGGTCCCTAGG 1

RESULT 132
AR211172
LOCUS AR211172 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 85 from patent US 6399297.
ACCESSION AR211172
VERSION AR211172.1 GI:21514424
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Baker,B.F., Cowser,L.M., Monia,B.P. and Xu,X.S.

TITLE Antisense modulation of expression of tumor necrosis factor
 JOURNAL receptor-associated factors (TRAFs)
 PATENT: US 639297-A 85 04-JUN-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 770 CACTTCTGAGGCGAG 784
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CACTTCTGAGGCGAG 15

RESULT 133
 AX180399
 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-AUG-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 2 from Patent WO0146175.
 ACCESSION AX180399
 VERSION AX180399.1 GI:15132336
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Wilson,W.D., Boykin,D. and Tidwell,R.R.
 TITLE Diamidine compounds as dna minor groove binders
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0146175-A 2 28-JUN-2001;
 The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (US) ; GEORGIA
 STATE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC. (US)

FEATURES
 source 1..18
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="synthetic construct, oligonucleotide"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 723 TGACTCTGCTCATAG 737
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 4 TGACTCTGCTCATAG 18

RESULT 134
 BD008778/c
 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
 DEFINITION Structural and functional conservation of the C. Elegans clock
 gene clk-1.
 ACCESSION BD008778
 VERSION BD008778.1 GI:18637151
 KEYWORDS JP 2001502181-A/8.
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Hekimi,S., Ewbank,J., Barnes,T. and Lakowski,B.
 TITLE Structural and functional conservation of the C. Elegans clock
 gene clk-1
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001502181-A 8 20-FEB-2001;
 MCGILL UNIVERSITY
 COMMENT OS Unidentified
 PN JP 2001502181-A/8
 PD 20-FEB-2001
 PF 17-OCT-1997 JP 1998518750
 PR 21-OCT-1995 US 60/028977,18-DEC-1996 US 60/033196 PI
 SIEGFRIED HEKIMI,JONATHAN EWANK,THOMAS BARNES, PI BERNARD
 LAKOWSKI

PC C1201/68,A01K57/027,A61K35/00//C07K14/435
 CC Strandedness: Single;
 CC Topology: Linear;
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT source 1..18
 /organism='Unidentified'.
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unidentified"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 827 GTGTCTCTTTTCTTC 841
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 Db 18 GTGTCTCTTTTCTTC 4

RESULT 135
 BD224950
 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
 DEFINITION Antisense modulation of expression of tumor necrosis factor
 receptor-associated factor (TRAF).
 ACCESSION BD224950
 VERSION BD224950.1 GI:33034720
 KEYWORDS JP 2002526095-A/85.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Baker,B.F., Cowseert,L.M., Monia,B.P. and Xu,X.S.
 TITLE Antisense modulation of expression of tumor necrosis factor
 receptor-associated factor (TRAF)
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002526095-A 85 20-AUG-2002;
 ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN JP 2002526095-A/85
 PD 20-AUG-2002
 PF 05-OCT-1999 JP 2000574546
 PR 06-OCT-1998 US 09/167109
 PI BRENDA F BAKER,LEX M COWSEERT,BRETT P MONIA,XIAOXING S XU PC
 C12N15/09,A61K31/7105,A61K48/00,A61P29/00,A61P35/04,C12N15/00 CC
 antisense sequence
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT source 1..18
 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 770 CACTTCTGAGGCGAG 784
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CACTTCTGAGGCGAG 15

RESULT 136
 AR141671
 LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 6146871.
 ACCESSION AR141671
 VERSION AR141671.1 GI:15101187
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.

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Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Garcia Lopez,J.Luis., Cortes Rubio,E., Guisan Seljas,J.Manuel.,
Barrado Fuente,J.Luis., Diez Garcia,B., Collados de la Vieja,A.,
Vitalier Alba,A. and Salto Maldonado,F.
TITLE Process for modifying the enzyme 7.beta.-(4-carboxybutanamide)
cephalosporinacilase and purifying said enzyme in a single
chromatographic step
JOURNAL Patent: US 6146871-A 2 14-NOV-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 918 ATCATCACCACACC 932
Db 2 ATCATCACCACCATC 16
|||||

RESULT 137
AR178880
LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 126 from patent US 6319906.
ACCESSION AR178880
VERSION AR178880.1 GI:20220018
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Bennett,C.Frank. and Vickers,T.A.
TITLE Oligonucleotide compositions and methods for the modulation of the
expression of B7 protein
JOURNAL Patent: US 6319906-A 126 20-NOV-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 GCCTCCACTCTGAG 779
Db 2 GACTCCACTCTGAG 16
|||||

RESULT 138
BD242897/c
LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Secreted proteins and polynucleotides encoding them.
ACCESSION BD242897
VERSION BD242897.1 GI:33052667
KEYWORDS JP 2002536973-A/48.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Valenzuela,D., Yuan,O., Hoffman,H., Hall,J. and Rapiejko,P.
TITLE Secreted proteins and polynucleotides encoding them
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002536973-A 48 05-NOV-2002;
COMMENT ALPHAGEN INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002536973-A/48
PD 05-NOV-2002
PR 18-FEB-2000 JP 200059860
PR 19-FEB-1999 US 60/120680,23-APR-1999 US 09/298733 PR
17-AUG-1999 US 60/149639,23-SEP-1999 US 60/155686 PR

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01-OCT-1999 US 60/157247,29-NOV-1999 US 60/167823 PR
29-NOV-1999 US 60/167822,15-FEB-2000 US 60/182711 PI DARIO
VALENZUELA,OLIVE YUAN,HEIDI HOFFMAN,JEFF HALL,PETER PI RAPIEJKO
PC C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61P3/10,A61P5/14,A61P11/00,A61P11/06,PC
A61P19/02,
PC A61P21/04,A61P25/14,A61P27/02,A61P29/00,A61P31/04,A61P31/10,
PC A61P31/12,
PC A61P31/18,A61P31/20,A61P31/22,A61P37/00,A61P37/06,C07K14/435,
PC C12N5/10,
PC C12P19/34/(C12P19/34,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,A61K37/02
CC oligonucleotide
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
/organism="Artificial Sequence".

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 722 GTGACTCTGTCATA 736
Db 18 GTGGCTCTGGTCATA 4
|||||

RESULT 139
E40739
LOCUS 20 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Antihuman Fas humanized antibody-containing antirheumatic.
ACCESSION E40739
VERSION E40739.1 GI:18627328
KEYWORDS JP 2000154149-A/110.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Serizawa,N., Haruyama,H., Takahashi,W., Nakahara,K. and Yonehara,S.
TITLE Antihuman Fas humanized antibody-containing antirheumatic
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2000154149-A 110 06-JUN-2000;
COMMENT SANKYO CO LTD
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2000154149-A/110
PD 06-JUN-2000
PF 17-SEP-1999 JP 1999263984
PR NOBUKI SERIZAWA,HIDEYUKI HARUYAMA,WATARU TAKAHASHI,PI KAORI
NAKAHARA,
PI SHIN YONEHARA
PC A61K39/395,A61P29/00,C12N15/09/(C07K16/28,C12P21/02,C12N15/00
CC
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
/organism="Artificial Sequence".

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 710 AGTCCCAGGAGGTG 724
Db 6 ACTCCCAGGAGGTG 20
|||||

RESULT 140

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```
AR206660/c
LOCUS       AR206660               20 bp    DNA             linear    PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 80 from patent US 6372433.
ACCESSION    AR206660
VERSION      AR206660.1  GI:21505330
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      Baker,B.F., Bennett,C.Frank, and Wyatt,J.
TITLE        Antisense modulation of inhibitor of DNA binding-1 expression
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6372433-A 80 16-APR-2002;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             1..20
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      829  GTCTCTTTTCTTCTC 843
Db      15  GTCTCATTTCTTCTC 1

RESULT 141
LOCUS       AR206661/c               20 bp    DNA             linear    PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 81 from patent US 6372433.
ACCESSION    AR206661
VERSION      AR206661.1  GI:21505331
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      Baker,B.F., Bennett,C.Frank, and Wyatt,J.
TITLE        Antisense modulation of inhibitor of DNA binding-1 expression
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6372433-A 81 16-APR-2002;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             1..20
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      829  GTCTCTTTTCTTCTC 843
Db      15  GTCTCATTTCTTCTC 1

RESULT 142
LOCUS       AR208118               20 bp    DNA             linear    PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 36 from patent US 6379960.
ACCESSION    AR208118
VERSION      AR208118.1  GI:21508051
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      Popoff,i. and Wyatt,J.
TITLE        Antisense modulation of damage-specific DNA binding protein 2, p48
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6379960-A 36 30-APR-2002;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             1..20
             /organism="unknown"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      829  GTCTCTTTTCTTCTC 843
Db      18  GTCTCATTTCTTCTC 4

RESULT 143
LOCUS       AR292797/c               20 bp    DNA             linear    PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 4532 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION    AR292797
VERSION      AR292797.1  GI:31680081
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE        Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6537751-A 4532 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             1..20
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      826  TGTGTCTCTTTCTTT 840
Db      17  TGTGTCTCTGTCTTT 3

RESULT 144
LOCUS       AX601037/c               20 bp    DNA             linear    PAT 17-FEB-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 132 from Patent WO02092851.
ACCESSION    AX601037
VERSION      AX601037.1  GI:28401110
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Binns,M.M. and Swinburne,J.E.
TITLE        Genetic typing
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 02092851-A 132 21-NOV-2002;
              ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST (GB) ; The British Horseracing Board (GB)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             1..20
             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
             /note="Primer"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      760  CCTAGGCTCCACCTT 774
Db      18  CCTTGGCTCCACCTT 4

RESULT 145
BD089204
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Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      855  TCCTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
Db      2    TCCTGGCTCCAGATG 16

RESULT 143
LOCUS       AR292797/c               20 bp    DNA             linear    PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 4532 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION    AR292797
VERSION      AR292797.1  GI:31680081
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS      Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE        Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6537751-A 4532 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             1..20
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      826  TGTGTCTCTTTCTTT 840
Db      17  TGTGTCTCTGTCTTT 3

RESULT 144
LOCUS       AX601037/c               20 bp    DNA             linear    PAT 17-FEB-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 132 from Patent WO02092851.
ACCESSION    AX601037
VERSION      AX601037.1  GI:28401110
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Binns,M.M. and Swinburne,J.E.
TITLE        Genetic typing
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 02092851-A 132 21-NOV-2002;
              ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST (GB) ; The British Horseracing Board (GB)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             1..20
             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"
             /note="Primer"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      760  CCTAGGCTCCACCTT 774
Db      18  CCTTGGCTCCACCTT 4

RESULT 145
BD089204
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LOCUS BD089204 20 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION BD089204
VERSION BD089204.1 GI:22634814
KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/1448.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Soeda,E.
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1448 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
COMMENT
GENOTCHS
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/1448
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566,PC
C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA PH Key
FT source 1..20
FT Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES
source
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 821 TTGGCTGTGCTCTT 835
Db 1 TTGGCTGTGCTACTT 15
RESULT 146
AR297548
LOCUS AR297548 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 9283 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR297548
VERSION AR297548.1 GI:31684832
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 9283 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
source
1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 915 ATTATCATCACCAACC 932
Db 1 ATTGACATCACCAAC 18
RESULT 147
AX267018
LOCUS AX267018 18 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001

DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO0173001.
ACCESSION AX267018
VERSION AX267018.1 GI:16515803
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Seidman,M.M. and Majumdar,A.
TITLE Establishment of cellular manipulations which enhance
oligo-mediated gene targeting
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173001-A 7 04-OCT-2001;
THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Synthetic"
misc_feature 1..2
/note="The residue between C at position 1 and T at
position 2 is pyrene"
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 825 CTGTGCTCTTTCTTCT 842
Db 1 CTTTCTCTTTTCTTCTT 18
RESULT 148
AX358004/c
LOCUS AX358004 18 bp DNA linear PAT 13-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 50 from Patent WO0194413.
ACCESSION AX358004
VERSION AX358004.1 GI:18674775
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mikesell,G.E., Chang,H., Finger,J.N., Yang,G., Lu,P., Zhou,X.D. and
Peach,R.
TITLE B7-related nucleic acids and polypeptides and their uses for
immunomodulation
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0194413-A 50 13-DEC-2001;
Bristol-Myers Squibb Company (US)
FEATURES
source
1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer"
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 922 TCACCACCACTCCAGA 939
Db 18 TCACCATCACACCCAGA 1
RESULT 149
AX708556
LOCUS AX708556 18 bp DNA linear PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO02101089.
ACCESSION AX708556
VERSION AX708556.1 GI:29564323
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM	synthetic construct									
REFERENCE	1									
AUTHORS	Snaidr,J. and Beifohr,C.									
TITLE	Method for specific, fast detection of threadlike bacteria									
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 02101089-A 7 19-DEC-2002;									
VERMICON	AG (DE)									
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers									
source	1..18									
ORGANISM	/organism="synthetic construct"									
LOCUS	AR037220									
DEFINITION	Sequence 10 from patent US 5801041.									
ACCESSION	AR037220									
VERSION	AR037220.1 GI:5955076									
KEYWORDS	Unknown.									
SOURCE	Unknown.									
ORGANISM	Unknown.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)									
AUTHORS	Godwin,A.K.									
TITLE	Gene associated with suppression of tumor development									
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5801041-A 10 01-SEP-1998;									
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers									
source	1..19									
ORGANISM	/organism="unknown"									
LOCUS	AR048689									
DEFINITION	Sequence 10 from patent US 5821338.									
ACCESSION	AR048689									
VERSION	AR048689.1 GI:5971032									
KEYWORDS	Unknown.									
SOURCE	Unknown.									
ORGANISM	Unknown.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)									
AUTHORS	Godwin,A.K.									
TITLE	Antibodies specific for OVCA DNA encoded proteins and methods for their use									
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5821338-A 10 13-OCT-1998;									
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers									
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ORGANISM	/organism="unknown"									
LOCUS	AR048689									
DEFINITION	Sequence 10 from patent US 5821338.									
ACCESSION	AR048689									
VERSION	AR048689.1 GI:5971032									
KEYWORDS	Unknown.									
SOURCE	Unknown.									
ORGANISM	Unknown.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)									
AUTHORS	Godwin,A.K.									
TITLE	Antibodies specific for OVCA DNA encoded proteins and methods for their use									
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5821338-A 10 13-OCT-1998;									
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers									
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DEFINITION	Sequence 10 from patent US 5821338.									
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VERSION	AR048689.1 GI:5971032									
KEYWORDS	Unknown.									
SOURCE	Unknown.									
ORGANISM	Unknown.									
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AUTHORS	Godwin,A.K.									
TITLE	Antibodies specific for OVCA DNA encoded proteins and methods for their use									
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5821338-A 10 13-OCT-1998;									
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers									
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VERSION	AR048689.1 GI:5971032									
KEYWORDS	Unknown.									
SOURCE	Unknown.									
ORGANISM	Unknown.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)									
AUTHORS	Godwin,A.K.									
TITLE	Antibodies specific for OVCA DNA encoded proteins and methods for their use									
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5821338-A 10 13-OCT-1998;									
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers									
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ACCESSION	AR048689									
VERSION	AR048689.1 GI:5971032									
KEYWORDS	Unknown.									
SOURCE	Unknown.									
ORGANISM	Unknown.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)									
AUTHORS	Godwin,A.K.									
TITLE	Antibodies specific for OVCA DNA encoded proteins and methods for their use									
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5821338-A 10 13-OCT-1998;									
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers									
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LOCUS	AR048689									
DEFINITION	Sequence 10 from patent US 5821338.									
ACCESSION	AR048689									
VERSION	AR048689.1 GI:5971032									
KEYWORDS	Unknown.									
SOURCE	Unknown.									
ORGANISM	Unknown.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)									
AUTHORS	Godwin,A.K.									
TITLE	Antibodies specific for OVCA DNA encoded proteins and methods for their use									
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5821338-A 10 13-OCT-1998;									
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers									
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ORGANISM	/organism="unknown"									
LOCUS	AR048689									
DEFINITION	Sequence 10 from patent US 5821338.									
ACCESSION	AR048689									
VERSION	AR048689.1 GI:5971032									
KEYWORDS	Unknown.									
SOURCE	Unknown.									
ORGANISM	Unknown.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)									
AUTHORS	Godwin,A.K.									
TITLE	Antibodies specific for OVCA DNA encoded proteins and methods for their use									
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5821338-A 10 13-OCT-1998;									
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers									
source	1..19									
ORGANISM	/organism="unknown"									
LOCUS	AR048689									
DEFINITION	Sequence 10 from patent US 5821338.									
ACCESSION	AR048689									
VERSION	AR048689.1 GI:5971032									
KEYWORDS	Unknown.									
SOURCE	Unknown.									
ORGANISM	Unknown.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)									
AUTHORS	Godwin,A.K.									
TITLE	Antibodies specific for OVCA DNA encoded proteins and methods for their use									
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5821338-A 10 13-OCT-1998;									
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers									
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LOCUS	AR048689									
DEFINITION	Sequence 10 from patent US 5821338.									
ACCESSION	AR048689									
VERSION	AR048689.1 GI:5971032									
KEYWORDS	Unknown.									
SOURCE	Unknown.									
ORGANISM	Unknown.									
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)									
AUTHORS	Godwin,A.K.									
TITLE	Antibodies specific for OVCA DNA encoded proteins and methods for their use									
JOURNAL	Patent: US 582									

Query Match	4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	83.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy	826 TGTGTCCTTTTCTTCTC 843
Db	18 TATGGTCTTTTCTTCTC 1
RESULT 157	
AX699170	AX699170 19 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAY-2003
DEFINITION	Sequence 111 from Patent WO03000727.
ACCESSION	AX699170
VERSION	AX699170.1 GI:29499820
KEYWORDS	synthetic construct
SOURCE	synthetic construct
ORGANISM	artificial sequences.
REFERENCE	1
AUTHORS	Zhang, Y., Moffatt, M., Cookson, W. and Tinsley, J. O.
TITLE	ATcopy
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03000727-A 111 03-JAN-2003;
FEATURES	ISIS INNOVATION LIMITED (GB)
source	Location/Qualifiers
	1. .19
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	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
	/db_xref="taxon:32630"
	/note="Primer"
Query Match	4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity	83.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches	15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy	723 TGACTCTGGTCATAGGAC 740
Db	1 TGACTCTGGCTTAGGAC 18
RESULT 158	
BD093608	BD093608 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
LOCUS	Chondrogenesis promoter.
DEFINITION	BD093608
ACCESSION	BD093608.1 GI:22639196
VERSION	WO 0113951-A/11.
KEYWORDS	synthetic construct
SOURCE	synthetic construct
ORGANISM	artificial sequences.
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS	Kato, Y. and Fujimoto, K.
TITLE	Chondrogenesis promoter
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0113951-A 11 01-MAR-2001;
COMMENT	CHUGAI PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD, YUKIO KATO, KATSUMI FUJIMOTO
	OS Artificial Sequence
	PN WO 0113951-A/11
	PD 01-MAR-2001
	PF 21-AUG-2000 WO 2000JP005590
	PI 19-AUG-1999 JP 99P 232966
	PI YUKIO KATO, KATSUMI FUJIMOTO
	PC A61K45/00, A61K38/40, A61K48/00, A61K31/7088, A61K35/32, A61P19/02,
	PC C07K14/47,
	PC C07K14/79, C12Q1/02, G01N33/50, G01N33/15
	CC
FEATURES	Key Location/Qualifiers.
source	Location/Qualifiers
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	/organism="synthetic construct"
	/mol_type="genomic DNA"
	/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match	4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;

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Best Local Similarity 83.1%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 798 AAGAGCTCTCCCTCACT 815
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
2 AAGAGCTCCCTCCATCT 19

RESULT 159
A69620/c A69620 20 bp DNA linear PAT 07-MAY-1999
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from Patent WO9806871.
ACCESSION A69620
VERSION A69620.1 GI:4774243
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Shipley,J., Clark,J. and Cooper,C.
TITLE MATERIALS AND METHODS RELATING TO THE DIAGNOSIS AND PROPHYLACTIC
AND THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF PAPILLARY RENAL CELL CARCINOMA
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9806871-A 29 19-FEB-1998;
SHIPLEY JANET (GB)
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32844"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 822 TCGCTGTGCTCTTTCT 839
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
19 TTGCTGTGCTAGTTTCT 2

RESULT 160
AR089367/c AR089367 20 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 126 from patent US 5994066.
ACCESSION AR089367
VERSION AR089367.1 GI:10016124
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Bergeron,M.G., Picard,F.J., Ouellette,M. and Roy,P.H.
TITLE Species-specific and universal DNA probes and amplification primers
to rapidly detect and identify common bacterial pathogens and
associated antibiotic resistance genes from clinical specimens for
routine diagnosis in microbiology laboratories
JOURNAL Patent: US 5994066-A 126 30-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 919 TCATCACCACCCCTCC 936
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
18 TCATCCCCACCTTCCTCC 1

RESULT 161
AR093567/c AR093567 20 bp DNA linear PAT 08-SEP-2000
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from patent US 6001564.
ACCESSION AR093567
VERSION AR093567.1 GI:10020316
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Bergeron,M.G., Ouellette,M. and Roy,P.H.
TITLE Species specific and universal DNA probes and amplification primers
to rapidly detect and identify common bacterial pathogens and
associated antibiotic resistance genes from clinical specimens for
routine diagnosis in microbiology laboratories
JOURNAL Patent: US 6001564-A 126 14-DEC-1999;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 919 TCATCACCACCCCTCC 936
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
18 TCATCCCCACCTTCCTCC 1

RESULT 162
AR100299 AR100299 20 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 30 from patent US 6080580.
ACCESSION AR100299
VERSION AR100299.1 GI:12810747
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Baker,B.F., Bennett,C.Frank., Butler,M.M. and Shanhahan,W.R. Jr.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide modulation of tumor necrosis
factor-.alpha. (TNF-.alpha.) expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6080580-A 30 27-JUN-2000;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 759 CCCTAGGCTCCACTTCT 776
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
2 CCCTAAGCCCTCCATCT 19

RESULT 163
AR126600 AR126600 20 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from patent US 6180353.
ACCESSION AR126600
VERSION AR126600.1 GI:14113193
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Dean,N.M. and Cowsert,L.M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of daxx expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6180353-A 29 30-JAN-2001;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20

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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 810 CCAACTCAGGTTGGCTG 827
    ||| ||||| ||| |||
Db 3 CCACCTCAGGTTGGCTG 20

RESULT 164
LOCUS AR136290
DEFINITION Sequence 93 from patent US 6136603.
ACCESSION AR136290
VERSION AR136290.1 GI:14476962
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Dean,N.M., Karras,J.G. and McKay,R.
TITLE Antisense modulation of interleukin-5 signal transduction
JOURNAL Patent: US 6136603-A 93 24-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
    source
    1..20
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 801 AGCTCTCTCCACTCTG 818
    ||| ||||| ||| |||
Db 3 AGCTGGCTCGACTCAG 20

RESULT 165
LOCUS AR149954
DEFINITION Sequence 30 from patent US 6228642.
ACCESSION AR149954
VERSION AR149954.1 GI:15114545
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Baker,B.F., Bennett,C.Frank., Butler,M.M. and Shanahan,W.R. Jr.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide modulation of tumor necrosis
factor-(alpha) (TNF-alpha) expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6228642-A 30 08-MAY-2001;
FEATURES
    source
    1..20
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 759 CCCTAGGCTCCACTTCT 776
    ||| ||||| ||| |||
Db 2 CCCTAGCCCCCAATTCT 19

RESULT 166
LOCUS BD227827
DEFINITION Antisense oligonucleotide regulation of expression of tumor
```

```
necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha).
BD227827
VERSION BD227827.1 GI:33037597
KEYWORDS JP 2002526125-A/30.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Baker,B.F., Bennett,F.C., Butler,M.M. and Jr,W.J.S.
TITLE Antisense oligonucleotide regulation of expression of tumor
necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha)
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002526125-A 30 20-AUG-2002;
COMMENT ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002526125-A/30
PD 20-AUG-2002
PF 05-OCT-1999 JP 2000574737
PR 05-OCT-1998 US 09/166186,18-MAY-1999 US 09/313932 PI
BRENDAN F BAKER,FRANK C BENNETT,MADELINE M BUTLER,WILLIAM J PI
SHANAHAN JR
PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7115,A61K31/712,A61K48/00,A61P1/
PC 00,A61P1/16,
PC A61P1/18,A61P3/10,A61P17/00,A61P17/04,A61P29/00,A61P31/00, PC
C07H21/02,
PC C07H21/04,C12N15/00
CC Synthetic
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
    source
    1..20
    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 759 CCCTAGGCTCCACTTCT 776
    ||| ||||| ||| |||
Db 2 CCCTAGCCCCCAATTCT 19

RESULT 167
LOCUS BD247745
DEFINITION Antisense modulation of interleukin-5 signal transduction.
ACCESSION BD247745
VERSION BD247745.1 GI:33057515
KEYWORDS JP 2002539846-A/93.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Dean,N.M., Karras,J.G. and McKay,R.
TITLE Antisense modulation of interleukin-5 signal transduction
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002539846-A 93 26-NOV-2002;
COMMENT ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002539846-A/93
PD 26-NOV-2002
PF 17-MAR-2000 JP 2000608790
PR 26-MAR-1999 US 09/280799
PI NICHOLAS M DEAN,JAMES G KARRAS,ROBERT MCKAY
PC C12N15/09,A61K31/711,A61K48/00,A61P11/06,A61P29/00,A61P35/00,
PC A61P43/00,
PC A61P43/00,C12N5/02,C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
/organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
    source
    1..20
    /organism="Artificial Sequence".
```



```
VERSION I40269.1 GI:2082561
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Greisen,K.S. and Leong,D.U.
TITLE Methods and reagents for detection of bacteria in cerebrospinal fluid
JOURNAL Patent: US 5620847-A 27 15-APR-1997;
FEATURES
source
    Location/Qualifiers
    1..20
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 921 ATCACCACCCCTCCAG 938
Db 20 ATCCCCACCTTCCTCCAG 3

RESULT 172
I44547/c
LOCUS I44547 20 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5635348.
ACCESSION I44547
VERSION I44547.1 GI:2469260
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Leong,D.U.
TITLE Method and probes for identifying bacteria found in blood
JOURNAL Patent: US 5635348-A 2 03-JUN-1997;
FEATURES
source
    Location/Qualifiers
    1..20
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 921 ATCACCACCCCTCCAG 938
Db 20 ATCCCCACCTTCCTCCAG 3

RESULT 173
AR230821/c
LOCUS AR230821 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 81 from patent US 6451602.
ACCESSION AR230821
VERSION AR230821.1 GI:27271608
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Popoff,I. and Cowser,L.M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of PAPP expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6451602-A 81 17-SEP-2002;
FEATURES
source
    Location/Qualifiers
    1..20
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 717 GGAGAGTGAAGTCTGGTCA 734
Db 19 GGAGATTGACTATGGCCA 2

RESULT 174
AR292829/c
LOCUS AR292829 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4564 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR292829
VERSION AR292829.1 GI:31680113
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 4564 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
source
    Location/Qualifiers
    1..20
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 917 TATCATCACCACCCCT 934
Db 19 TATCATCAAAACCACTCT 2

RESULT 175
AR293561/c
LOCUS AR293561 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5296 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR293561
VERSION AR293561.1 GI:31680845
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 5296 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
source
    Location/Qualifiers
    1..20
    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 888 CACTTACTTCTCAGCTTC 905
Db 3 CACTAACTTCTTAGCATC 20

RESULT 176
AR295403/c
LOCUS AR295403 20 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 7138 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR295403
VERSION AR295403.1 GI:31682687
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
```



```

ORGANISM      synthetic construct
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS       Keith,T.
TITLE         Novel human gene relating to respiratory diseases, obesity, and
JOURNAL       Inflammatory bowel disease
              Patent: WO 0178894-A 157 25-OCT-2001;
              Genome Therapeutics Corp. (US)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source        1..20
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Primer"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      764 GGCCTCCACTTCTGAGGG 781
          ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      19 GGCCTCTACTCTGTGAG 2

RESULT 182
LOCUS      AX326963/c      20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-JAN-2002
DEFINITION      Sequence 159 from Patent WO0178894.
ACCESSION      AX326963
VERSION      AX326963.1 GI:18097674
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS       Keith,T.
TITLE         Novel human gene relating to respiratory diseases, obesity, and
JOURNAL       Inflammatory bowel disease
              Patent: WO 0178894-A 159 25-OCT-2001;
              Genome Therapeutics Corp. (US)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source        1..20
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Primer"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      764 GGCCTCCACTTCTGAGGG 781
          ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      19 GGCCTCTACTCTGTGAG 2

RESULT 183
LOCUS      AX496861/c      20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 26-SEP-2002
DEFINITION      Sequence 3 from Patent WO0205749.
ACCESSION      AX496861
VERSION      AX496861.1 GI:23342381
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS       Ho,S.P.
TITLE         Crf 2? ligands in combination therapy
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 0205749-A 3 24-JAN-2002;
              Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharma Company (US)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source        1..20

ORGANISM      /organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Antisense Oligonucleotide"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      919 TCATCACCACCACCTCC 936
          ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      18 TCATCACCACCTTCATCC 1

RESULT 184
LOCUS      BD088966      20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION      A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION      BD088966
VERSION      BD088966.1 GI:22634576
KEYWORDS       JP 2001321190-A/1210.
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS       Soeda,E.
TITLE         A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL       Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1210 20-NOV-2001;
              THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
              GENOTECHS
COMMENT        OS Artificial Sequence
              PN JP 2001321190-A/1210
              PD 20-NOV-2001
              PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
              PI IICHII SOEDA
              PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
              C12N15/00
              PC C12N15/00
              CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
              Location/Qualifiers
              FT source      1..20
              FT          /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
source        1..20
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred.No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      949 GCAAGAAGAGCCAAATTG 966
          ||||| ||||| |||||
Db      3 GCAACAAGAGCAAAACTG 20

RESULT 185
LOCUS      BD090346      20 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION      A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION      BD090346
VERSION      BD090346.1 GI:22635956
KEYWORDS       JP 2001321190-A/2590.
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 20)
AUTHORS       Soeda,E.
TITLE         A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL       Patent: JP 2001321190-A 2590 20-NOV-2001;
              THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
              GENOTECHS

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COMMENT
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/2590
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
CC Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 785 CCCTCTGTCGCAAGAG 802
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CACCTTTGTGCAAGAG 18

RESULT 186
BD1311992 20 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Oligonucleotide sequence complementary to thiorodoxin gene or
thiorodoxin reductase gene and utilization thereof for controlling
cell proliferation.
ACCESSION
BD1311992
VERSION
BD1311992.1 GI:23226937
KEYWORDS
JP 2002501743-A/54.
SOURCE
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 20)
Wright,J.A., Young,A.H. and Lee,Y.S.
Oligonucleotide sequence complementary to thiorodoxin gene or
thiorodoxin reductase gene and utilization thereof for controlling
Patent: JP 2002501743-A 54 22-JAN-2002;
GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002501743-A/54
PD 22-JAN-2002
PF 29-JAN-1999 JP 2000529423
PR 30-JAN-1998 US 60/073196
PI JIM A WRIGHT,AIPING H YOUNG,YOON S LEE
PC C12N15/09,A61K31/711,A61K48/00,A61P35/00,A61P35/04,C07H21/04//
PC (A61K31/711,A61K45:00),(A61K48/00,A61K45:00),C12N15/00 CC
Oligonucleotide sequence complementary to thiorodoxin gene or CC
thiorodoxin
CC reductase gene and utilization thereof for controlling cell
proliferation
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
FT /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.

FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 788 CTCTGTCGCAAGAGTC 805
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

```

```

Db 2 CGCAGGTGCCAAGAGCCC 19

RESULT 187
BD132573 20 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Anti-alpha-beta3 humanized monoclonal antibodies.
ACCESSION
BD132573
VERSION
BD132573.1 GI:23227518
KEYWORDS
JP 2002508656-A/19.
SOURCE
Mus sp.
ORGANISM
Mus sp.
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 20)
Jonak,Z.L., Johanson,K.O. and Taylor,A.H.
Anti-alpha-beta3 humanized monoclonal antibodies
Patent: JP 2002508656-A 19 19-MAR-2002;
SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP
PN JP 2002508656-A/19
PD 19-MAR-2002
PF 12-MAR-1998 JP 1998539860
PI ZDENKA L JONAK,KYUNG O JOHANSON,ALEXANDER H TAYLOR PC
C12N15/13,C07K16/28,C12N5/20,A61K39/395,G01N33/577,G01N33/68 CC
Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Unknown;
CC /desc = 'SBA884',
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.

FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="Mus sp."
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10095"

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 CCAGGTCCTAGGCGCTC 769
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CCAGGTCCTAGGCGCTC 18

RESULT 188
BD176424 20 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
A method of arraying genome clone.
ACCESSION
BD176424
VERSION
BD176424.1 GI:29122132
KEYWORDS
WO 02072815-A/224.
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 20)
Soeda,E.
TITLE
A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 02072815-A 224 19-SEP-2002;
EIICHI SOEDA,TAKEISHI KUKITA
OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 02072815-A/224
PD 19-SEP-2002
PF 17-MAY-2001 WO 2001JP004139
PR 12-MAR-2001 JP 01P 68285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic DNA FH Key
CC Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..20
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..20
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

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/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 785 CCCCTCTGGTCCCAAGAG 802
Db 1 CACCTTTGTTGCCAAGAG 18
| ||||| ||||| |||||
| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 189
LOCUS AR408026 14 bp RNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 119 from patent US 6632057.
ACCESSION AR408026
VERSION AR408026.1 GI:40158013
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Fauchet,C.R.J.
TITLE Fixing unit with an end imprint in a threaded terminal portion
JOURNAL Patent: US 6632057-A 119 14-OCT-2003;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..14
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match      4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 770 CACTTCTGAGGGC 782
Db 13 CACTTCTGAGGGC 1
| ||||| ||||| |||||
| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 190
LOCUS I34311/c 16 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 5597710.
ACCESSION I34311
VERSION I34311.1 GI:1825102
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Dalie,B., Miller,K., Murgolo,N. and Tindall,S.
TITLE Humanized monoclonal antibodies against human interleukin-4
JOURNAL Patent: US 5597710-A 10 28-JAN-1997;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 718 GAGAGTGACTCTG 730
Db 16 GAGAGTGACTCTG 4
| ||||| ||||| |||||
| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 191
LOCUS AX728634 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 268 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728634
VERSION AX728634.1 GI:30507977

/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 785 CCCCTCTGGTCCCAAGAG 802
Db 1 CACCTTTGTTGCCAAGAG 18
| ||||| ||||| |||||
| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 189
LOCUS AR408026 14 bp RNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 119 from patent US 6632057.
ACCESSION AR408026
VERSION AR408026.1 GI:40158013
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Fauchet,C.R.J.
TITLE Fixing unit with an end imprint in a threaded terminal portion
JOURNAL Patent: US 6632057-A 119 14-OCT-2003;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..14
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match      4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 770 CACTTCTGAGGGC 782
Db 13 CACTTCTGAGGGC 1
| ||||| ||||| |||||
| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 190
LOCUS I34311/c 16 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 10 from patent US 5597710.
ACCESSION I34311
VERSION I34311.1 GI:1825102
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Dalie,B., Miller,K., Murgolo,N. and Tindall,S.
TITLE Humanized monoclonal antibodies against human interleukin-4
JOURNAL Patent: US 5597710-A 10 28-JAN-1997;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 718 GAGAGTGACTCTG 730
Db 16 GAGAGTGACTCTG 4
| ||||| ||||| |||||
| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 191
LOCUS AX728634 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 268 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728634
VERSION AX728634.1 GI:30507977
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KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 268 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 709 GAGTCCCGAGGAGA 721
Db 15 GAGTCCCGAGGAGA 3
| ||||| ||||| |||||
| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 192
LOCUS AX735717/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1307 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX735717
VERSION AX735717.1 GI:30514994
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 1307 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 709 GAGTCCCGAGGAGA 721
Db 15 GAGTCCCGAGGAGA 3
| ||||| ||||| |||||
| ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 193
LOCUS AX761661/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4982 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX761661
VERSION AX761661.1 GI:32256277
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
```

TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 4982 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 709 GAGTCCAGGAGA 721
Db 15 GAGTCCAGGAGA 3
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RESULT 194
AX419813/c
LOCUS AX419813 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 150 from Patent WO0198537.
ACCESSION AX419813
VERSION AX419813.1 GI:21524180
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lyamichev, V., Allawi, H., Dong, F., Neri, B. P. and Vener, I. T.
TITLE Nucleic acid accessible hybridization sites
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0198537-A 150 27-DEC-2001;
THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 955 AGAGCCAAATTGA 967
Db 18 AGAGCCAAATTGA 6
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RESULT 195
AX924437
LOCUS AX924437 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from Patent EP1350844.
ACCESSION AX924437
VERSION AX924437.1 GI:40217243
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Yaoi, K. C. and Mitsuishi, Y. N.
TITLE Xyloglucanase, polynucleotide encoding the enzyme, and method of preparing the enzyme
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1350844-A 19 08-OCT-2003;
National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (JP)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 5; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 918 ATCATCACCACCACC 932
Db 2 AYCAYCAYCAYC 16
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RESULT 196
AX352917/c
LOCUS AX352917 19 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 123 from Patent EP1174518.
ACCESSION AX352917
VERSION AX352917.1 GI:18617999
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Loukachov, V. V., van Gemen, B. and Goudsmit, J.
TITLE Collection of binding molecules
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1174518-A 123 23-JAN-2002;
Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="position 65"

Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 828 TGTCTCTTTCTT 840
Db 18 TGTCTCTTTCTT 6
|||||

RESULT 197
AX362762/c
LOCUS AX362762 19 bp DNA linear PAT 15-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 123 from Patent WO0208463.
ACCESSION AX362762
VERSION AX362762.1 GI:18694902
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Loukachov, V. V., Goudsmit, J. and van Gemen, B.
TITLE Collection of binding molecules
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0208463-A 123 31-JAN-2002;
Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="position 65"

Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 828 TGTCTCTTTCTT 840
Db 18 TGTCTCTTTCTT 6
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RESULT 198
AR081040

Query Match	4.5%;	Score 13;	DB 1;	Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	100.0%;	Pred. No. 3.4e+02;			
Matches	13;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	0;
				Indels	0;
				Gaps	0;

QY	818	GGCTTGGCTGTGT	830		
DB	19	GGCTTGGCTGTGT	7		

RESULT 201					
AX038441/c					
LOCUS	AX038441	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-NOV-2000
DEFINITION	Sequence 198 from Patent WO0061795.				
ACCESSION	AX038441				
VERSION	AX038441.1	GI:11227789			
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE					
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens (human)				
	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;				
	Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.				
REFERENCE	1				
AUTHORS	De Canck,I.D., Rossau,R. and Rombout,A.				
TITLE	Method for the amplification of hla class i alleles				
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0061795-A 198 19-OCT-2000;				
	CANCK ILSE DE (BE) ; ROSSAU RUDI (BE) ; INNOGENETICS NV (BE) ;				
	ROMBOUT ANNEELIES (BE)				
FEATURES					
source	Location/Qualifiers				
	1..20				
	/organism="Homo sapiens"				
	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"				
	/db_xref="taxon:9606"				

Query Match	4.5%;	Score 13;	DB 1;	Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	100.0%;	Pred. No. 3.4e+02;			
Matches	13;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	0;
				Indels	0;
				Gaps	0;

QY	718	GAGAGTGACTCTG	730		
DB	14	GAGAGTGACTCTG	2		

RESULT 202					
AX295274					
LOCUS	AX295274	20 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 21-NOV-2001
DEFINITION	Sequence 7036 from Patent WO0179548.				
ACCESSION	AX295274				
VERSION	AX295274.1	GI:17056963			
KEYWORDS					
SOURCE					
ORGANISM	synthetic construct				
	artificial sequences.				
REFERENCE	1				
AUTHORS	Barany,F., Zirvi,M., Gerry,N.P., Favis,R. and Kliman,R.				
TITLE	Method of designing addressable array for detection of nucleic acid				
JOURNAL	sequence differences using ligase detection reaction				
	Patent: WO 0179548-A 7036 25-OCT-2001;				
	CORNELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC. (US)				
FEATURES					
source	Location/Qualifiers				
	1..20				
	/organism="synthetic construct"				
	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"				
	/db_xref="taxon:12630"				
	/note="Hypothetical Probe Sequence"				

Query Match	4.5%;	Score 13;	DB 1;	Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	100.0%;	Pred. No. 3.4e+02;			
Matches	13;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	0;
				Indels	0;
				Gaps	0;

QY	712	TCCCAGGAGAGTG	724		
DB	1	TCCCAGGAGAGTG	13		

FEATURES		Location/Qualifiers			
source		1..17			
		/organism="unknown"			
		/mol_type="unassigned DNA"			
Query Match		4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1;		Length 17;	
Best Local Similarity		87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;			
Matches 14;		Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;		Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
QY	727	TCTGGTCATAGGACTT 742			
Db	17	TCATGTCATAGGACTT 2			
RESULT 206					
I37003/C			17 bp	DNA	PAT 13-MAY-1997
LOCUS	I37003				
DEFINITION	Sequence 16 from patent US 5612215.				
ACCESSION	I37003				
VERSION	I37003.1	GI:2084963			
KEYWORDS	.				
SOURCE	Unknown.				
ORGANISM	Unknown.				
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 17)				
AUTHORS	Draper,K.G.; Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and Stinchcomb,D.T.				
TITLE	Stromelysin targeted ribozymes				
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5612215-A 16 18-MAR-1997;				
FEATURES		Location/Qualifiers			
source	1..17				
	/organism="unknown"				
	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"				
Query Match		4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1;		Length 17;	
Best Local Similarity		87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;			
Matches 14;		Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;		Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
QY	815	TCAGGCTTGCGTGTGT 830			
Db	17	TCAGTGTGCGTGAGT 2			
RESULT 207					
I53618			17 bp	DNA	PAT 07-OCT-1997
LOCUS	I53618				
DEFINITION	Sequence 1359 from patent US 5646042.				
ACCESSION	I53618				
VERSION	I53618.1	GI:2474821			
KEYWORDS	.				
SOURCE	Unknown.				
ORGANISM	Unknown.				
REFERENCE	Unclassified.				
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 17)				
TITLE	Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T. C-myb targeted ribozymes				
JOURNAL	Patent: US 5646042-A 1359 08-JUL-1997;				
FEATURES		Location/Qualifiers			
source	1..17				
	/organism="unknown"				
	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"				
Query Match		4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1;		Length 17;	
Best Local Similarity		87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;			
Matches 14;		Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;		Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
QY	803	CCTCCTCCAACTCAG 818			
Db	2	CCTCCTCCAACTCAG 17			
RESULT 208					
I193853/C					

LOCUS I93853 17 bp DNA linear PAT 01-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 5731295.
ACCESSION I93853
VERSION I93853.1 GI:3938323
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5731295-A 16 24-MAR-1998;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 815 TCAGGTTGGCTGTGT 830
|||||
Db 17 TCAGTGTGGCTGAGT 2
RESULT 209
AR328925/c
LOCUS AR328925 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6327 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR328925
VERSION AR328925.1 GI:33714733
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 6327 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 821 TTGGCTGTGTCTCTTT 836
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Db 16 TTTCCTGTGTCTCTTT 1
RESULT 210
AX215329
LOCUS AX215329 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 771 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215329
VERSION AX215329.1 GI:15525372
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 771 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US); McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)

LOCUS I93853 17 bp DNA linear PAT 01-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from patent US 5731295.
ACCESSION I93853
VERSION I93853.1 GI:3938323
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5731295-A 16 24-MAR-1998;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 815 TCAGGTTGGCTGTGT 830
|||||
Db 17 TCAGTGTGGCTGAGT 2
RESULT 209
AR328925/c
LOCUS AR328925 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6327 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR328925
VERSION AR328925.1 GI:33714733
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 6327 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 821 TTGGCTGTGTCTCTTT 836
|||||
Db 16 TTTCCTGTGTCTCTTT 1
RESULT 210
AX215329
LOCUS AX215329 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 771 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215329
VERSION AX215329.1 GI:15525372
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 771 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US); McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)

FEATURES
source 1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 920 CATCACCACCACCCCTC 935
|||||
Db 2 CATCATCTCCACCCCTC 17
RESULT 211
AX216282/c
LOCUS AX216282 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1724 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX216282
VERSION AX216282.1 GI:15526325
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 1724 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US); McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 891 TTACTTCTCAGCTTCT 906
|||||
Db 17 TTTTCTCAGCTTCT 2
RESULT 212
AX218118/c
LOCUS AX218118 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3560 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX218118
VERSION AX218118.1 GI:15528179
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 3560 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US); McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"

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Query Match      4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      844 TGAAGACAGCGTCTG 859
Db      ||||| |||||
17 TGAAGACATCCTCTG 2

RESULT 213
AX227440/C
LOCUS      AX227440      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 812 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION  AX227440
VERSION     AX227440.1 GI:15556581
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Fattaey, A.R., Jarvis, T., Mcswiggen, J., Booher, R.N. and Holman, P.S.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
JOURNAL     1) enzyme
            Patent: WO 0157206-A 812 09-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME    PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      796 CCAAGAGCTCTCTCC 811
Db      ||||| |||||
16 CAAAAGCTCTCTCC 1

RESULT 214
AX393393
LOCUS      AX393393      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 23-MAR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 323 from Patent WO0210217.
ACCESSION  AX393393
VERSION     AX393393.1 GI:19701375
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     St Croix, B., Kinzler, K.W. and Vogelstein, B.
TITLE       Endothelial cell expression patterns
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0210217-A 323 07-FEB-2002;
            The Johns Hopkins University (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      706 ACAGTCCACGAGA 721
Db      ||||| |||||
2 AGTGAGACCCAGAGA 17

RESULT 215
AX423063
LOCUS      AX423063      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1399 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION  AX423063
VERSION     AX423063.1 GI:21526445
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., Mcswiggen, J.A., McLaughlin, F.G. and
            Randi, A.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0188124-A 1399 22-NOV-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      816 CAGGTTGGCTGTC 831
Db      ||||| |||||
1 CAGGATTGGCTGTC 16

RESULT 216
AX423480
LOCUS      AX423480      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1816 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION  AX423480
VERSION     AX423480.1 GI:21526862
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Jarvis, T., von Carlowitz, I., Mcswiggen, J.A., McLaughlin, F.G. and
            Randi, A.M.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0188124-A 1816 22-NOV-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      816 CAGGTTGGCTGTC 831
Db      ||||| |||||
2 CAGGATTGGCTGTC 17

RESULT 217
AX500260
LOCUS      AX500260      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1567 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION  AX500260
VERSION     AX500260.1 GI:23382553
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
```

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REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Zhan,J.
TITLE     Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 1229046-A 1567 07-AUG-2002;
          Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
  source   Location/Qualifiers
            1. .17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCA 930
Db 2 ATTACAATCACCACCA 17

RESULT 218
AX500261
LOCUS     AX500261 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1568 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX500261
VERSION   AX500261.1 GI:23382554
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Shannon,M.
TITLE     Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 1229046-A 1568 07-AUG-2002;
          Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
  source   Location/Qualifiers
            1. .17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCA 930
Db 1 ATTACAATCACCACCA 16

RESULT 219
AX531206
LOCUS     AX531206 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 715 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531206
VERSION   AX531206.1 GI:25254205
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Shannon,M.
TITLE     Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 1239051-A 715 11-SEP-2002;
          Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
  source   Location/Qualifiers
            1. .17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCA 930
Db 1 ATTACAATCACCACCA 16

RESULT 220
AX531207
LOCUS     AX531207 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 716 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531207
VERSION   AX531207.1 GI:25254207
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Shannon,M.
TITLE     Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 1239051-A 716 11-SEP-2002;
          Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
  source   Location/Qualifiers
            1. .17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCA 930
Db 1 ATTACAATCACCACCA 16

RESULT 221
AX725166
LOCUS     AX725166 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2853 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX725166
VERSION   AX725166.1 GI:30504509
KEYWORDS  Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE    Mus musculus
ORGANISM  Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
          reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
          medicines
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03025176-A 2853 27-MAR-2003;
          Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
  source   Location/Qualifiers
            1. .17
              /organism="Mus musculus"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:10090"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCCCTCC 936
Db 2 ATCACCACCCCTCC 17
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTTCTCTGAGACAGC 853
Db 2 CTTCTCCGAGACAGC 17

RESULT 222
AX531207
LOCUS     AX531207 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 716 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531207
VERSION   AX531207.1 GI:25254207
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Shannon,M.
TITLE     Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 1239051-A 716 11-SEP-2002;
          Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
  source   Location/Qualifiers
            1. .17
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTTCTCTGAGACAGC 853
Db 1 CTTCTCCGAGACAGC 16

RESULT 223
AX725166
LOCUS     AX725166 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2853 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX725166
VERSION   AX725166.1 GI:30504509
KEYWORDS  Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE    Mus musculus
ORGANISM  Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
          reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
          medicines
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03025176-A 2853 27-MAR-2003;
          Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
  source   Location/Qualifiers
            1. .17
              /organism="Mus musculus"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:10090"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCCCTCC 936
Db 2 ATCACCACCCCTCC 17
```

```

RESULT 222
AX735230/c
LOCUS AX735230 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 820 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX735230
VERSION AX735230.1 GI:30514507
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
TITLE Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 897 CTCAGCTTCTCGATC 912
Db ||||||| |||||
16 CTTAGCTTCTGATC 1

RESULT 223
AX759567
LOCUS AX759567 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2888 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759567
VERSION AX759567.1 GI:32254183
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
TITLE Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
JOURNAL
FEATURES
source
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 802 GCTCTCTCTCCAACTCA 817
Db ||||||| |||||||
1 GATCTCTCTCAACTCA 16

RESULT 224
BD198664
LOCUS BD198664 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
ACCESSION BD198664
VERSION BD198664.1 GI:33008434

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KEYWORDS JP 2002509721-A/1690.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS 1 (bases 1 to 17)
TITLE Pavco P.A., Roberts R., Jarvis T., Coeshott C. and Mcswiggen J.A.
JOURNAL Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
COMMENT molecule participating in vasculogenic response
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002509721-A/1690
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
PI PAMELA A PAVCO, ELISABETH ROBERTS, THALE JARVIS, CLAIRE CORSHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC
C12N15/09, A61K31/7088, A61K31/7125, A61K48/00, A61P3/10, A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00, A61P43/00, C12N5/10, C12N9/00//A61K35/76, C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
CC concerning molecule
CC participating in vasculogenic response
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT Location/Qualifiers
source
1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GCGAGTCCGAGGAG 722
Db ||||||| |||||||
2 GCGAGTTCGAGGAG 17

RESULT 225
AR166765
LOCUS AR166765 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6281413.
ACCESSION AR166765
VERSION AR166765.1 GI:16242239
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS 1 (bases 1 to 18)
Kramer V. Cary., Morgan M. Kent., Anderson A. Robert., Hart H. Prim.,
Warren G. W., Dunn M. M. and Chen J. Shong.
TITLE Insecticidal toxins from Photobabidus luminescens and nucleic acid
JOURNAL sequences coding therefor
FEATURES Patent: US 6281413-A 21 28-AUG-2001;
source Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 944 TTACGCAAGAGAGC 959
Db ||||||| |||||||
3 TTACGCAAGAGAGC 18

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RESULT 226
AR200637 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from patent US 6358680.
ACCESSION AR200637
VERSION AR200637.1 GI:20251525
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Beck,J.Joseph.
TITLE Detection of wheat and barley fungal pathogens using the polymerase
chain reaction
JOURNAL Patent: US 6358680-A 26 19-MAR-2002;
FEATURES
source
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 707 GCGAGTCTCCGAGAG 722
DB 2 GCGAGTCTCCGAGAG 17

RESULT 227
AR296422/c LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 8157 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR296422
VERSION AR296422.1 GI:31683706
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density
disequilibrium map of the human Genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 8157 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
source
1. .18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 920 CATCACCACCCCTC 935
DB 18 CATCACCATCACCATC 3

RESULT 228
AX616679 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 20-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 36 from Patent WO2095414.
ACCESSION AX616679
VERSION AX616679.1 GI:28447615
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gee,N., Brown,J. and Bertelli,F.
TITLE Methods for screening using interleukin soluble trimolecular
complex

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JOURNAL Patent: WO 02095414-A 36 28-NOV-2002;
WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="6His tag"

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Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 920 CATCACCACCCCTC 935
DB 1 CATCACCATCACCATC 16

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RESULT 229
BD062545 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION ICAM-6 materials and methods.
ACCESSION BD062545
VERSION BD062545.1 GI:22608148
KEYWORDS JP 2001506139-A/31.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Loughney,K., Staunton,D.E. and Vazeau,R.
TITLE ICAM-6 materials and methods
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001506139-A 31 15-MAY-2001;
COMMENT ICOS CORP
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001506139-A/31
PD 15-MAY-2001
PF 22-OCT-1998 JP 1999524640
PR 22-OCT-1997 US 08/955661
PI KATE LOUGHNEY, DONALD E STAUNTON, ROSEMARY VAZEAU PC
C12N15/12, C07K14/705, C12N15/11, C07K16/28, C07K16/42 CC Description
of Artificial Sequence: primer
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

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FEATURES
source
1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

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Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 920 CATCACCACCCCTC 935
DB 1 CATCACCATCACCATC 16

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RESULT 230
BD094660 LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Fusion gene expressing a protein capable of capturing a metal.
ACCESSION BD094660
VERSION BD094660.1 GI:22640248
KEYWORDS WO 0138517-A/2.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Tanaka,A. and Ueda,M.
TITLE Fusion gene expressing a protein capable of capturing a metal
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0138517-A 2 31-MAY-2001;
COMMENT TOYOTA JIDOSHKA KK,ATSUO TANAKA,MITSUYOSHI UEDA
OS Artificial Sequence

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PN WO 0138517-A/2
 PD 31-MAY-2001
 PF 26-OCT-2000 WO 2000JP007518
 PR 19-NOV-1999 JP 99P 330226
 PI ATSUGO TANAKA,MITSUYOSHI UEDA
 PC C12N15/10,C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C02F1/20,C02F1/19
 PC 62,B09C1/10,
 PC B01D53/64
 CC Synthetic DNA
 FH Key
 FT source
 FT source
 FT source

Location/Qualifiers
 1. .18
 /organism='Artificial Sequence'
 /organism='synthetic construct'
 /mol_type='genomic DNA'
 /db_xref='taxon:32630'

Query Match
 Best Local Similarity 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 920 CATCACCCACCCTC 935
 Db 1 CATCACCATCACCAIC 16
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RESULT 231
 BD136655
 LOCUS Insecticidal toxin from Photorhabdus. 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
 ACCESSION BD136655
 VERSION BD136655.1 GI:23231600
 KEYWORDS JP 2002504336-A/13.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Kramer,V.C., Morgan,M.K., Anderson,A.R., Hart,H.P., Warren,G.W.,
 Dunn,M.M. and Chen,J.S.
 TITLE Insecticidal toxin from Photorhabdus
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002504336-A 13 12-FEB-2002;
 NOVARTIS AG
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN JP 2002504336-A/13
 PD 12-FEB-2002
 PR 18-FEB-1999 JP 2000532529
 PF 20-FEB-1998 US 09/027080,20-JAN-1999 US 60/116439 PI
 VANCE CARY KRAMER,MICHAEL KENT MORGAN,ARNE ROBERT ANDERSON, PI
 HOPE PRIM HART,
 PI GREGORY WAYNE WARREN,MARTHA MARY DUNN,JENG SHONG CHEN PC
 C12N15/09,A01H5/00,A01N63/02,C07K14/24,C12N1/15,C12N1/19 PC
 PC C12P21/02,C12N5/10,
 CC Description of Artificial Sequence:oligonucleotide FH Key
 FT source
 FT source

Location/Qualifiers
 1. .18
 /organism='Artificial Sequence'
 /organism='synthetic construct'
 /mol_type='genomic DNA'
 /db_xref='taxon:32630'

Query Match
 Best Local Similarity 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 944 TTATACGACGAGAGC 959
 Db 3 TTATACGACGAGAGC 18
 |||||

RESULT 232

BD137912
 LOCUS Detection of wheat and barley fungal pathogens using the polymerase chain reaction. 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
 DEFINITION
 ACCESSION BD137912
 VERSION BD137912.1 GI:23232857
 KEYWORDS JP 2002504347-A/26.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Beck,J.J.
 TITLE Detection of wheat and barley fungal pathogens using the polymerase chain reaction
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002504347-A 26 12-FEB-2002;
 NOVARTIS AG
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN JP 2002504347-A/26
 PD 12-FEB-2002
 PF 18-FEB-1999 JP 2000532549
 PR 20-FEB-1998 US 09/026601
 PI JAMES JOSEPH BECK
 PC C12N15/09,C12O1/68,C12N15/00
 CC Description of Artificial Sequence: primer JB660 FH Key
 FT source
 FT source

Location/Qualifiers
 1. .18
 /organism='Artificial Sequence'
 /organism='synthetic construct'
 /mol_type='genomic DNA'
 /db_xref='taxon:32630'

Query Match
 Best Local Similarity 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 707 GCGAGTCCGAGAGAG 722
 Db 2 GCGAGTCTCGGAGAG 17
 |||||

FEATURES

source

RESULT 233

A44534
 LOCUS Sequence 10 from Patent WO9513395. 19 bp DNA linear PAT 07-MAR-1997
 DEFINITION
 ACCESSION A44534
 VERSION A44534.1 GI:2299352
 KEYWORDS Staphylococcus aureus
 ORGANISM Staphylococcus aureus
 SOURCE Bacteria; Firmicutes; Bacillales; Staphylococcus.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Springer,W. and Endermann,R.
 TITLE SPECIFIC GENE PROBES AND METHODS FOR QUANTITATIVE DETECTION OF METHICILLIN-RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCI
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 9513395-A 10 18-MAY-1995;
 BAYER AG (DE)
 COMMENT Other publication DE 4338119 950511.
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source
 1. .19
 /organism='Staphylococcus aureus'
 /mol_type='unassigned DNA'
 /db_xref='taxon:1280'

Query Match
 Best Local Similarity 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 917 TATCATCAGCACCACC 932
 Db 1 TATCTTCCACACACC 16
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RESULT 234
LOCUS       AR161797               19 bp    DNA          linear    PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 107 from patent US 6258529.
ACCESSION   AR161797
VERSION     AR161797.1  GI:16228748
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Berdoz,J. and Kraehenbuhl,J.-P.
TITLE      PCR amplification of rearranged genomic variable regions of
           immunoglobulin genes
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6258529-A 107 10-JUL-2001;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..19
                        /organism="unknown"
                        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 CCAGGTCCTAGGCC 767
Db 3 CCAGAGTCCCTGGCC 18

RESULT 235
LOCUS       AR215691               19 bp    DNA          linear    PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 6 from patent US 6410324.
ACCESSION   AR215691
VERSION     AR215691.1  GI:23313947
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Bennett,C.F. and Watt,A.T.
TITLE      Antisense modulation of tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 expression
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6410324-A 6 25-JUN-2002;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..19
                        /organism="unknown"
                        /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 AGGCGAGCCCTCTGG 793
Db 17 AGGCGAGCCCTTGG 2

RESULT 236
LOCUS       AR281774               19 bp    DNA          linear    PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 1 from patent US 6521225.
ACCESSION   AR281774
VERSION     AR281774.1  GI:29717568
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Srivastava,A., Ponnazhagan,S., Chioemer,R.H., Wang,X.-S.,
           Yoder,M.C., Zhou,S.-Z., Escobedo,J. and Dwarki,V.
TITLE      AAV vectors

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JOURNAL     Patent: US 6521225-A 1 18-FEB-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..19
                        /organism="unknown"
                        /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCCACCCCTC 935
Db 19 CATACCCACCCAGCTC 4

RESULT 237
LOCUS       AR393850               19 bp    DNA          linear    PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 39 from patent US 6617137.
ACCESSION   AR393850
VERSION     AR393850.1  GI:40120936
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS    Dean,F.B. and Lasken,R.S.
TITLE      Method of amplifying whole genomes without subjecting the genome to
           denaturing conditions
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6617137-A 39 09-SEP-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..19
                        /organism="unknown"
                        /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCAGGAG 720
Db 3 CATGGAGTCCAGGAG 18

RESULT 238
LOCUS       AX035697               19 bp    DNA          linear    PAT 15-NOV-2000
DEFINITION   Sequence 35 from Patent WO005362.
ACCESSION   AX035697
VERSION     AX035697.1  GI:11191293
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Mycobacterium bovis BCG
ORGANISM    Mycobacterium bovis BCG
           Bacteria; Actinobacteria; Actinobacteridae; Actinomycetales;
           Corynebacterineae; Mycobacteriaceae; Mycobacterium; Mycobacterium
           tuberculosis complex.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS    Billault,A., Cole,S., Garnier,T., Gordon,S. and
           Buchrieser-Brosch,R.
TITLE      Deleted sequences in m. Bovis bcg/m. Bovis or m. Tuberculosis,
           Method for detecting mycobacteria using said sequences and vaccines
           Patent: WO 005362-A 35 21-SEP-2000;
JOURNAL     BILLAULT ALAIN (FR) ; COLE STEWART (FR) ; GARNIER THIERRY (FR) ;
           GORDON STEPHEN (FR) ; BUCHRIESER BROSCHE ROLAND (FR) ; PASTEUR
           INSTITUT (FR)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source          1..19
                        /organism="Mycobacterium bovis BCG"
                        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
                        /db_xref="taxon:33892"
                        /note="TB1.2F"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;

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Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 901 GCTTCTCGGATCAGAT 916
Db 18 GCGTCGGCGATCAGAT 3

RESULT 239
AX101072
LOCUS AX101072 19 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 46 from Patent WO0121822.
ACCESSION AX101072
VERSION AX101072.1 GI:13619928
KEYWORDS
ORGANISM synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Dean, C. and Levy, Y.Y.
AUTHORS Methods and means for modification of plant flowering
TITLE characteristics
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0121822-A 46 29-MAR-2001;
Plant Bioscience Limited (GB)
FEATURES
source
1..19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Oligonucleotide"

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 829 GTCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 GTCTCGTTTCTCTCT 16

RESULT 240
AX195824/c
LOCUS AX195824 19 bp DNA linear PAT 28-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from Patent WO0151657.
ACCESSION AX195824
VERSION AX195824.1 GI:15386126
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE
1 Hunt, P.J., Marshall, S.E. and Bell, J.I.
AUTHORS Susceptibility gene for autoimmune disease
TITLE Patent: WO 0151657-A 13 19-JUL-2001;
JOURNAL Isis Innovation Limited (GB)
FEATURES
source
1..19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer +1902 sense"

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 726 CTCTGGTCATAGGACT 741
Db 17 CTCTGGCCAGAGGACT 2

RESULT 241
AX473995/c
LOCUS AX473995 19 bp DNA linear PAT 09-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 149 from Patent WO246458.
ACCESSION AX473995
VERSION AX473995.1 GI:22208150
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
DEFINITION
AUTHORS Deneffe, P., Rosier-Montus, M.F., Prades, C., Arnould-Reguigne, I.,
Nuverger, N., Allikmets, R. and Dean, M.
TITLE Nucleic acids of the human abca5, abca6, abca9, and abca10 genes,
vectors containing such nucleic acids and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0246458-A 149 13-JUN-2002;
Aventis Pharma S.A. (FR) ; The Secretary, Department of Health and
Human Services (US)
FEATURES
source
1..19
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 805 CTCCTCCACTCAGG 820
Db 16 CTCCTCCATCAGG 1

RESULT 242
BD006133/c
LOCUS BD006133 19 bp DNA linear PAT 31-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Methods and compositions for liver specific delivery of therapeutic
molecules using recombinant AAV vectors.
ACCESSION BD006133
VERSION BD006133.1 GI:18634504
KEYWORDS
SOURCE JP 2001500376-A/1.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens (human)
REFERENCE
1 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
AUTHORS 1 (bases 1 to 19)
Srivastava, A., Ponnazhagan, S., Chloemer, R.H., Wang, X.S.,
Yoder, M.C., Zhou, S.Z., Escobedo, J. and Dwaiki, V.
TITLE Methods and compositions for liver specific delivery of therapeutic
molecules using recombinant AAV vectors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001500376-A 1 16-JAN-2001;
CHIRON CORP. INDIANA UNIVERSITY
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2001500376-A/1
PD 16-JAN-2001
PF 02-SEP-1997 JP 1998512823
PR 06-SEP-1996 US 60/025616, 11-SEP-1996 US 60/025649 PI
ARON SRIVASTAVA, SELVARANGAN PONNAZHAGAN, ROBERT H CHLOEMER, PI XU
SHAN WANG
PI MERVIN C YODER, SHANG ZHEN ZHOU, JAIME ESCOBEDO, VARAVANI DWARKI
PC A01N43/04,A61K31/70,C12N15/63
CC
FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..19
FT /organism="Homo sapiens (human)".
FEATURES
source
1..19
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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PC	C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12N5/10,C12P21/08,C13Q1/68,G01N33/50	PC
PC	C12N15/00,C12N5/00,	
PC	C12N5/00,C12N15/00	
CC	potential microsequencing oligo for 99-1480-290.misl	PH Key
	Location/Qualifiers	
FT	primer_bind 1..19.	
	Location/Qualifiers	
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	/mol_type="genomic DNA"	
	/db_xref="taxon:9606"	
Query Match	4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;	
Best Local Similarity	87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;	
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Qy	918 ATCATCACCACCC 933	
Dd		
	3 ATCTTACCACCC 18	
RESULT 245		
AB068276		
LOCUS	AB068276 19 bp DNA linear SYN 21-MAY-2003	
DEFINITION	Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-R135E19R at 1p36.	
ACCESSION	AB068276	
VERSION	AB068276.1 GI:15129080	
KEYWORDS	synthetic construct	
SOURCE	synthetic construct	
ORGANISM	artificial sequences.	
REFERENCE	1	
AUTHORS	Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K., Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H., Morohashi,A., Ohira,M., Nakagawa,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A. and Soeda,E.	
TITLE	A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human chromosome 1p35-p36	
JOURNAL	Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)	
MEDLINE	21269192	
PUBMED	11374902	
REFERENCE	2 (bases 1 to 19)	
AUTHORS	Horii,A.	
TITLE	Direct Submission	
JOURNAL	Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai, Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp, Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)	
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers	
source	1..19	
	/organism="synthetic construct"	
	/mol_type="genomic DNA"	
	/db_xref="taxon:32630"	
misc_feature	1..19	
	(note="forward primer for human STS sts-R135E19R at 1p36 sts-R135E19R obtained from clones D1S1465, B135E19, B134E14, B37M11, Human BAC library RPC1-11"	
Query Match	4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;	
Best Local Similarity	87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;	
Matches	14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
Qy	799 AGACTCTCTCCCAAC 814	
Dd		
	3 AGATCTCTCCCAAC 18	
RESULT 246		
A67031		
LOCUS	A67031 19 bp DNA linear PAT 29-MAR-1999	
DEFINITION	Sequence 198 from Patent WO9740193.	
ACCESSION	A67031	

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VERSION      A67031.1  GI:4538402
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       unidentified
ORGANISM     unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS      Stuyver,L., Rossau,R. and Maertens,G.
TITLE        METHOD FOR TYPING AND DETECTING HBV
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 9740193-A 198 30-OCT-1997;
              INNOGENETICS NV (BE)
FEATURES
  source
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      /organism="unidentified"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      730 GGTCTAGGACTTGGTAGG 748
Db      1 GGTAAAGTCTTGTAGG 19

RESULT 247
LOCUS      A91542                19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 69 from Patent WO9824928.
ACCESSION  A91542
VERSION     A91542.1  GI:6740497
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS     Pallisgaard,N. and Hokland,P.
TITLE       DETECTION OF CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITIES
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 9824928-A 69 11-JUN-1998;
              PALLISGAARD NIELS (DK); HOKLAND PETER (DK)
FEATURES
  source
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      /organism="unidentified"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      914 GATTATCATCACCACACC 932
Db      19 GATTGCCATAACGCCACC 1

RESULT 248
LOCUS      AR089693                19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 5994072.
ACCESSION  AR089693
VERSION     AR089693.1  GI:10016448
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS     Lam,J.S., Burrows,L., Charter,D. and de Kievit,T.
TITLE       Proteins involved in the synthesis and assembly of O-antigen in
              Pseudomonas aeruginosa
JOURNAL     Patent: US 5994072-A 25 30-NOV-1999;
              Location/Qualifiers
              1..19
                /organism="unknown"

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      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      864 CAGTTGGACACTTTCCTG 882
Db      1 CTGTTGGCACAGTTTGCTG 19

RESULT 249
LOCUS      E14385                19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 28-JUL-1999
DEFINITION Primer.
ACCESSION  E14385
VERSION     E14385.1  GI:5709068
KEYWORDS   JP 1997313059-A/4.
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS     Murase,M., Murase,J., Iwabuchi,M., Hayakawa,T. and Imamura,J.
TITLE       INCREASE IN STORED LIPID CONTENT OF PLANT SEED
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 1997313059-A 4 09-DEC-1997;
              MITSUBISHI CORP, MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP
COMMENT    OS None
           OC Artificial sequences.
           FN JP 1997313059-A/4
           PD 09-DEC-1997
           PF 31-JAN-1997 JP 1997018966
           PR 01-FEB-1996 JP 96P 16590
           PI MURASE MAKOTO, MURASE JUNKO, IWABUCHI MARI, HAYAKAWA TAKAHIKO,
           PI IWAMURA JUN
           PC A01H5/00,C07H21/04,C12N5/10,C12N9/12,C12N15/09,(C12N5/10, PC
           PC (C12N9/12,C12R1:91),(C12N15/09,C12R1:91);
           CC strandedness: Single;
           CC topology: Linear;
           CC hypothetical: No;
           FH Key
           FT source
           FT 1..19
             Location/Qualifiers
             1..19
               /organism="unidentified"
               /mol_type="genomic DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      782 CAGCCCCCTCTGTCGCAAG 800
Db      19 CAGGCCCTCTGTCGTCAG 1

RESULT 250
LOCUS      I65463                19 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 5667993.
ACCESSION  I65463
VERSION     I65463.1  GI:2482033
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS     Fietelson,J.S. and Narva,K.E.
TITLE       Primers and probes for the identification of bacillus thuringiensis
              genes and isolates

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JOURNAL Patent: US 5667993-A 6 16-SEP-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACACACCCCTCCAG 938
Db 19 CATCCCCACCTTCTCCGG 1

RESULT 251
LOCUS 166475/c
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 5670365.
ACCESSION I66475
VERSION I66475.1 GI:2724452
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Feitelson,J.S.
TITLE Identification of, and uses for, nematocidal bacillus thuringiensis
genes, toxins, and isolates
JOURNAL Patent: US 5670365-A 6 23-SEP-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACACACCCCTCCAG 938
Db 19 CATCCCCACCTTCTCCGG 1

RESULT 252
LOCUS AR301904/c
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6538182.
ACCESSION AR301904
VERSION AR301904.1 GI:31689766
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Thompson,J.E., Wang,T.-W. and Lu,D.L.
TITLE DNA encoding a plant deoxyhypusine synthase, a plant eukaryotic
initiation factor 5A, transgenic plants and a method for
controlling senescence programmed and cell death in plants
JOURNAL Patent: US 6538182-A 7 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 914 GATTATCATCACACCCACC 932
Db 19 GATCTTCTCAACACCCACC 1

JOURNAL Patent: US 5667993-A 6 16-SEP-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..19
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACACACCCCTCCAG 938
Db 19 CATCCCCACCTTCTCCGG 1

RESULT 253
LOCUS AX068847/c
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO0102592.
ACCESSION AX068847
VERSION AX068847.1 GI:12578700
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Thompson,J.E., Wang,T.W. and Lu,D.L.
TITLE Dna encoding a plant deoxyhypusine synthase, a plant eukaryotic
initiation factor 5a, transgenic plants and a method for
controlling senescence and programmed cell death in plants
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0102592-A 7 11-JAN-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="primer"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 914 GATTATCATCACACCCACC 932
Db 19 GATCTTCTCAACACCCACC 1

RESULT 254
LOCUS AX129174/c
DEFINITION Sequence 392 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX129174
VERSION AX129174.1 GI:14135479
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Robbins,J.M. and Tritz,R.
TITLE Ribozyme therapy for the treatment of proliferative skin and eye
diseases
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0130362-A 392 03-MAY-2001;
FEATURES IMMUSOL, INC. (US)
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..19
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/note="Cdk3 ribozyme binding site"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTGGACAC 875
Db 19 CTGGCTCCAGATTGGGCAC 1

RESULT 255
LOCUS AX131678
DEFINITION Sequence 2896 from Patent WO0130362.
ACCESSION AX131678
VERSION AX131678.1 GI:14137983

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FEATURES	source	Location/Qualifiers	Location/Qualifiers
Query Match		4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;	
Best Local Similarity		78.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;	
Matches	15; Conservative	0; Mismatches	4; Indels
		0; Gaps	0;
QY	821 TTGGCTGTGTCCTTTTCT	839	
DB	19 TTGGTACTGTCTTTTCT	1	
RESULT 258			
LOCUS	AX362785/c	19 bp	DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 146 from Patent WO0208463.		
ACCESSION	AX362785		
VERSION	AX362785.1	GI:18694925	
KEYWORDS	synthetic construct		
SOURCE	synthetic construct		
ORGANISM	artificial sequences.		
REFERENCE	1		
AUTHORS	Loukachov,V.V., Goudsmit,J. and van Gemen,B.		
TITLE	Collection of binding molecules		
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0208463-A 146 31-JAN-2002;		
	Amsterdam Support Diagnostics B.V. (NL)		
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers		
source	1. .19		
	/organism="synthetic construct"		
	/mol type="unassigned DNA"		
	/db xref="taxon:32630"		
	/note="position 67"		
Query Match		4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;	
Best Local Similarity		78.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;	
Matches	15; Conservative	0; Mismatches	4; Indels
		0; Gaps	0;
QY	821 TTGGCTGTGTCCTTTTCT	839	
DB	19 TTGGTACTGTCTTTTCT	1	
RESULT 259			
LOCUS	AX588005/c	19 bp	DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 7 from Patent WO0244392.		
ACCESSION	AX588005		
VERSION	AX588005.1	GI:27656667	
KEYWORDS	synthetic construct		
SOURCE	synthetic construct		
ORGANISM	artificial sequences.		
REFERENCE	1		
AUTHORS	Thompson,J.E., Wang,T.W. and Lu,D.L.		
TITLE	Dna encoding a plant deoxyhypusine synthase, a plant eukaryotic initiation factor 5a, transgenic plants and a method for controlling senescence programmed and cell death in plants		
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0244392-A 7 06-JUN-2002;		
	Senesco Technologies, Inc. (US)		
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers		
source	1. .19		
	/organism="synthetic construct"		
	/mol type="unassigned DNA"		
	/db xref="taxon:32630"		
	/note="primer"		
Query Match		4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;	
Best Local Similarity		78.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;	

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 914 GATTATCATCACCACCACC 932
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 19 GATCTTCTCTACACCACC 1

RESULT 260
 BD023324/c
 LOCUS BD023324 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION Method for detecting abnormality in chromosome.
 ACCESSION BD023324
 VERSION BD023324.1 GI:22564547
 KEYWORDS JP 2001505428-A/69.
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Parisgard,N. and Hukurando,P.
 TITLE Method for detecting abnormality in chromosome
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001505428-A 69 24-APR-2001;
 NEILLIS PARISGARD
 COMMENT PN JP 2001505428-A/69
 PD 24-APR-2001
 PF 08-DEC-1997 JP 1998525090
 PI NEILLIS PARISGARD,PATER HOKURANDO
 PC C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N33/50,C12N15/00
 CC Strandedness: Single;
 CC Topology: linear;
 CC /desc = 'DNA (synthetic)'
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers.

FEATURES
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 1..19
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 914 GATTATCATCACCACCACC 932
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 Db 19 GATTGCCATAACGCCACC 1

RESULT 261
 BD061183
 LOCUS BD061183 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION Composition and method for inducing an immune response against tumor-related antigens.
 ACCESSION BD061183
 VERSION BD061183.1 GI:22606789
 KEYWORDS JP 2001516226-A/9.
 SOURCE Medicago sativa
 ORGANISM Medicago sativa
 Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
 Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;
 rosids; eurosids I; Fabales; Fabaceae; Papilionoideae; Trifolieae;
 Medicago.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Laus,R., Ruegg,C., Shapero,M.H. and Yang,D.
 TITLE Composition and method for inducing an immune response against tumor-related antigens
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001516226-A 9 25-SEP-2001;
 DENDREON CORP
 COMMENT PN JP 2001516226-A/9
 PD 25-SEP-2001
 PF 10-APR-1998 JP 1998544103
 PR 11-APR-1997 US 60/043301
 PI REINER LAUS,CURTIS RUEGG,MICHAEL H SHAPERO,DEMAO YANG PC
 C12N15/55,C12N9/16,C12N15/86,A61K38/46

CC Strandedness: Single;
 CC Topology: Linear;
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers.

FEATURES
 source
 1..19
 /organism="Medicago sativa"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:3879"

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 887 GCACCTACTTCTCAGCTTC 905
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 Db 1 GCACCTCTCTGCTGAGCTCC 19

RESULT 262
 BD089310
 LOCUS BD089310 19 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.
 ACCESSION BD089310
 VERSION BD089310.1 GI:22634920
 KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/1554.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Soeda,E.
 TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1554 20-NOV-2001;
 THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
 GENOTECHS
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN JP 2001321190-A/1554
 PD 20-NOV-2001
 PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
 PI EIICHI SOEDA
 PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566, PC
 C12N15/00,
 PC C12N15/00
 CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
 FT source
 1..19
 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
 source
 1..19
 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 786 CCCTCTGTGTGCCAAGACT 804
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 Db 1 CACTCTGTGTGCCAGTGCT 19

RESULT 263
 BD188519
 LOCUS BD188519 19 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
 DEFINITION Method for distinguishing specie of animal by SINE method.
 ACCESSION BD188519
 VERSION BD188519.1 GI:32998258
 KEYWORDS JP 2003009866-A/256.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
 AUTHORS Okada,N.

TITLE Method for distinguishing specie of animal by SINE method
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2003009866-A 256 14-JAN-2003;
COMMENT THE CIRCLE FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2003009866-A/256
PD 14-JAN-2003
PF 24-APR-2001 JP 2001126667
PI NORIHIRO OKADA
PC C12N15/09.C12Q1/68.G01N33/00.G01N33/50.G01N33/53.G01N33/566,
PC G06F17/30,
PC C12N15/00
CC CHR-1 Type I CHR-1 R oligonucleotide for PCR
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..19
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..19
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 894 CTTCTCAGCTTCTGCGATC 912
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Db 1 CTGCACAGCTTGTGGATC 19
RESULT 264
AR041947/c 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 737 from patent US 5811300.
ACCESSION AR041947
VERSION AR041947.1 GI:5962443
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Sullivan,S., Draper,K., Kisich,K., Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE TNF-.alpha. ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5811300-A 737 22-SEP-1998;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 840 TCTCTGAAGACAGC 853
||| ||||| |||||
Db 14 TGTCTGAAGACAGC 1
RESULT 265
AR041948/c 15 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-1999
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 738 from patent US 5811300.
ACCESSION AR041948
VERSION AR041948.1 GI:5962444
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Sullivan,S., Draper,K., Kisich,K., Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE TNF-.alpha. ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5811300-A 738 22-SEP-1998;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 840 TCTCTGAAGACAGC 853
||| ||||| |||||
Db 14 TGTCTGAAGACAGC 1
RESULT 266
AR130732 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 6190866.
ACCESSION AR130732
VERSION AR130732.1 GI:14119057
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Nielsen,P.E. and Good,L.
TITLE Methods of bacterial gene function determination using peptide
nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6190866-A 19 20-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
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Db 1 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 15
RESULT 267
AR370354 15 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 6300318.
ACCESSION AR370354
VERSION AR370354.1 GI:34606882
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Nielsen,P.E. and Good,L.
TITLE Antibacterial and antibiotic methods using peptide nucleic acids
and pharmaceutical compositions thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6300318-A 19 09-OCT-2001;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 15
RESULT 268
AX637431/c

source 1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 840 TCTCTGAAGACAGC 853
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Db 14 TGTCTGAAGACAGC 1
RESULT 266
AR130732 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 6190866.
ACCESSION AR130732
VERSION AR130732.1 GI:14119057
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Nielsen,P.E. and Good,L.
TITLE Methods of bacterial gene function determination using peptide
nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6190866-A 19 20-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 15
RESULT 267
AR370354 15 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from patent US 6300318.
ACCESSION AR370354
VERSION AR370354.1 GI:34606882
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Nielsen,P.E. and Good,L.
TITLE Antibacterial and antibiotic methods using peptide nucleic acids
and pharmaceutical compositions thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6300318-A 19 09-OCT-2001;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 15
RESULT 268
AX637431/c

LOCUS AX637431 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4570 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX637431
VERSION AX637431.1 GI:28473045
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Direnzo,A., Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 4570 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source 1..15
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 840 TCTCTGAAGACAGC 853
Db 14 TGTCTGAAGACAGC 1
RESULT 269
AX637432/c
LOCUS AX637432 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4571 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX637432
VERSION AX637432.1 GI:28473046
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Direnzo,A., Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J., Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M., Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 4571 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source 1..15
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 840 TCTCTGAAGACAGC 853
Db 14 TGTCTGAAGACAGC 1
RESULT 270
AR150616/c
LOCUS AR150616 16 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 36 from patent US 6228982.
ACCESSION AR150616

VERSION AR150616.1 GI:15115207
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Norden,B., Wittung,P., Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.
TITLE Double-stranded peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6228982-A 36 08-MAY-2001;
FEATURES
source 1..16
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 829 GTCCTCTTTCTTCT 842
Db 16 GTCACCTTTCTTCT 3
RESULT 271
AR371296/c
LOCUS AR371296 16 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6395474.
ACCESSION AR371296
VERSION AR371296.1 GI:34608228
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Buchardt,O., Egholm,M., Nielsen,P.E. and Berg,R.H.
TITLE Peptide nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 6395474-A 33 28-MAY-2002;
FEATURES
source 1..16
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 829 GTCCTCTTTCTTCT 842
Db 16 GTCACCTTTCTTCT 3
RESULT 272
AX370480
LOCUS AX370480 16 bp DNA linear PAT 16-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO0204952.
ACCESSION AX370480
VERSION AX370480.1 GI:18857522
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Altevoigt,P. and Fogel,M.
TITLE Diagnostic and therapeutic methods based on the 11 adhesion molecule for ovarian and endometrial tumors
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0204952-A 12 17-JAN-2002;
FEATURES
source 1..16
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

/db xref="taxon:32630"
/note="primer"

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 711 GTCCAGGAGTG 724
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Db 3 GTCCCTGGAGAGTG 16

RESULT 273
BD198664/c

LOCUS 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response.

ACCESSION BD198664
VERSION BD198664.1 GI:33008434
KEYWORDS JP 2002509721-A/1690.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 1690 02-APR-2002;

COMMENT RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC

OS Homo sapiens (human)

PN JP 2002509721-A/1690

PD 02-APR-2002

PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291

PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678

PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,

PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN

PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC

A61P29/00,

PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC

C12N5/00

CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC

concerning molecule

CC participating in vasculogenic response

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT source 1..17

/organism='Homo sapiens (human)'

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

1..17

/organism='Homo sapiens'

/mol_type='genomic RNA'

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 803 CTCCTCCTCCAACTC 816

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Db 17 CTCCTCCTCGAACTC 4

RESULT 274

AR001349

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 04-DEC-1998

DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5739101.

ACCESSION AR001349

VERSION AR001349.1 GI:3963416

KEYWORDS .

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unclassified.

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 GTTGAACACTTTC 879

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Db 14 GTTGAACACTTTC 1

RESULT 276

AR057569/c

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999

DEFINITION Sequence 1773 from patent US 5837542.

ACCESSION AR057569

VERSION AR057569.1 GI:5983146

KEYWORDS .

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unclassified.

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Roy, S. and Vehar, G.A.
TITLE Tissue factor mutants useful for the treatment of myocardial
infarction and coagulopathic disorders
JOURNAL Patent: US 5739101-A 3 14-APR-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 871 AACACTTTCCTGAG 884
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 2 AACACTTTCCTAAG 15

RESULT 275
AR057479/c

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1683 from patent US 5837542.

ACCESSION AR057479

VERSION AR057479.1 GI:5983056

KEYWORDS .

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Grimm, S., Stinchcomb, D.T., McSwiggen, J., Sullivan, S. and

Draper, K.G.

TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes

JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1683 17-NOV-1998;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..17

/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 GTTGAACACTTTC 879

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Db 14 GTTGAACACTTTC 1

RESULT 276

AR057569/c

LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999

DEFINITION Sequence 1773 from patent US 5837542.

ACCESSION AR057569

VERSION AR057569.1 GI:5983146

KEYWORDS .

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unclassified.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Grimm, S., Stinchcomb, D.T., McSwiggen, J., Sullivan, S. and

Draper, K.G.

TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes

JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1773 17-NOV-1998;

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..17

/organism="unknown"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 GTTGAACACTTTC 879

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Db 14 GTTGAACACTTTC 1

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Db
|||||
14 GTTGGAACTTTC 1

RESULT 277
LOCUS AR057651 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1855 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057651
VERSION AR057651.1 GI:5983228
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
AUTHORS
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1855 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 866 GTTGGAACTTTC 879
Db 14 GTTGGAACTTTC 1

RESULT 280
LOCUS AR115409/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1855 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR115409
VERSION AR115409.1 GI:14095731
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
AUTHORS
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1855 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 866 GTTGGAACTTTC 879
Db 14 GTTGGAACTTTC 1

RESULT 278
LOCUS AR115237 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1683 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR115237
VERSION AR115237.1 GI:14095559
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
AUTHORS
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1683 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 866 GTTGGAACTTTC 879
Db 14 GTTGGAACTTTC 1

RESULT 279
LOCUS AR115327/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1773 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR115327
VERSION AR115327.1 GI:14095649
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
AUTHORS
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1773 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1. .17
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 866 GTTGGAACTTTC 879
Db 14 GTTGGAACTTTC 1

RESULT 281
LOCUS BD241108 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis.
ACCESSION BD241108
VERSION BD241108.1 GI:33050878
KEYWORDS JP 2002525127-A/55.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
Landers,J.E., Jordan,B., Housman,D.E. and Charest,A.
TITLE Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002525127-A 55 13-AUG-2002;
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002525127-A/55
PD 13-AUG-2002
PR 24-SEP-1999 JP 2000572407
PI JOHN E LANDERS,BARBARA JORDAN,DAVID E HOUSMAN,ALAIN CHAREST PC
C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566,G01N33/58,G01N33/700, PC
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G01N37/00.
PC C12N15/00
CC Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis FH
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DB 17 GGCTGGCTGTGCT 4
RESULT 282
LOCUS I32829 17 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from patent US 5589363.
ACCESSION I32829
VERSION I32829.1 GI:1823620
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Roy,S. and Vohar,G.A.
TITLE DNA encoding tissue factor mutants useful for the treatment of
myocardial infarction and coagulopathic disorders
JOURNAL Patent: US 5589363-A 31-DEC-1996;
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QY 871 AACACTTTCCTGAG 884
DB 2 AACACTTTCCTAAG 15
RESULT 283
AX045194/c
LOCUS AX045194 17 bp DNA linear PAT 24-NOV-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 36 from Patent WO0066154.
ACCESSION AX045194
VERSION AX045194.1 GI:11343779
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Mcleod,R.W., Roberts,C., Roberts,F., Johnson,J., Kirisits,M.,
Ferguson,D., Lyons,R., Mui,B., Haselkorn,R., Mack,D., Samuel,B.,
Gornicki,P. and Zuther,E.
TITLE Anti-microbial agents, diagnostic reagents, and vaccines based on
apicomplexan parasite components
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0066154-A 36 09-NOV-2000;
Arch Development Corporation (US) ; MRJ Trust (US) ; Mcleod, Rima
W. (US) ; Roberts, Craig (GB) ; Roberts, Fiona (GB) ; Johnson,
Jennifer (US)
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/mol_type='unassigned DNA'
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/note='primer'
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QY 822 TGGCTGTGCTCTTT 835
DB 16 TGGCTGTGCTCTTT 3
RESULT 284
LOCUS AX226658/c 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 30 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION AX226658
VERSION AX226658.1 GI:15555799
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Mowiggen,J., Boher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
1) enzyme
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0157206-A 30 09-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
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DB 15 CCATAGAAATTTTAC 2
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AX226659/c
LOCUS AX226659 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 31 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION AX226659
VERSION AX226659.1 GI:15555800
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Mowiggen,J., Boher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
1) enzyme
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0157206-A 31 09-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
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DB 14 CCATAGAAATTTTAC 1

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RESULT 286
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LOCUS AX227534 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 906 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION AX227534
VERSION AX227534.1 GI:15556675
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Mcswiggen,J., Bocher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
JOURNAL 1) enzyme
PATENT: WO 0157206-A 906 09-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
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Db 17 CCATAGAAATTTCAC 4

RESULT 287
AX227689/c
LOCUS AX227689 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1061 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION AX227689
VERSION AX227689.1 GI:15556830
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Mcswiggen,J., Bocher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
JOURNAL 1) enzyme
PATENT: WO 0157206-A 1061 09-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 799 AGAGCTTCCTCCCA 812
Db 17 AAAGCTCTCTCCCA 4

RESULT 288
AX531604
LOCUS AX531604 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1113 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531604
VERSION AX531604.1 GI:25254998
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1113 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 744 GTAGGTCCTCCAGGG 757
Db 4 GTAGGGGCCACAGGG 17

RESULT 289
AX531610
LOCUS AX531610 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1119 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531610
VERSION AX531610.1 GI:25255010
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1119 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 747 GGGTCCCGGGTCC 760
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RESULT 290
AX634507/c
LOCUS AX634507 17 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1646 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634507
VERSION AX634507.1 GI:28470121
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Direnzo,A.,
Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
Mcswiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 1646 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)

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QY 866 GTTGGAACTTTC 879
Db 14 GTTGAACATTTC 1

RESULT 291
LOCUS AX634589/c 17 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1728 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634589
VERSION AX634589.1 GI:28470203
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
    Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
    Meswigen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
    Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
    Woolf,T.
  Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
  genes
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
PATENT: EP 1260586-A 1728 27-NOV-2002;
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QY 866 GTTGGAACTTTC 879
Db 14 GTTGAACATTTC 1

RESULT 292
LOCUS AX634752 17 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1891 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX634752
VERSION AX634752.1 GI:28470366
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
    Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
    Meswigen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
    Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
    Woolf,T.
  Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
  genes
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
PATENT: EP 1260586-A 1891 27-NOV-2002;
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Query Match
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  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 GTTGGAACTTTC 879
Db 14 GTTGAACATTTC 1

RESULT 293
LOCUS AX725761/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3448 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX725761
VERSION AX725761.1 GI:30505104
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE
  1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
  Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
  reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
  medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 3448 27-MAR-2003;
  Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 708 CGAGTCCAGGAGA 721
Db 16 CAAGTCCAGGAGA 3

RESULT 294
LOCUS AX730275 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1909 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730275
VERSION AX730275.1 GI:30509618
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
  1 Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
  Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
  reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
  medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 1909 27-MAR-2003;
  Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 930 ACCCTCCAGAGAT 943
Db 2 ATCTCCAGAGAT 15

RESULT 295
AX730886/c
LOCUS AX730886 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2520 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730886
VERSION AX730886.1 GI:30510229
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2520 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 954 AAGAGCCAAATTGA 967
Db 16 AAGAACCAATTGA 3

RESULT 296
AX734714
LOCUS AX734714 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 304 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX734714
VERSION AX734714.1 GI:30513991
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 304 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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QY 909 GATCAGATTATCAT 922
Db 1 GATCTGATTATCAT 14

RESULT 297
AX735633

LOCUS AX735633 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1223 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX735633
VERSION AX735633.1 GI:30514910
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 1223 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 950 CAAGAAGAGCCAAA 963
Db 4 CAATAGAGCCAAA 17

RESULT 298
AX737655/c
LOCUS AX737655 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3245 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX737655
VERSION AX737655.1 GI:30516943
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 3245 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

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QY 782 CAGCCCTCTCGTG 795
Db 17 CAGCCCTCTCGAG 4

RESULT 299
AX757511
LOCUS AX757511 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 832 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX757511
VERSION AX757511.1 GI:32252127
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens


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COMMENT      HISAMITSU PHARMACEUTICAL CO INC
OS      Unidentified
PN      JP 2001503620-A/6
PD      21-MAR-2001
PF      29-AUG-1997 JP 1998520446
PR
PI      DANGE VVERAPANANE,SHOJI HAMANAKA,IWAO NOZAWA
PC      C07H21/04,A61K39/00,A61K48/00
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      831 CTCCTTTCTCTCTCT 844
Db      17 CTTTCTCTCTCTCT 4

RESULT 304
BD104884
LOCUS      BD104884      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION      Kit and method for determining HLA type.
ACCESSION      BD104884
VERSION      BD104884.1 GI:22650458
KEYWORDS      WO 0192572-A/988.
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Inoko,H., Kagiya,T., Ichihara,T., Matsumura,Y., Moriya,S. and Nishida,M.
TITLE      Kit and method for determining HLA type
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0192572-A 988 06-DEC-2001;
              NISSHINO INDUSTRIES INC,SYSTEM RESEARCH INC,HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO
              KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA,SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIO
              NISHIDA
COMMENT      OS      Artificial Sequence
              PN      WO 0192572-A/988
              PD      06-DEC-2001
              PF      01-JUN-2001 WO 2001JP004662
              PR      01-JUN-2000 JP OOP 164798
              PI      HIDETOSHI INOKO,TAEKO KAGIYA,TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI PI
              MATSUMURA,
              PI      SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIO NISHIDA
              CC      C1201/68.C12M1/00.C12N15/09.G01N33/53
              CC      Description of Artificial Sequence:capture
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      929 CACCCTCCAGAG 942
Db      4 CACCCTCCAGAGGA 17

RESULT 305
BD202842
LOCUS      BD202842      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION      Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
              molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION      BD202842
VERSION      BD202842.1 GI:33012612
KEYWORDS      JP 2002509721-A/5868.
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
              1 (bases 1 to 17)
              Payco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Meswiggen,J.A.
              Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
              molecule participating in vasculogenic response
              Patent: JP 2002509721-A 5868 02-APR-2002;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
              OS      Homo sapiens (human)
              PN      JP 2002509721-A/5868
              PD      02-APR-2002
              PF      24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
              PR      27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
              PI      PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
              PI      JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
              PC
              C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
              A61P29/00,
              PC      A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
              C12N5/00
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              concerning molecule
              CC      Participating in vasculogenic response
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Query Match      4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      821 TTGGCTGTGTCTCT 834
Db      3 TTGGCTTTGTCTCT 16

RESULT 306
BD202843
LOCUS      BD202843      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION      Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
              molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION      BD202843
VERSION      BD202843.1 GI:33012613
KEYWORDS      JP 2002509721-A/5869.
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
              Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
              Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
              1 (bases 1 to 17)
              Payco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Meswiggen,J.A.
              Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
              molecule participating in vasculogenic response
              Patent: JP 2002509721-A 5869 02-APR-2002;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
              OS      Homo sapiens (human)
              PN      JP 2002509721-A/5869
              PD      02-APR-2002

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PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
PI PAMELA A PAVCO, ELISABETH ROBERTS, THALE JARVIS, CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC
C12N15/09, A61K31/7088, A61K31/7125, A61K48/00, A61P3/10, A61P17/06, PC
A61P25/00,
PC A61P35/00, A61P43/00, C12N5/10, C12N9/00//A61K35/76, C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
CC participating in vasculogenic response
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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Location/Qualifiers
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/organism='Homo sapiens'
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Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 821 TTGGCTGTGCTCT 834
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Db 2 TTGGCTTTGCTCT 15

RESULT 307
AR130092/C
LOCUS AR130092 18 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 84 from patent US 6187586.
ACCESSION AR130092
VERSION AR130092.1 GI:14117989
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Monia,B.P., Cowser,L.M. and Roth,R.A.
TITLE Antisense modulation of AKT-3 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6187586-A 84 13-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism='unknown'
/mol_type='unassigned DNA'
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
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QY 835 TTCTTCTCTGAAG 848
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Db 16 TTCTTCTCTGGAG 3

RESULT 308
BD250597
LOCUS BD250597 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Identification of genetic targets for modulation by oligonucleotides and generation of oligonucleotides for gene modulation.
ACCESSION BD250597
VERSION BD250597.1 GI:33060367
KEYWORDS JP 2002511276-A/151.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowser,L.M., Baker,B.F., Mcneil,J., Freier,S.M., Sasnor,H.M., Brooks,D.G., Ohasi,C., Wyatt,J.R., Borchers,A.H. and Vikkars,T.A.

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TITLE Identification of genetic targets for modulation by oligonucleotides and generation of oligonucleotides for gene modulation
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002511276-A 151 16-APR-2002;
COMMENT
ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002511276-A/151
PD 16-APR-2002
PF 13-APR-1999 JP 2000543647
PR 13-APR-1998 US 60/081483, 28-APR-1998 US 09/067638 PI
LEX M COWSER, BRENDA F BAKER, JOHN MCNEIL, SUSAN M FREIER, HENRI PI
M SASNOR,
PI DOUGLAS G BROOKS, CARA CHASI, JACQUELINE R WYATT, ALEXANDER H PI
BORCHERS,
PI TIMOTHY A VIKKARS
PC C12N15/09, C07B61/00, C07B61/00, C12Q1/68, G06F17/30, G06F17/50, PC
C12N15/00
CC Antisense oligonucleotide
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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/db_xref='taxon:32630'
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
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QY 872 ACACCTTCTCTGAGA 885
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Db 3 ACACCTTCTCTGGA 16

RESULT 309
AR215599
LOCUS AR215599 18 bp DNA linear PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 147 from patent US 6410323.
ACCESSION AR215599
VERSION AR215599.1 GI:23313855
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Roberts,M.L. and Cowser,L.M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of human Rho family gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6410323-A 147 25-JUN-2002;
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Location/Qualifiers
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/organism='unknown'
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Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
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QY 872 ACACCTTCTCTGAGA 885
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Db 3 ACACCTTCTCTGGA 16

RESULT 310
AX229748/C
LOCUS AX229748 18 bp DNA linear PAT 11-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from Patent WO0162964.
ACCESSION AX229748
VERSION AX229748.1 GI:15591960
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct

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artificial sequences.
1
REFERENCE Winsey,S.U., Haldar,N., Wojnarowska,F.U. and Welsh,K.N.
AUTHORS
TITLE A genetic determinant for malignant melanoma
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0162964-A 18 30-AUG-2001;
Isis Innovation Limited (GB)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer ERCC1 exon 4 consensus"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
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QY 746 AGGGTCCCGGGTC 759
Db 16 AGGGTCCCGGGTC 3
RESULT 311
AX378674/c AX378674 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2002
LOCUS
Sequence 463 from Patent WO0206525.
ACCESSION AX378674
VERSION AX378674.1 GI:19574527
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Blumenfeld,M., Chumakov,I., Abderrahim,H. and Bihain,B.
TITLE Obesity associated biallelic marker maps
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0206525-A 463 24-JAN-2002;
GENSET (FR)
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
primer_bind 1..18
/note="downstream amplification primer 99-54272 for SEQ
121, in complement"
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Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 825 CTGTGTCCTTTTC 838
Db 18 CTGTGTCCTTTAC 5
RESULT 312
BD088230/c BD088230 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
LOCUS
A method of arraying genome clone.
DEFINITION BD088230
ACCESSION BD088230
VERSION BD088230.1 GI:22633840
KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/474.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Soeda,E.
TITLE A method of arraying genome clone
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 474 20-NOV-2001;
THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
GENOTECHS
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001321190-A/474
PD 20-NOV-2001
PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
PI EIICHI SOEDA
PC C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,G01N33/53,G01N33/566,PC
C12N15/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:Synthetic DNA FH Key
Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
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1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 746 AGGGTCCCGGGTC 759
Db 16 AGGGTCCCGGGTC 3
RESULT 313
AR066899 AR066899 19 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
LOCUS
Sequence 247 from patent US 5851760.
ACCESSION AR066899
VERSION AR066899.1 GI:5998121
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Evans,G.A. and Smith,M.W.
TITLE Method for generation of sequence sampled maps of complex genomes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5851760-A 247 22-DEC-1998;
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 923 CACCACCCCTCC 936
Db 2 CACCACCCACTCC 15
RESULT 314
BD132443/c BD132443 19 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
LOCUS
A basal cell carcinoma tumor suppressor gene.
DEFINITION BD132443
ACCESSION BD132443
VERSION BD132443.1 GI:23227388
KEYWORDS JP 2002504805-A/55.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 19)
AUTHORS Dean,M.F., Hahn,H., Wicking,C., Christiansen,J.,
Zaphiropoulos,P.G., Gailani,M.R., Shanley,S., Chidambaram,A.,
Vorechovsky,I., Holmberg,E., Uden,A.B., Gillies,S., Negus,K.,
Smyth,I., Pressman,C., Lefell,D.J., Gerrard,B., Goldstein,A.,
Wainwright,B., Toftgard,R., Trench,G.C. and Bale,A.E.
TITLE A basal cell carcinoma tumor suppressor gene
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002504805-A 55 12-FEB-2002;
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA REPRESENTED BY THE

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COMMENT SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
PN JP 2002504805-A/55
PD 12-FEB-2002
PF 16-MAY-1997 JP 1997541164
PR 17-MAY-1996 US 60/017906,21-MAY-1996 AU PO 0011 PR
07-JUN-1996 AU PO 0363,14-JUN-1996 US 60/019765 PI
MICHAEL FREDERICK DEAN, HEIDI HAHN, CAROL WICKING, JEFFREY PI
CHRISTIANSEN
PI PETER G ZAPHIROPOULOS, MAE R GAILANI, SUSAN SHANLEY, ABIRAMI PI
CHIDABARAM,
PI IGOR VORECHOVSKY, ERIKA HOLMBERG, ANNE BIRGITTE UNDEN, SUSAN PI
GILLIES,
PI KYLIE NEGUS, IAN SMYTH, CAROL PRESSMAN, DAVID J LEFFELL, BERNARD
PI GERARD,
PI ALISA GOLDSTEIN, BRANDON WAINWRIGHT, RUNE TOFTGARD, GEORGIA PI
CHENEVIX TRENCH,
PI ALLEN E BALE
PC C12N15/12.C07K14/47, C12N5/10, C12Q1/68, G01N33/50, A61K48/00, PC
A61K39/395,
PC A61K38/17
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC /note= 'PCR26 primer'
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
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Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 808 CTCCAACTCAGGGT 821
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DB 16 CTCCAACTCAGGGT 3
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RESULT 315
A12194
LOCUS A12194 17 bp DNA linear PAT 10-DEC-1993
DEFINITION EBI 765.
ACCESSION A12194
VERSION A12194.1 GI:491297
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Heckl, K., Spevak, W., Ostermann, E., Zoepfel, A., Krystek, E.,
Maurer-Poggy, I., Wiche-Castanon, M.J., Stratowa, C. and Hauptmann, R.
TITLE Human manganese superoxide dismutase (hmn-SOD)
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0282899-A 17 21-SEP-1988;
BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM INTERNATIONAL GmbH
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source
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/organism="synthetic construct"
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 841 CTCCTGAACACAGCGTCC 857
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DB 1 CTCCTGAAGAAATGTC 17
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RESULT 316
A58319
LOCUS A58319 17 bp DNA linear PAT 05-MAR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from Patent WO9637177.
ACCESSION A58319
VERSION A58319.1 GI:3713983
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unclassified.
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Rider, J.R.
TITLE APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DETECTING A CONTAMINANT IN A FLUID
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9637177-A 5 28-NOV-1996;
NAT BLOOD AUTHORITY (GB)
COMMENT Other publication AU 5773196 961211.
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Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 920 CATCACCACCACCCCTCC 936
|||||
DB 1 CATCCCCACCTTCTCTCC 17
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RESULT 317
A60699
LOCUS A60699 17 bp DNA linear PAT 06-MAR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from Patent WO9708320.
ACCESSION A60699
VERSION A60699.1 GI:3715347
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unclassified.
ORGANISM
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Knappik, A., Pack, P., Ilag, V., Ge, L., Moroney, S. and Plueckhuhn, A.
TITLE PROTEIN/(POLY)PEPTIDE LIBRARIES
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9708320-A 7 06-MAR-1997;
MORPHOSYS PROTEINOPTIMIERUNG (DE)
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 753 CAGGGTGCCCTTGGCCCC 769
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DB 1 CAGGGTGCCCTTGGCCCC 17
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RESULT 318
AR039271
LOCUS AR039271 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 119 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR039271
VERSION AR039271.1 GI:5958634
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T. and McSwiggen, J.A.
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 119 15-SEP-1998;
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Location/Qualifiers

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 835 TTCTTCTCTGGAAGACA 851
Db 1 TCTATTCTCTGGAAGAA 17

RESULT 319
LOCUS AR046778 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1571 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION AR046778
VERSION AR046778.1 GI:5968243
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myc ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylylate residues
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 1571 06-OCT-1998;
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/organism="unknown"
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 797 CAAGAGCTCTCTCCAA 813
Db 1 CGAAGCTCTCTCGAA 17

RESULT 320
LOCUS AR057476 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1680 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057476
VERSION AR057476.1 GI:5983053
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1680 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 897 CTCAGCTTCTGCGATCA 913
Db 1 CTCGGCTTCTGCCACCA 17

RESULT 321
LOCUS AR115234 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1680 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR115234
VERSION AR115234.1 GI:14095556
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1680 17-OCT-2000;
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 897 CTCAGCTTCTGCGATCA 913
Db 1 CTCGGCTTCTGCCACCA 17

RESULT 322
LOCUS BD255239/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD255239
VERSION BD255239.1 GI:33065009
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/3032.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 3032 10-DEC-2002;
COMMENT RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Eukaryote
PN JP 2002541795-A/3032
PD 10-DEC-2002
PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PT LAWRENCE BLATT, MICHAEL ZWICK, PAMELA PAVCO, JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61K48/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10, PC
C12P21/02, PC
C12P21/02,C12P21/02//A61K31/711,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02, PC
C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,
PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH
Key Location/Qualifiers
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QY 932 CTCCTCAGAGATTTTAC 948
Db 17 CTCCTCAGAGATGTGTAC 1

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DEFINITION Sequence 1680 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR115234
VERSION AR115234.1 GI:14095556
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1680 17-OCT-2000;
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QY 897 CTCAGCTTCTGCGATCA 913
Db 1 CTCGGCTTCTGCCACCA 17

RESULT 322
LOCUS BD255239/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD255239
VERSION BD255239.1 GI:33065009
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/3032.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 3032 10-DEC-2002;
COMMENT RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Eukaryote
PN JP 2002541795-A/3032
PD 10-DEC-2002
PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PT LAWRENCE BLATT, MICHAEL ZWICK, PAMELA PAVCO, JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61K48/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10, PC
C12P21/02, PC
C12P21/02,C12P21/02//A61K31/711,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02, PC
C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,
PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH
Key Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match
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Db 17 CTCCTCAGAGATGTGTAC 1

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Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

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PC
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C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,C12R1:91)
PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH
Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT /organism='Eukaryote'.

FEATURES
source
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 865 AGTTGGAACACTTTCCT 881
Db 17 AGTTGGAAGATTTTCT 1

RESULT 325
I53830
LOCUS 153830 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 1571 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION 153830
VERSION 153830.1 GI:2475033
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myb targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5646042-A 1571 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
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Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 797 CAAGAGCTCTCCTCCAA 813
Db 1 CGAAAGCTCTCCTCGAA 17

RESULT 326
ARI86585/c
LOCUS ARI86585 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2073 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION ARI86585
VERSION ARI86585.1 GI:20232550
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
JOURNAL related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
FEATURES Patent: US 6346398-A 2073 12-FEB-2002;
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

PC
BD256490 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
BD256490/c
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD256490
VERSION BD256490.1 GI:33066260
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/4283.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 4283 10-DEC-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT OS Eukaryote
PN JP 2002541795-A/4283
PD 10-DEC-2002
PR 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PI LAWRENCE BLATT,MICHAEL,ZWICK,PAMELA PAVCO,JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,PC
C12P21/02,
PC
C12P21/02,C12P21/02//A61K31/711,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,PC
C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,
PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH
Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT /organism='Eukaryote'.

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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 865 AGTTGGAACACTTTCCT 881
Db 17 AGTTGGAAGATTTTCT 1

RESULT 324
BD256938/c
LOCUS BD256938 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD256938
VERSION BD256938.1 GI:33066708
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/4731.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 4731 10-DEC-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT OS Eukaryote
PN JP 2002541795-A/4731
PD 10-DEC-2002
PR 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PI LAWRENCE BLATT,MICHAEL,ZWICK,PAMELA PAVCO,JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,PC
C12P21/02,

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QY 865 AGTTGGAACACTTCTCT 881
Db 17 AGCTGAATACITTCCT 1
RESULT 332
LOCUS AR324975 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2377 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR324975
VERSION AR324975.1 GI:33710783
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 2377 20-MAY-2003;
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source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 861 CTCACGTTGGAACACTT 877
Db 17 CTCACGATGGACCACTT 1
RESULT 335
LOCUS AR329270 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6672 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR329270
VERSION AR329270.1 GI:33715078
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 6672 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 873 CACTTTCCTGAGATGCA 889
Db 1 CACTTACCTGAGGAGCA 17
RESULT 336
LOCUS AR363926 17 bp DNA linear PAT 03-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 5240847.
ACCESSION AR363926
VERSION AR363926.1 GI:34426033
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Heckl,K., Spevak,W., Ostermann,E., Zophel,A., Krystek,E.,
Maurer-Fogy,I., Wiche-Castanon,M.J., Stratowa,C. and Hauptmann,R.
TITLE Human manganese superoxide dismutase (hmn-SOD)
JOURNAL Patent: US 5240847-A 21 31-AUG-1993;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 865 AGTTGGAACACTTCTCT 881
Db 17 AGCTGAATACITTCCT 1
RESULT 332
LOCUS AR324975 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2377 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR324975
VERSION AR324975.1 GI:33710783
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 2377 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 869 GGAACACTTTCCTGAGA 885
Db 1 GAAACCCCTTTCCTGGGA 17
RESULT 333
LOCUS AR328065 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5467 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR328065
VERSION AR328065.1 GI:33713873
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 5467 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 807 CCTCCAACTCAGGTTTG 823
Db 1 CTTCAACTCAGGTTTG 17
RESULT 334
LOCUS AR328075 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5477 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR328075
VERSION AR328075.1 GI:33713883
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
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Qy 841 CTCTGAAGACAGCGCTCC 857
Db 1 CTCTGAAGAAAATGCTCC 17

RESULT 337
LOCUS AR369047 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 7 from patent US 6300064.
ACCESSION AR369047
VERSION AR369047.1 GI:34605003
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Knappik,A., Pack,P., Ge,L., Moroney,S. and Pluckthun,A.
TITLE Protein/(poly)peptide libraries
JOURNAL Patent: US 6300064-A 7 09-OCT-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..17
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 753 CAGGGTCCTAGGCGCTC 769
Db 1 CAGGGTCCTTGGCCCC 17

RESULT 338
LOCUS AR398437 17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 818 from patent US 6617438.
ACCESSION AR398437
VERSION AR398437.1 GI:40136249
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A.B., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
TITLE Oligoribonucleotides with enzymatic activity
JOURNAL Patent: US 6617438-A 818 09-SEP-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..17
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 757 GTCCTAGCGCTCCACT 773
Db 1 GCCCCAGGCTCCACT 17

RESULT 339
LOCUS AR408828/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from patent US 6632641.
ACCESSION AR408828
VERSION AR408828.1 GI:40159229
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
TITLE Method and apparatus for performing large numbers of reactions
using array assembly with releasable primers
JOURNAL Patent: US 6632641-A 23 14-OCT-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 817 AGGTTGGCTGTGTCCTC 833
Db 17 AGGTTGGTGTGTCCTC 1

RESULT 340
LOCUS AR434003 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 426 from patent US 6656700.
ACCESSION AR434003
VERSION AR434003.1 GI:40196846
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gu,Y. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Isoforms of human pregnancy-associated protein-E
JOURNAL Patent: US 6656700-A 426 02-DEC-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..17
/mol_type="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 825 CTGTGTCCTCTTCTCTTC 841
Db 1 CTGTGGGTCTTCTCTTC 17

RESULT 341
LOCUS AR434004 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 427 from patent US 6656700.
ACCESSION AR434004
VERSION AR434004.1 GI:40196847
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gu,Y. and Shannon,M.E.
TITLE Isoforms of human pregnancy-associated protein-E
JOURNAL Patent: US 6656700-A 427 02-DEC-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..17
/mol_type="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 826 TGTGTCTCTTTTCTTCT 842
Db 1 TGTGGGTCTTCTCTTCT 17
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RESULT 342
AX099951/c
LOCUS AX099951 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent WO0120034.
ACCESSION AX099951
VERSION AX099951.1 GI:13538961
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Fukuyota, Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
TITLE Voss, J. and Timm, J.
JOURNAL Methods and compositions for the screening of cell cycle modulators
PATENT: WO 0120034-A 11 22-MAR-2001;
BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT (DE)
FEATURES
source 1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 901 GCTCTCGGATCAGATT 917
|||||
Db 17 GCTCTGCTATCAAGT 1

RESULT 343
AX133964/c
LOCUS AX133964 17 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 23 from Patent WO0127327.
ACCESSION AX133964
VERSION AX133964.1 GI:14139905
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Brennan, T.M., Chatelain, F. and Berninger, M.
TITLE Method and apparatus for performing large numbers of reactions
using array assembly
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0127327-A 23 19-APR-2001;
Protogene Laboratories, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source 1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 817 AGGGTGGGTGGTGTCTC 833
|||||
Db 17 AGGGTGGGTGGTGTCTC 1

RESULT 344
AX214570
LOCUS AX214570 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX214570
VERSION AX214570.1 GI:15524613
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
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artificial sequences.
1
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 12 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source 1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 918 ATCATCACCACCACTT 934
|||||
Db 1 AGCATCATCTCCACCT 17

RESULT 345
AX215695/c
LOCUS AX215695 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1137 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215695
VERSION AX215695.1 GI:15525738
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 1137 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 972 CTAATCTGGTGTATGG 988
|||||
Db 17 CTAATCTGGAGTCAGG 1

RESULT 346
AX217022/c
LOCUS AX217022 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2464 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX217022
VERSION AX217022.1 GI:15527083
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 2464 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
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McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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      /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 889 ACTTACTTCTCAGCTTC 905
Db 17 ACTAAGTCTCTCTCTTC 1

RESULT 347
AX217175/c
LOCUS AX217175 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2617 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX217175
VERSION AX217175.1 GI:15527236
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1
  Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B. M.
  Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
  nogo gene expression
  Patent: WO 0159103-A 2617 16-AUG-2001;
  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
  McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
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      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 889 ACTTACTTCTCAGCTTC 905
Db 17 AGTTTCTTCAGCTTC 1

RESULT 348
AX227687/c
LOCUS AX227687 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1059 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION AX227687
VERSION AX227687.1 GI:15556828
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1
  Fattaey, A. R., Jarvis, T., McSwiggen, J., Booher, R. N. and Holman, P. S.
  Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
  1) enzyme
  Patent: WO 0157206-A 1059 09-AUG-2001;
  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
FEATURES
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      /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 889 ACTTACTTCTCAGCTTC 905
Db 17 AGTTTCTTCAGCTTC 1

RESULT 349
AX267014
LOCUS AX267014 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO0173001.
ACCESSION AX267014
VERSION AX267014.1 GI:16515799
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1
  Seidman, M. M. and Majumdar, A.
  Establishment of cellular manipulations which enhance
  oligo-mediated gene targeting
  Patent: WO 0173001-A 3 04-OCT-2001;
  THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (US)
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      /organism="synthetic construct"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Synthetic"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 826 TGTGTCCTCTTTCTTCT 842
Db 1 TTCTCTTTTCTTCTTCT 17

RESULT 350
AX474888
LOCUS AX474888 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 109 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX474888
VERSION AX474888.1 GI:22214173
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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  Zhang, J.
  Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
  Patent: WO 0224750-A 109 28-MAR-2002;
  Acemica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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      /organism="Homo sapiens"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 751 CCCAGCGTCCCTAGGCC 767
Db 1 CCCAGCGTCCGTGGCC 17

RESULT 351
AX475307/c
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LOCUS AX475307 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 528 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475307
VERSION AX475307.1 GI:22214592
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 528 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 805 CTCCTCAACTCAGGCT 821
Db 17 CTGCTGCAATCAGGCT 1
RESULT 352
AX475339/c
LOCUS AX475339 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 560 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475339
VERSION AX475339.1 GI:22214624
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
TITLE Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0224750-A 560 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 775 CTGAGGCGAGCTCTCT 791
Db 17 CTGAGAGGAGCTCTCT 1
RESULT 353
AX499148/c
LOCUS AX499148 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 455 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX499148
VERSION AX499148.1 GI:23381441
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhan, J.

TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 455 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 777 GAGGCGAGCCCTCTGG 793
Db 17 GACAGCGCCCTCTAG 1
RESULT 354
AX500262
LOCUS AX500262 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1569 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION AX500262
VERSION AX500262.1 GI:23382555
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zhan, J.
TITLE Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1229046-A 1569 07-AUG-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
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QY 916 TTATCATCACCACCACC 932
Db 1 TTACATCACCACCATC 17
RESULT 355
AX527146/c
LOCUS AX527146 17 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 176 from Patent WO0226818.
ACCESSION AX527146
VERSION AX527146.1 GI:25171761
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.
TITLE Human nedd-1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0226818-A 176 04-APR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 916 TTATCATCACCACCACC 932
Db 1 TTACATCACCACCATC 17
RESULT 355
AX527146/c
LOCUS AX527146 17 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 176 from Patent WO0226818.
ACCESSION AX527146
VERSION AX527146.1 GI:25171761
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gu, Y. and Corrigan, A.
TITLE Human nedd-1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0226818-A 176 04-APR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 954 AAGAGCCAAATTCAGCTC 970
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
17 AATAGCCAAAGTGCTC 1

RESULT 356
AX530536/c
LOCUS AX530536 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 45 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX530536
VERSION AX530536.1 GI:25252449
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M.
AUTHORS Human posh-like protein 1
TITLE Patent: EP 1239051-A 45 11-SEP-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 783 AGCCCTCTGGTGCCAA 799
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
17 AGCGCGCTGCTGCCAA 1

RESULT 357
AX531205
LOCUS AX531205 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 714 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531205
VERSION AX531205.1 GI:25254203
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M.
AUTHORS Human posh-like protein 1
TITLE Patent: EP 1239051-A 714 11-SEP-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 836 TTCTTCTCTGAGACAG 852
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
1 TCCTTCTCGGAGACAG 17

RESULT 358
AX531208
LOCUS AX531208 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 717 from Patent EP1239051.

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ACCESSION AX531208
VERSION AX531208.1 GI:25254209
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M.
AUTHORS Human posh-like protein 1
TITLE Patent: EP 1239051-A 717 11-SEP-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 839 TTCTCTGAGACAGCGT 855
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
1 TTCTCCGAGACAGCTT 17

RESULT 359
AX531518/c
LOCUS AX531518 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1027 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531518
VERSION AX531518.1 GI:25254808
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M.
AUTHORS Human posh-like protein 1
TITLE Patent: EP 1239051-A 1027 11-SEP-2002;
JOURNAL Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 831 CTCCTTTCTCTCTGAA 847
Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
17 CTTTGTCTCTCTCTAAA 1

RESULT 360
AX531603
LOCUS AX531603 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1112 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531603
VERSION AX531603.1 GI:25254996
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M.
AUTHORS Human posh-like protein 1
TITLE Patent: EP 1239051-A 1112 11-SEP-2002;
JOURNAL

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      Location/Qualifiers
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      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 740 CTCTGGTAGGTCCTCCAGG 756
Db 1 CTCCTGTAGGGGCCAGG 17

RESULT 361
AX532378 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION
Sequence 1887 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION
AX532378
VERSION
AX532378.1 GI:25256533
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Shannon,M.
TITLE
Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 1239051-A 1887 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 CCAGGTCCCTAGGCCT 768
Db 1 CCATGGTCCTTCGGCCT 17

RESULT 362
AX532379 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION
Sequence 1888 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION
AX532379
VERSION
AX532379.1 GI:25256535
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Shannon,M.
TITLE
Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 1239051-A 1888 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CAGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
Db 1 CATGGTCCTTCGGCCTC 17

RESULT 363
AX532416/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
LOCUS
AX532416
DEFINITION
Sequence 1925 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION
AX532416
VERSION
AX532416.1 GI:25256607
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Shannon,M.
TITLE
Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 1239051-A 1925 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 777 GAGGGCAGCCCTCTGG 793
Db 17 GAGGGATCCCTCTGG 1

RESULT 364
AX555685/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-NOV-2002
LOCUS
AX555685
DEFINITION
Sequence 281 from Patent WO02070755.
ACCESSION
AX555685
VERSION
AX555685.1 GI:25899175
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Lyamichev,V.I., Kaiser,M.W. and Lyamicheva,N.
TITLE
Fen endonucleases
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 02070755-A 281 12-SEP-2002;
Third Wave Technologies, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 892 TACTTCTCAGCTTCTGC 908
Db 17 TACTTAGCAGCTTCTTC 1

RESULT 365
AX634501 17 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
LOCUS
AX634501
DEFINITION
Sequence 1640 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION
AX634501
VERSION
AX634501.1 GI:28470115
KEYWORDS

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SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM    unidentified
REFERENCE   1 unclassified.
AUTHORS     Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
            Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
            Mcswiggen,J.A., Mcdak,A., Favco,P., Beigelman,D., Sullivan,S.M.,
            Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
            Woolf,T.
TITLE       Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
            genes
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1260586-A 1640 27-NOV-2002;
FEATURES    RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
            source  Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
            /organism="unidentified"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 897 CTCGCTTCTCGCATC 913
Db 1 CTCGCTTCTGCCACCA 17

RESULT 366
AX672026/c
LOCUS AX672026 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 471 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX672026
VERSION AX672026.1 GI:29330374
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
        reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
        medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 471 16-JAN-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 896 TCTCAGCTTCTCGCATC 912
Db 17 TCTCAGCTTCTCGCATC 1

RESULT 367
AX672664
LOCUS AX672664 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1109 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX672664
VERSION AX672664.1 GI:29331012
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
        reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
        medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 471 16-JAN-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 896 TCTCAGCTTCTCGCATC 912
Db 17 TCTCAGCTTCTCGCATC 1

RESULT 367
AX672664
LOCUS AX672664 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 503 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687771
VERSION AX687771.1 GI:29410467
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
        mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 503 05-FEB-2003;
FEATURES Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 TCCAGAGACTTTTACGC 950
Db 1 TCCAGAGACTTTTCCGC 17

RESULT 369
AX687771/c
LOCUS AX687771 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 503 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687771
VERSION AX687771.1 GI:29410467
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
        mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 503 05-FEB-2003;
FEATURES Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 TCCAGAGACTTTTACGC 950
Db 1 TCCAGAGACTTTTCCGC 17

RESULT 369
AX687771/c
LOCUS AX687771 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 503 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687771
VERSION AX687771.1 GI:29410467
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
        mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 503 05-FEB-2003;
FEATURES Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 760 CCTAGGCTCCCTCTCT 776
DB 17 CCTTGGCTCCAGTGCT 1

RESULT 370
AX724213/c
LOCUS AX724213 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1900 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724213
VERSION AX724213.1 GI:30503556
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 1900 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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source
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/organism="Mus musculus"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:10090"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 896 TTCAGCTTCTGCGATC 912
DB 17 TCACAGCTTCTCAGATC 1

RESULT 371
AX726128
LOCUS AX726128 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3815 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX726128
VERSION AX726128.1 GI:30505471
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 3815 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 904 TCTGCGATCAGATTATC 920
DB 17 TCTGAAATCAGATGATC 1

RESULT 374
AX738195/c

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 756 GGTCCCTAGGCTCCAC 772
DB 1 GATCCATGGGCTCCAC 17

RESULT 372
AX728257/c
LOCUS AX728257 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5944 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX728257
VERSION AX728257.1 GI:30507600
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 5944 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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source
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/db_xref="taxon:10090"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 896 TCTCAGCTTCTGCGATC 912
DB 17 TCTCTGCTTCTCTGATC 1

RESULT 373
AX736384/c
LOCUS AX736384 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1974 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX736384
VERSION AX736384.1 GI:30515661
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 1974 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 904 TCTGCGATCAGATTATC 920
DB 17 TCTGAAATCAGATGATC 1

RESULT 374
AX738195/c
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LOCUS      AX738195                17 bp    DNA          linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3785 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX738195
VERSION     AX738195.1  GI:30517483
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
            thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025177-A 3785 27-MAR-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    source
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            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      896  TCTCAGCTTCTCGGATC 912
Db      17  TCTCAGCTGTGAGATC 1

RESULT 375
AX753897
LOCUS      AX753897                17 bp    DNA          linear      PAT 23-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 244 from Patent WO03037931.
ACCESSION  AX753897
VERSION     AX753897.1  GI:32166594
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Shannon,M. and Phan,T.
TITLE       Human angiominotin-like protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03037931-A 244 08-MAY-2003;
            Amersham Biosciences SV Corp. (US)
FEATURES    source
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            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      775  CTGAGGGCAGCCCTCT 791
Db      1  CTGAGGGGAGGCCCACT 17

RESULT 376
AX753898
LOCUS      AX753898                17 bp    DNA          linear      PAT 23-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 245 from Patent WO03037931.
ACCESSION  AX753898
VERSION     AX753898.1  GI:32166595
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

LOCUS      AX738195                17 bp    DNA          linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3785 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX738195
VERSION     AX738195.1  GI:30517483
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Shannon,M. and Phan,T.
TITLE       Human angiominotin-like protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03037931-A 245 08-MAY-2003;
            Amersham Biosciences SV Corp. (US)
FEATURES    source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      909  GATCAGATTATCATCAC 925
Db      1  GATCAGTTTTTCACCAC 17

RESULT 378
AX757586
LOCUS      AX757586                17 bp    DNA          linear      PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 907 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION  AX757586
VERSION     AX757586.1  GI:32252202
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
            apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03040369-A 907 15-MAY-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    source
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REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Shannon,M. and Phan,T.
TITLE       Human angiominotin-like protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03037931-A 245 08-MAY-2003;
            Amersham Biosciences SV Corp. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      776  TGAGGGCAGCCCTCTG 792
Db      1  TGAGGGGAGGCCCACTG 17

RESULT 377
AX757321
LOCUS      AX757321                17 bp    DNA          linear      PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 642 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION  AX757321
VERSION     AX757321.1  GI:32251937
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
            apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03040369-A 642 15-MAY-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      909  GATCAGATTATCATCAC 925
Db      1  GATCAGTTTTTCACCAC 17

RESULT 378
AX757586
LOCUS      AX757586                17 bp    DNA          linear      PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 907 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION  AX757586
VERSION     AX757586.1  GI:32252202
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
            apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03040369-A 907 15-MAY-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 GATCAGATTATCATCAC 925
Db 1 GATCAGAAATTATCAC 17
|||||

RESULT 379
AX759333
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2654 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759333
VERSION AX759333.1 GI:32253949
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2654 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 870 GAACACTTCTCTGAGAT 886
Db 1 GATCAGCTCTCTGAGTT 17
|||||

RESULT 380
AX759717
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3038 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759717
VERSION AX759717.1 GI:32254333
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 3038 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GAGCTCTCTCCAACTC 816
Db 1 GATCTGTTCTCCAACTC 17
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RESULT 381
AX762343/C
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5664 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX762343
VERSION AX762343.1 GI:32256959
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 5664 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 896 TCTCAGCTTCTCGATC 912
Db 17 TCTCTGCTTCTCTGATC 1
|||||

RESULT 382
AX783340/C
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1671 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION AX783340
VERSION AX783340.1 GI:32951189
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Guo,J.
TITLE Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03050284-A 1671 19-JUN-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES
source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 901 GCTTCTCGATCAGATT 917
Db 17 GCTTCTGCAATCCGAGT 1
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RESULT 383
BD095925/C
LOCUS BD095925 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002

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DEFINITION      PEN-1 endonucleases, mixtures and cleavage methods.
ACCESSION       BD095925
VERSION         BD095925.1 GI:22641513
KEYWORDS        JP 2001526526-A/138.
SOURCE          synthetic construct
ORGANISM        artificial sequences.
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS         Kaiser,M.W., Lyamichev,V.I. and Lyamicheva,N.
TITLE           PEN-1 endonucleases, mixtures and cleavage methods
JOURNAL         Patent: JP 2001526526-A 138 18-DEC-2001;
                THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC
COMMENT         OS Artificial Sequence
                PN JP 2001526526-A/138
                PD 18-DEC-2001
                PF 26-NOV-1997 JP 1998524043
                PR 23-NOV-1996 US 08/757653,02-DEC-1996 US 08/758314 PI
                MICHAEL W KAISER, VICTOR I LYAMICHEV, NATASHA LYAMICHEVA PC
                C12Q1/34, C12Q1/44, C12Q1/68, C12P19/34, C12N15/00, C12N1/20 PC
                , C12N15/09, C07K1/00,
                PC C07H21/02, C07H21/04
                CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic FH Key
                Location/Qualifiers
                FT source 1..17
                FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
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    1..17
    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      892 TACTTCTCAGCTTCGC 908
Db      17 TACTTAGCAGCTTCTC 1

RESULT 384
BD104499
LOCUS          BD104499
DEFINITION    Kit and method for determining HLA type.
ACCESSION     BD104499
VERSION       BD104499.1 GI:22650073
KEYWORDS      WO 0192572-A/603.
SOURCE        synthetic construct
ORGANISM      artificial sequences.
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Inoko,H., Kagiya,T., Ichihara,T., Matsumura,Y., Moriya,S. and
              Nishida,M.
TITLE         Kit and method for determining HLA type
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 0192572-A 603 06-DEC-2001;
              NISSHINBO INDUSTRIES INC,SYSTEM RESEARCH INC,HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO
              KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA, YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA,SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIO
              NISHIDA
COMMENT       OS Artificial Sequence
              PN WO 0192572-A/603
              PD 06-DEC-2001
              PF 01-JUN-2001 WO 2001JP004662
              PR 01-JUN-2000 JP 00P 164798
              PI HIDETOSHI INOKO,TAEKO KAGIYA,TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI PI
              MATSUMURA,
              PI SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIO NISHIDA
              PC C12Q1/68, C12M1/00, C12N15/09, G01N33/53
              CC Description of Artificial Sequence:capture
              FH Key Location/Qualifiers
              FT source 1..17
              FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      825 CTGTGTCCTCTTTCTTC 841
Db      1 CTGAGTGCATTTCTTC 17

RESULT 386
BD201187
LOCUS          BD201187
DEFINITION    Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
              molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION     BD201187
VERSION       BD201187.1 GI:33010957
KEYWORDS      JP 2002509721-A/4213.
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.

DEFINITION      PEN-1 endonucleases, mixtures and cleavage methods.
ACCESSION       BD095925
VERSION         BD095925.1 GI:22641513
KEYWORDS        JP 2001526526-A/138.
SOURCE          synthetic construct
ORGANISM        artificial sequences.
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS         Kaiser,M.W., Lyamichev,V.I. and Lyamicheva,N.
TITLE           PEN-1 endonucleases, mixtures and cleavage methods
JOURNAL         Patent: JP 2001526526-A 138 18-DEC-2001;
                THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC
COMMENT         OS Artificial Sequence
                PN JP 2001526526-A/138
                PD 18-DEC-2001
                PF 26-NOV-1997 JP 1998524043
                PR 23-NOV-1996 US 08/757653,02-DEC-1996 US 08/758314 PI
                MICHAEL W KAISER, VICTOR I LYAMICHEV, NATASHA LYAMICHEVA PC
                C12Q1/34, C12Q1/44, C12Q1/68, C12P19/34, C12N15/00, C12N1/20 PC
                , C12N15/09, C07K1/00,
                PC C07H21/02, C07H21/04
                CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic FH Key
                Location/Qualifiers
                FT source 1..17
                FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

FEATURES
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    Location/Qualifiers
    1..17
    /organism="synthetic construct"
    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
    /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      825 CTGTGTCCTCTTTCTTC 841
Db      1 CTGAGTGCATTTCTTC 17

RESULT 386
BD201187/c
LOCUS          BD201187/c
DEFINITION    Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
              molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION     BD201187
VERSION       BD201187.1 GI:33010957
KEYWORDS      JP 2002509721-A/4213.
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE     1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS       Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.

```

TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning molecule participating in vasculogenic response

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 4213 02-APR-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC

COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
EN JP 2002509721-A/4213
ED 02-APR-2002 JP 2000541291
PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
PI PAMELA A PAVCO, ELISABETH ROBERTS, THALE JARVIS, CLAIRE CORSHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC C12N15/09, A61K31/7125, A61K48/00, A61P3/10, A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00, A61P43/00, C12N5/10, C12N9/00, A61K35/76, C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00

CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
CC participating in vasculogenic response
FH key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT Location/Qualifiers
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source 1..17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 959 CCAATGTGACTCTCTAA 975
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Db 17 CCAATGGAATTTCTGA 1

RESULT 387
AR004600/c
LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 04-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5747259.
ACCESSION AR004600
VERSION AR004600.1 GI:3965479
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS You, Q.
TITLE Materials and methods for species-specific detection of mycobacterium kansasii nucleic acids
JOURNAL Patent: US 5747259-A 2 05-MAY-1998;
FEATURES
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 709 GAGTCCAGGAGACTGA 725
|||||
Db 17 GAGTCCAGGAGAGAGA 1

RESULT 388
AR036682
LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 5800811.
ACCESSION AR036682
VERSION AR036682.1 GI:5954538
KEYWORDS

SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Hall, F.B., Nimmi, M.E., Tuan, T.-L., Wu, L. and Cheung, D.T.
TITLE Artificial skin prepared from collagen matrix containing transforming growth factor-beta, having a collagen binding site
JOURNAL Patent: US 5800811-A 21 01-SEP-1998;
FEATURES
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCAC 931
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Db 2 ATCATCATCATCATCAC 18

RESULT 389
AR063241
LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 2 from patent US 5844110.
ACCESSION AR063241
VERSION AR063241.1 GI:5990932
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Gold, B.I.
TITLE Synthetic triple helix-forming compound precursors
JOURNAL Patent: US 5844110-A 2 01-DEC-1998;
FEATURES
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 828 TGTCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
|||||
Db 2 TTTCTTTTCTCTCTCT 18

RESULT 390
AR073045
LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 28-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 5948680.
ACCESSION AR073045
VERSION AR073045.1 GI:9999808
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Baker, B.F. and Cowser, L.M.
TITLE Antisense inhibition of Elk-1 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 5948680-A 18 07-SEP-1999;
FEATURES
source 1..18
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 926 CACCACCTCCAGAGAA 942
Db 1 CACCACCATCCCGTGAA 17

RESULT 391
LOCUS AR085586 18 bp DNA linear PAT 01-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 5981732.
ACCESSION AR085586
VERSION AR085586.1 GI:10012353
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowsert,L.M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of G-alpha-13 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 5981732-A 22 09-NOV-1999;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
/mol_type="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 710 AGTCCAGGAGATGCAC 726
Db 17 AGTCCAGGAGATGCAC 1

RESULT 392
LOCUS AR106910 18 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 71 from patent US 6107092.
ACCESSION AR106910
VERSION AR106910.1 GI:12821440
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowsert,L.M., Bennett,C.Frank, and O'Malley,B.W.
TITLE Antisense modulation of SRA expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6107092-A 71 22-AUG-2000;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
/mol_type="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 841 CTCTGAAGACAGCGTCC 857
Db 2 CTCTGAAGACAGCTCC 18

RESULT 393
LOCUS AR106980 18 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 141 from patent US 6107092.
ACCESSION AR106980
VERSION AR106980.1 GI:12821510
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowsert,L.M., Bennett,C.Frank, and O'Malley,B.W.

TITLE Antisense modulation of SRA expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6107092-A 141 22-AUG-2000;
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
/mol_type="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 842 TCTGAAGACAGCGTCC 858
Db 1 TCTGAAGACAGACTCCT 17

RESULT 394
LOCUS BD250596 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Identification of genetic targets for modulation by oligonucleotides and generation of oligonucleotides for gene modulation.
ACCESSION BD250596
VERSION BD250596.1 GI:33060366
KEYWORDS JP 2002511276-A/150.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowsert,L.M., Baker,B.F., Mcneil,J., Freier,S.M., Sasnor,H.M., Brooks,D.G., Ohasi,C., Wyatt,J.R., Borchers,A.H. and Vikkars,T.A.
TITLE Identification of genetic targets for modulation by oligonucleotides and generation of oligonucleotides for gene modulation
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002511276-A 150 16-APR-2002;
COMMENT ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
PN JP 2002511276-A/150
PF 16-APR-2002
PR 13-APR-1999 JP 2000543647
PR 13-APR-1998 US 60/081483,28-APR-1998 US 09/067638 PI
LEX M COWSERT,BRENDA F BAKER,JOHN MCNEIL,SUSAN M FREIER,HENRI PI
M SASNOR,
PI DOUGLAS G BROOKS,CARA OHASI,JACQUELINE R WYATT,ALEXANDER H PI
BORCHERS,
PI TIMOTHY A VIKKARS
PC C12N15/09,C07B61/00,C07B61/00,C12Q1/68,G06F17/30,G06F17/50, PC
C12N15/00
CC Antisense Oligonucleotide
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18 /organism='Artificial Sequence'

FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 873 CACTTCTCTGAGATGCA 889
Db 1 CACTTCTCTGTGAGCCA 17

RESULT 395
LOCUS BD250658 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Identification of genetic targets for modulation by oligonucleotides and generation of oligonucleotides for gene modulation.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowsert,L.M., Bennett,C.Frank, and O'Malley,B.W.

```

```

ACCESSION BD250658
VERSION BD250658.1 GI:33060428
KEYWORDS JP 2002511276-A/212.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowser L.M., Baker B.F., Mcneil J., Freier S.M., Sasmor H.M.,
        Brooks D.G., Ohasi C., Wyatt J.R., Borchers A.H. and Vikkars T.A.
TITLE Identification of genetic targets for modulation by
        oligonucleotides and generation of oligonucleotides for gene
        modulation
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002511276-A 212 16-APR-2002;
COMMENT ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
        OS Artificial Sequence
        PN JP 2002511276-A/212
        PD 16-APR-2002
        PF 13-APR-1999 JP 2000543647
        PR 13-APR-1998 US 60/081483, 28-APR-1998 US 09/067638 PI
        LEX M COWSERT, BRENDA F BAKER, JOHN MCNEIL, SUSAN M FRIER, HENRI PI
        M SASMOR.
        PI DOUGLAS G BROOKS, CARA OHASI, JACQUELINE R WYATT, ALEXANDER H PI
        BORCHERS,
        PI TIMOTHY A VIKKARS
        PC C12N15/09, C07B61/00, C07B61/00, C12Q1/68, G06F17/30, G06F17/50, PC
        C12N15/00
        CC Antisense Oligonucleotide
        FH Key Location/Qualifiers
        FT source
        FT 1. .18
        FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'
        FT Location/Qualifiers
        FT 1. .18
        FT /organism='synthetic construct'
        FT /mol_type='genomic DNA'
        FT /db_xref='taxon:32630'

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 926 CACCACCTCCAGAGAA 942
Db 1 CACCACCATCCCGTAA 17

RESULT 396
E07881/C
LOCUS E07881
DEFINITION PCR primer for gaining surface antigen protein of hepatitis B
virus.
ACCESSION E07881
VERSION E07881.1 GI:2176013
KEYWORDS JP 1994205672-A/3.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Sato, T., Takamura, C., Yasuda, A., Kamogawa, K. and Yasui, K.
TITLE PRODUCTION OF CHIMERAL PROTEIN HAVING ANTIGEN SITE OF SURFACE
        ANTIGEN PROTEIN OF JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS AND HEPATITIS B
        VIRUS AND RECOMBINANT BACULOVIRUS THEREFOR
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1994205672-A 3 26-JUL-1994;
COMMENT NIPPON ZEON CO LTD, TOKYO MET GOV SHINKAI KAGAKU SOGO KENKYUSHO
        OS None
        OC Artificial sequences.
        PN JP 1994205672-A/3
        PD 26-JUL-1994
        PF 19-MAR-1992 JP 1992053699
        PI SATO TAKANORI, TAKAMURA CHIZUKO, YASUDA ATSUSHI, PI KAMOGAWA
        KOICHI,
        PI YASUI KOTARO
        PC C12N7/01, A61K39/155, A61K39/29, A61K39/295, C12N15/62, C12N15/86,
        PC C12P21/02.

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PC (C12N15/62, C12R1:92), (C12P21/02, C12R1:91);
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
CC hypothetical: No;
CC anti-sense: No;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1. .18
FT source
FT /organism='Artificial sequences' FT
FT misc_feature 1. .18
FT /note='PCR primer named P-HBR'
FEATURES
source
    Location/Qualifiers
    1. .18
    /organism='unidentified'
    /mol_type='genomic DNA'
    /db_xref='taxon:32644'

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 755 GGGTCCCTAGGCTCCA 771
Db 18 GGGTCCCGCAGCTCTCGA 2

RESULT 397
E39157
LOCUS E39157
DEFINITION DNA encoding novel fused protein and process for producing useful
        protein mediating the expression thereof.
ACCESSION E39157
VERSION E39157.1 GI:13019231
KEYWORDS JP 199341991-A/3.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
        artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Seiji, S., Masahiko, H., Toshiyuki, K. and Masaaki, K.
TITLE DNA encoding novel fused protein and process for producing useful
        protein mediating the expression thereof
JOURNAL Patent: JP 199341991-A 3 14-DEC-1999;
COMMENT ITO HAM KK JUZO UDAKA
        OS Artificial Sequence
        PN JP 199341991-A/3
        PD 14-DEC-1999
        PF 30-MAR-1999 JP 1999089488
        PR SEIJI SATO, MASAHIKO HIGASHIKUJI, TOSHIYUKI KUDO, MASAOKI KONDO
        PC C12N15/09, C12N1/21, C12P21/02, C12P21/02, C07K14/605, C07K14/62,
        PC C07K14/655
        PC C07K19/00, (C12N15/09, C12R1:08), (C12N1/21, C12R1:08), (C12P21/02,
        PC C12R1:08),
        PC C12N15/00, (C12N15/00, C12R1:08)
        CC
        FH Key Location/Qualifiers
        FH 1. .18
        FT source
        FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'
        FT Location/Qualifiers
        FT 1. .18
        FT /organism='synthetic construct'
        FT /mol_type='genomic DNA'
        FT /db_xref='taxon:32630'

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCAC 931
Db 2 ATCATCATCATCATCAC 18

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RESULT 398
E39158/c
LOCUS          E39158      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION     DNA encoding novel fused protein and process for producing useful
                protein mediating the expression thereof.
ACCESSION      E39158
VERSION        E39158.1  GI:13019232
KEYWORDS       JP 1999341991-A/4.
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS        Seiichi, S., Masahiko, H., Toshiyuki, K. and Masaaki, K.
TITLE          DNA encoding novel fused protein and process for producing useful
                protein mediating the expression thereof
JOURNAL        Patent: JP 1999341991-A 4 14-DEC-1999;
                ITO HAM KK, JUZO UDAKA
COMMENT        OS Artificial Sequence
                PN JP 1999341991-A/4
                PD 14-DEC-1999
                PF 30-MAR-1999 JP 1999089488
                PR
                PI SBIJI SATO, MASAHIKO HIGASHIKUJI, TOSHIYUKI KUDO, MASAOKI KONDO
                PC C12N15/09, C12N1/21, C12P21/02, C12P21/02, C07K14/605, C07K14/62,
                PC C07K14/655,
                PC C07K19/00, (C12N15/09, C12R1:08), (C12N1/21, C12R1:08), (C12P21/02,
                PC C12R1:08),
                PC C12N15/00, (C12N15/00, C12R1:08)
                CC
                FH Key
                FT source
                FT Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES       source
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                Location/Qualifiers
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                1..18
                /organism='synthetic construct'
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Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCAC 931
Db ||||||| |||
17 ATCATCATCATCATCAC 1

RESULT 399
AR198571
LOCUS          AR198571      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 21 from patent US 6352972.
ACCESSION      AR198571
VERSION        AR198571.1  GI:20248420
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unclassified.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS        Nimmi, M.E., Hall, F.L., Wu, L., Han, B. and Shors, E.C.
TITLE          Bone morphogenetic proteins and their use in bone growth
JOURNAL        Patent: US 6352972-A 21 05-MAR-2002;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
                source
                1..18
                /organism='unknown'
                /mol_type='unassigned DNA'
Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCAC 931
Db ||||||| |||
2 ATCATCATCATCATCAC 18

RESULT 400
AR215598
LOCUS          AR215598      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 25-SBP-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 146 from patent US 6410323.
ACCESSION      AR215598
VERSION        AR215598.1  GI:23313854
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS        Roberts, M.L. and Cowser, L.M.
TITLE          Antisense modulation of human Rho family gene expression
JOURNAL        Patent: US 6410323-A 146 25-JUN-2002;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
                source
                1..18
                /organism='unknown'
                /mol_type='genomic DNA'
Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 873 CACTTTCCTGAGATGCA 889
Db ||||||| |||
1 CACTTTCCTGAGGCCA 17

RESULT 401
AR274624
LOCUS          AR274624      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 8 from patent US 6506595.
ACCESSION      AR274624
VERSION        AR274624.1  GI:29707158
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS        Sato, S., Higashikuni, N., Kudo, T. and Kondo, M.
TITLE          DNAs encoding new fusion proteins and processes for preparing
                useful polypeptides through expression of the DNAs
JOURNAL        Patent: US 6506595-A 8 14-JAN-2003;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
                source
                1..18
                /organism='unknown'
                /mol_type='genomic DNA'
Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCAC 931
Db ||||||| |||
2 ATCATCATCATCATCAC 18

RESULT 402
AR274625/c
LOCUS          AR274625      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 9 from patent US 6506595.
ACCESSION      AR274625
VERSION        AR274625.1  GI:29707159
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         Unknown.
ORGANISM       Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS        Sato, S., Higashikuni, N., Kudo, T. and Kondo, M.
TITLE          DNAs encoding new fusion proteins and processes for preparing
                useful polypeptides through expression of the DNAs

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RESULT 405	AR295578	18 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS	Sequence 7313 from patent US 6537751.				
DEFINITION	AR295578				
ACCESSION	AR295578				
VERSION	AR295578.1	GI:31682862			
KEYWORDS	.				
SOURCE	Unknown.				
ORGANISM	Unknown.				
REFERENCE	Unclassified.				
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 18)				
TITLE	Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.				
JOURNAL	Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density				
FEATURES	disequilibrium map of the human genome				
source	Patent: US 6537751-A 7313 25-MAR-2003;				
	Location/Qualifiers				
	1..18				
	/organism="unknown"				
	/mol_type="genomic DNA"				
Query Match	4.2%;	Score 12.2;	DB 1;	Length 18;	
Best Local Similarity	82.4%;	Pred. No. 4.2e+02;			
Matches	14;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
QY	932 CCTCCACAGAAATTTTAC	948			
Db	18 CCTCCCGTGAATTTAAC	2			
RESULT 406	AR299797	18 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS	Sequence 11532 from patent US 6537751.				
DEFINITION	AR299797				
ACCESSION	AR299797				
VERSION	AR299797.1	GI:31687081			
KEYWORDS	.				
SOURCE	Unknown.				
ORGANISM	Unknown.				
REFERENCE	Unclassified.				
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 18)				
TITLE	Cohen, D., Chumakov, I. and Blumenfeld, M.				
JOURNAL	Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density				
FEATURES	disequilibrium map of the human genome				
source	Patent: US 6537751-A 11532 25-MAR-2003;				
	Location/Qualifiers				
	1..18				
	/organism="unknown"				
	/mol_type="genomic DNA"				
Query Match	4.2%;	Score 12.2;	DB 1;	Length 18;	
Best Local Similarity	82.4%;	Pred. No. 4.2e+02;			
Matches	14;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
QY	706 AGCAGTCCCGAGAG	722			
Db	2 AGTGGTCCAAAGAG	18			
RESULT 407	AR303207	18 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-JUN-2003
LOCUS	Sequence 13 from patent US 6544731.				
DEFINITION	AR303207				
ACCESSION	AR303207				
VERSION	AR303207.1	GI:31691968			
KEYWORDS	.				
SOURCE	Unknown.				
ORGANISM	Unknown.				
REFERENCE	Unclassified.				
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 18)				
TITLE	Griffiths, A.D., Hoogenboom, H.R.J.M., Marks, J.D., McCafferty, J.,				
JOURNAL	Winter, G.P. and Grigg, G.W.				
FEATURES	Production of anti-self antibodies from antibody segment				

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repertoires and displayed on phage
Patent: US 6544731-A 13 08-APR-2003;
JOURNAL
FEATURES
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    Location/Qualifiers
      1. .18
        /organism="unknown"
        /mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match
  4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
||||| ||| |||||
Db 1 CAGGGTACCTTGGCCCC 17

RESULT 408
AR308313
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  Sequence 13 from patent US 6555313.
ACCESSION
  AR308313
VERSION
  AR308313.1 GI:31699745
KEYWORDS
  .
SOURCE
  Unknown.
ORGANISM
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
  Griffiths,A.D., Hoogenboom,H.R.J.M., Marks,J.D., McCafferty,J.,
  Winter,G.P. and Grigg,G.W.
  Production of anti-self antibodies from antibody segment
  repertoires and displayed on phage
  Patent: US 6555313-A 13 29-APR-2003;
JOURNAL
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1. .18
        /organism="unknown"
        /mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match
  4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
||||| ||| |||||
Db 1 CAGGGTACCTTGGCCCC 17

RESULT 409
AR344644
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  Sequence 13 from patent US 6582915.
ACCESSION
  AR344644
VERSION
  AR344644.1 GI:33740724
KEYWORDS
  .
SOURCE
  Unknown.
ORGANISM
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
  Griffiths,A.D., Hoogenboom,H.R.J.M., Marks,J.D., McCafferty,J.,
  Winter,G.P. and Grigg,G.W.
  Production of anti-self bodies from antibody segment repertoires
  and displayed on phage
  Patent: US 6582915-A 13 24-JUN-2003;
JOURNAL
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
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        /organism="unknown"
        /mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match
  4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
||||| ||| |||||
Db 1 CAGGGTACCTTGGCCCC 17

repertoires and displayed on phage
Patent: US 6544731-A 13 08-APR-2003;
JOURNAL
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match
  4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
||||| ||| |||||
Db 1 CAGGGTACCTTGGCCCC 17

RESULT 410
AR353532
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  Sequence 13 from patent US 6593081.
ACCESSION
  AR353532
VERSION
  AR353532.1 GI:33759522
KEYWORDS
  .
SOURCE
  Unknown.
ORGANISM
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 18)
  Griffiths,A.D., Hoogenboom,H.R.J.M., Marks,J.D., McCafferty,J.,
  Winter,G.P. and Grigg,G.W.
  Production of anti-self antibodies from antibody segment
  repertoires and displayed on phage
  Patent: US 6593081-A 13 15-JUL-2003;
JOURNAL
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1. .18
        /organism="unknown"
        /mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match
  4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
||||| ||| |||||
Db 1 CAGGGTACCTTGGCCCC 17

RESULT 411
AX111601/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  Sequence 31 from Patent WO0123561.
ACCESSION
  AX111601
VERSION
  AX111601.1 GI:13927882
KEYWORDS
  .
SOURCE
  synthetic construct
  ORGANISM
  synthetic construct
  artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
  1 Shimkets,R.A., Vernet,C., Tchervet,V.T., Boldog,F.L. and
  Herrmann,J.L.
  Novel polynucleotides encoding proteins containing thrombospondin
  type 1 repeats
  Patent: WO 0123561-A 31 05-APR-2001;
JOURNAL
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1. .18
        /organism="synthetic construct"
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        /db_xref="taxon:32630"
        /note="Chemically Synthesized"
Query Match
  4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCAGGAGA 721
||||| ||| |||||
Db 18 CAGCGAGTCCAGGAGA 2

RESULT 412
AX111602
LOCUS
DEFINITION
  Sequence 32 from Patent WO0123561.
ACCESSION
  AX111602
VERSION
  AX111602.1 GI:13927883
KEYWORDS
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SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Shimkets, R.A., Vernet, C., Tchernev, V.T., Boldog, F.L. and
            Herrmann, J.L.
TITLE       Novel polynucleotides encoding proteins containing thrombospondin
            type 1 repeats
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0123561-A 32 05-APR-2001;
            Curagen Corporation (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Chemically Synthesized"

Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      705 CAGCGAGTCCAGGAGA 721
Db      1 CAGCGAGTACGGCGCA 17

RESULT 413
AX320839/c
LOCUS      AX320839
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from Patent WO0183736.
ACCESSION  AX320839
VERSION     AX320839.1 GI:17902391
KEYWORDS   Hepatitis C virus
SOURCE     Hepatitis C virus
ORGANISM   Hepatitis C virus
            Viruses; ssRNA positive-strand viruses, no DNA stage; Flaviviridae;
            Hepacivirus.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Pellerin, C. and Kukolj, G.
TITLE       Internal de novo initiation sites of the hcv ns5b polymerase and
            use thereof
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0183736-A 9 08-NOV-2001;
            BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM (CANADA) LTD. (CA)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..18
            /organism="Hepatitis C virus"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:11103"

Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      715 CAGGAGAGTACTCTGG 731
Db      18 CTGGAGAGTACTGTGG 2

RESULT 414
AX513159/c
LOCUS      AX513159
DEFINITION Sequence 88 from Patent EP1233076.
ACCESSION  AX513159
VERSION     AX513159.1 GI:23504238
KEYWORDS   Pseudomonas sp.
SOURCE     Pseudomonas sp.
ORGANISM   Bacteria; Proteobacteria.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Gala, J.L. and Vannuffel, P.
TITLE       Differential diagnosis for mycobacterial and pseudomonas species
            using species-specific upstream p14 gene region probes
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1233076-A 88 21-AUG-2002;

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UNIVERSITE CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN (BE)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..18
            /organism="Pseudomonas sp."
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:306"

Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      919 TCATCACCACCCCTC 935
Db      17 TCATCCCACTTCCTC 1

RESULT 415
AX599707/c
LOCUS      AX599707
DEFINITION Sequence 1047 from Patent WO0207272.
ACCESSION  AX599707
VERSION     AX599707.1 GI:28399855
KEYWORDS   synthetic construct
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Berlin, K., Braun, A., Distler, J., Guetig, D., Howe, A., Mueller, J.,
            Olek, A., Piepenbrock, C., Adorjan, P., Grabs, G., Lesche, R., Leu, E.,
            Lewin, A., Lipscher, E., Maier, S., Model, F., Mueller, V., Otto, T.,
            Pelet, C. and Ziebarth, H.
TITLE       Methods and nucleic acids for the analysis of hematopoietic cell
            proliferative disorders
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 0207272-A 1047 03-OCT-2002;
            Epigenomics AG (DE)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..18
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Detection oligonucleotide for C-ABL"

Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      921 ATCAGACACCACTCCA 937
Db      18 ACCAGCAGCGCCTCAA 2

RESULT 416
AX661815
LOCUS      AX661815
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from Patent WO02061121.
ACCESSION  AX661815
VERSION     AX661815.1 GI:29162878
KEYWORDS   synthetic construct
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Hinkel, C.A., Kimmerly, W.J. and Yang, L.
TITLE       Methods of analysis of nucleic acids
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 02061121-A 29 08-AUG-2002;
            Syngenta Participations AG (CH)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..18
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            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Hybridization Tag"

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Query Match          4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 821 TTGGCTGTGCTCTTTT 837
Db 1 TTGCGTGTGGCTCTGTT 17

RESULT 417
AX6971188
LOCUS AX6971188 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 256 from Patent WO0078961.
ACCESSION AX6971188
VERSION AX6971188.1 GI:29498134
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Ferrara,N., Stewart,T.A., Williams,P.M., Baker,K.P., Desnoyers,L.,
          Eaton,D.L., Gao,W.Q., Pan,J., Botstein,D., Fong,S., Goddard,A.,
          Godowski,P.J., Gurney,A.L., Smith,V., Tumas,D., Wood,W.I.,
          Grimaldi,C.J., Hillan,K.J., Paoni,N.F., Roy,M.A. and Watanabe,C.K.
          Secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding
          the same
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0078961-A 256 28-DEC-2000;
          Genentech Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
          1..18
          /organism="synthetic construct"
          /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
          /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match          4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 GTCCGTGGTCCAGTTGG 870
Db 1 GTACAGGCTGCAGTTGG 17

RESULT 418
AX774027
LOCUS AX774027 18 bp DNA linear PAT 09-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent WO03046162.
ACCESSION AX774027
VERSION AX774027.1 GI:32485853
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Katinger,H., Kunert,R., Mueller,D. and Unterluggauer,F.
TITLE Process for the production of polypeptides in mammalian cell
          cultures
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03046162-A 12 05-JUN-2003;
          Polymun Scientific Immunobiologische Forschung GmbH (AT); Katinger,
          Hermann (AT); Kunert, Renate (AT); Mueller, Dethardt (AT);
          Unterluggauer, Florian (AT)
FEATURES
source
          Location/Qualifiers
          1..18
          /organism="synthetic construct"
          /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
          /db_xref="taxon:32630"
          /note="Epo 221 for primer"

Query Match          4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 973 TAAATCTGGTGTATGGG 989
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Db 1 TAACTTTGGTGTCTGGG 17

RESULT 419
AX799932
LOCUS AX799932 18 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from Patent WO03045995.
ACCESSION AX799932
VERSION AX799932.1 GI:37605420
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Zeng,S., Bogner,F.M., Kunert,R., Mueller,D. and Unterluggauer,F.
TITLE Cell culture process
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03045995-A 18 05-JUN-2003;
          BIOCHEMIE Gesellschaft m.b.H. (AT)
FEATURES
source
          1..18
          /organism="synthetic construct"
          /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
          /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match          4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 973 TAAATCTGGTGTATGGG 989
Db 1 TAACTTTGGTGTCTGGG 17

RESULT 420
AX822178/c
LOCUS AX822178 18 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 70 from Patent EP1340818.
ACCESSION AX822178
VERSION AX822178.1 GI:39748806
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
          Homo sapiens
          Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Adorjan,P., Burger,M., Maier,S., Nimmrich,I., Becker,E., Lesche,R.,
          Rujan,T. and Schmitt,A.
TITLE Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a colon cell
          proliferative disorder
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1340818-A 70 03-SEP-2003;
          Epigenomics AG (DE)
FEATURES
source
          Location/Qualifiers
          1..18
          /organism="Homo sapiens"
          /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
          /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match          4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 754 AGGGTCCCTAGGCTTCC 770
Db 17 AGGGTCCCGGACTCC 1

RESULT 421
AX825818/c
LOCUS AX825818 18 bp DNA linear PAT 11-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 70 from Patent WO03072821.
ACCESSION AX825818
VERSION AX825818.1 GI:39751332
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KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Adorian,P., Burger,M., Maier,S., Nimmrich,I., Becker,E., Lesche,R., Rujan,T. and Schmitt,A.
TITLE Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a colon cell proliferative disorder
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03072821-A 70 04-SEP-2003;
Epigenomics AG (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..18
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 754 AGGTCCTAGGCTCC 770
||||| |||||
Db 17 AGGTCCTCGGACTCC 1

RESULT 422
LOCUS BD057516
DEFINITION Cytokine 7 receptor.
ACCESSION BD057516
VERSION BD057516.1 GI:22603122
KEYWORDS JP 2001514493-A/3.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Lok,S., Kho,C.J., Jelmborg,A.C., Adams,R.L., Whitmore,T.E. and Farrah,T.M.
TITLE Cytokine 7 receptor
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001514493-A 3 11-SEP-2001;
ZYMOGENETICS INC
COMMENT PN JP 2001514493-A/3
PD 11-SEP-2001
PF 18-FEB-1998 JP 1998536782
PR 20-FEB-1997 US 08/803305,02-OCT-1997 US 08/943087 PI
SI LOK,CHOON J KHO,ANNA C JELMBERG,ROBYN L ADAMS,THEODORE E PI WHITMORE.
PI THERESA M FARRAH
PC C12N15/12,C07K14/715,C12N15/62,C07K16/28,C07K16/42,C07K19/00,
PC G01N33/50
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 820 GTTCGGTGTGCTCTTT 836
||||| |||||
Db 1 GCTGGTGTTCCTCTTT 17

RESULT 423
LOCUS AR029959
DEFINITION Sequence 148 from patent US 5861244.
ACCESSION AR029959
VERSION AR029959.1 GI:5943173
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 12)
AUTHORS Wang,C.-G. and Hepburn,A.G.
TITLE Genetic sequence assay using DNA triple strand formation
JOURNAL Patent: US 5861244-A 148 19-JAN-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..12
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 831 CTCTTTCTCTCT 842
||||| |||||
Db 1 CTCTTTCTCTCT 12

RESULT 424
LOCUS AR030082/c
DEFINITION Sequence 271 from patent US 5861244.
ACCESSION AR030082
VERSION AR030082.1 GI:5943296
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 13)
AUTHORS Wang,C.-G. and Hepburn,A.G.
TITLE Genetic sequence assay using DNA triple strand formation
JOURNAL Patent: US 5861244-A 271 19-JAN-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..13
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 833 CTTTCTCTCTCT 844
||||| |||||
Db 12 CTTTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 425
LOCUS AR192993
DEFINITION Sequence 8481 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR192993
VERSION AR192993.1 GI:20238958
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Strinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 8481 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source
1..15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

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Query Match          4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GAGCTCTCTCC 811
DB 1 GAGCTCTCTCC 12

RESULT 426
LOCUS AR326734
DEFINITION Sequence 4136 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR326734
VERSION AR326734.1 GI:33712542
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 4136 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
source
1. .15
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match          4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GAGCTCTCTCC 811
DB 1 GAGCTCTCTCC 12

RESULT 427
LOCUS AX374617
DEFINITION Sequence 38 from Patent WO0210454.
ACCESSION AX374617
VERSION AX374617.1 GI:19169514
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Choi,J.-Y., Koshy,B., Kliehm,S. and Stephens,J.C.
TITLE Haplotypes of the alas2 gene
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0210454-A 38 07-FEB-2002;
Genaisance Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .15
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match          4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 1; Gaps 0;

QY 779 GGGCAGCCCTCTG 792
DB 2 GGGCAGCCCTCTG 15

RESULT 428
LOCUS BD208796
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to hepatitis C virus infection.
BD208796
VERSION BD208796.1 GI:33018566
KEYWORDS JP 2002512791-A/2386.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J.A., Roberts,E., Pavco,P.A. and Macejak,D.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to hepatitis C virus infection
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002512791-A 2386 08-MAY-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT OS Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)
PN JP 2002512791-A/2386
PD 08-MAY-2002
PF 26-APR-1999 JP 2000545991
PR 27-APR-1998 US 60/083217,18-SEP-1998 US 60/100842 PR
25-FEB-1999 US 09/257608,23-MAR-1999 US 09/274553 PI
LAWRENCE BLATT,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN,ELISABETH ROBERTS,PAMELA A PI
PAVCO,
PI DENNIS MACEJAK
PC C12N9/00,A61K31/7105,A61K38/21,A61K48/00,A61P31/12,C12N15/09,
PC A61K37/66,
PC C12N15/00
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions
related to
hepatitis C virus infection.
CC hepatitis C virus infection.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .15
/organism="Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C FT
virus)"
/Location/Qualifiers
1. .15
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match          4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 856 CCTGGCTCCAGT 867
DB 1 CCTGGCTCCAGT 12

RESULT 429
LOCUS BD229146
DEFINITION Genotype determination of human UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
(UGT2B4), 2B7 (UGT2B7) and 2B15 (UGT2B15) genes.
ACCESSION BD229146
VERSION BD229146.1 GI:33038916
KEYWORDS JP 2002521067-A/18.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Galvin,M., Miller,A., Penny,L. and Riedy,M.
TITLE Genotype determination of human UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
(UGT2B4), 2B7 (UGT2B7) and 2B15 (UGT2B15) genes
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002521067-A 18 16-JUL-2002;
AXYS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002521067-A/18
PD 16-JUL-2002
PF 22-JUL-1999 JP 2000562558
PR 28-JUL-1998 US 60/094391
PI MARGARET GALVIN,ANDREW MILLER,LAURA PENNY,MICHAEL RIEDY PC
C12N15/09,C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00,C12N15/00 CC
Genotype determination of human UDP-glucuronosyl transferase CC

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2B4 (UGT2B4),
CC 2B7 (UGT2B7) and 2B15 (UGT2B15) genes
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17 /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism='Homo sapiens'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:9606'

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 958 GCCAAATTGACT 969
|||||
DB 5 GCCAAATTGACT 16

RESULT 430
BD241289 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis.
ACCESSION BD241289
VERSION BD241289.1 GI:33051059
KEYWORDS JP 2002525127-A/236,
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Landers,J.E., Jordan,B., Housman,D.E. and Charest,A.
TITLE Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002525127-A 236 13-AUG-2002;
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002525127-A/236
PD 13-AUG-2002
PF 24-SEP-1999 JP 2000572407
PR 25-SEP-1998 US 60/101757
PI JOHN E LANDERS, BARBARA JORDAN, DAVID E HOUSMAN, ALAIN CHAREST PC
C12N15/09, C12Q1/68, G01N33/53, G01N33/566, G01N33/58, G01N37/00, PC
G01N37/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis FH
Key source Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17 /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.
FT Location/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism='Homo sapiens'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:9606'

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 926 CACACCCCTCCA 937
|||||
DB 3 CACACCCCTCCA 14

RESULT 431
AR188876 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 4364 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR188876
VERSION AR188876.1 GI:20234841
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.

2B4 (UGT2B4),
CC 2B7 (UGT2B7) and 2B15 (UGT2B15) genes
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17 /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism='Homo sapiens'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:9606'

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 958 GAGCTCTCCTCC 811
|||||
DB 4 GAGCTCTCCTCC 15

RESULT 432
AR188877 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 4365 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR188877
VERSION AR188877.1 GI:20234842
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 4365 12-FEB-2002;
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism='unknown'
/mol_type='unassigned DNA'

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GAGCTCTCCTCC 811
|||||
DB 4 GAGCTCTCCTCC 15

RESULT 433
AR188877 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 2131 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR324729
VERSION AR324729.1 GI:33710537
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 2131 20-MAY-2003;
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism='unknown'
/mol_type='unassigned RNA'

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GAGCTCTCCTCC 811
|||||
DB 2 GAGCTCTCCTCC 13

RESULT 433
AR324729 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Sequence 2131 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR324729
VERSION AR324729.1 GI:33710537
KEYWORDS Unknown.
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 2131 20-MAY-2003;
LOCATION/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism='unknown'
/mol_type='unassigned RNA'

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GAGCTCTCCTCC 811
|||||
DB 2 GAGCTCTCCTCC 13

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QY      800 GAGCTCTCCTCC 811
Db      |||||
4 GAGCTCTCCTCC 15

RESULT 434
LOCUS   AR324730          17 bp      RNA          linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 2132 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION   AR324730
VERSION     AR324730.1  GI:33710538
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
           related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6566127-A 2132 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
             source
             1..17
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      800 GAGCTCTCCTCC 811
Db      |||||
3 GAGCTCTCCTCC 14

RESULT 437
LOCUS   AR329519          17 bp      RNA          linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 6921 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION   AR329519
VERSION     AR329519.1  GI:33715327
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
           related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6566127-A 6921 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
             source
             1..17
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      800 GAGCTCTCCTCC 811
Db      |||||
1 GAGCTCTCCTCC 12

RESULT 438
LOCUS   AR349398          17 bp      DNA          linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 19 from patent US 6586175.
ACCESSION   AR349398
VERSION     AR349398.1  GI:33750191
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Galvin,M., Miller,A., Penny,L. and Biedy,M.
TITLE      Genotyping the human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B7 (UGT2B7) gene
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6586175-A 19 01-JUL-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
             source
             1..17
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      958 GCCAAATTGACT 969
Db      |||||
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QY      800 GAGCTCTCCTCC 811
Db      |||||
4 GAGCTCTCCTCC 15

RESULT 434
LOCUS   AR324730          17 bp      RNA          linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 2132 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION   AR324730
VERSION     AR324730.1  GI:33710538
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
           related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6566127-A 2132 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
             source
             1..17
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      800 GAGCTCTCCTCC 811
Db      |||||
2 GAGCTCTCCTCC 13

RESULT 435
LOCUS   AR329517          17 bp      RNA          linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 6919 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION   AR329517
VERSION     AR329517.1  GI:33715325
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
           related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6566127-A 6919 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
             source
             1..17
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      800 GAGCTCTCCTCC 811
Db      |||||
5 GAGCTCTCCTCC 16

RESULT 436
LOCUS   AR329518          17 bp      RNA          linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 6920 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION   AR329518
VERSION     AR329518.1  GI:33715326
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Galvin,M., Miller,A., Penny,L. and Biedy,M.
TITLE      Genotyping the human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B7 (UGT2B7) gene
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6586175-A 19 01-JUL-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
             source
             1..17
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db      5  GCCAATTGACT 16

RESULT 439
AX215934/c
LOCUS      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1376 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX215934
VERSION     AX215934.1  GI:15525977
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
           nogo gene expression
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0159103-A 1376 16-AUG-2001;
           RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
           McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..17
           /organism="synthetic construct"
           /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:32630"
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Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      895  TTCTCAGCTTCT 906
Db      14  TTCTCAGCTTCT 3

RESULT 440
AX216564/c
LOCUS      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2006 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX216564
VERSION     AX216564.1  GI:15526625
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
           nogo gene expression
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0159103-A 2006 16-AUG-2001;
           RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
           McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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           /organism="synthetic construct"
           /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:32630"
           /note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      895  TTCTCAGCTTCT 906
Db      16  TTCTCAGCTTCT 5

RESULT 441
AX227688/c
LOCUS      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1060 from Patent WO0157206.

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ACCESSION  AX227688
VERSION     AX227688.1  GI:15556829
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Pattaey, A.R., Jarvis, T., Mcswiggen, J., Bocher, R.N. and Holman, P.S.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
           1) enzyme
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0157206-A 1060 09-AUG-2001;
           RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Pattaey, Ali R. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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           1..17
           /organism="synthetic construct"
           /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      801  AGCTCTCTCTCCA 812
Db      16  AGCTCTCTCTCCA 5

RESULT 442
AX263492/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 883 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION  AX263492
VERSION     AX263492.1  GI:16512291
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
           Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
           Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Kmiec, E.B., Gamper, H.B. and Rice, M.C.
TITLE      Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
           stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0173002-A 883 04-OCT-2001;
           UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
           source
           1..17
           /organism="Homo sapiens"
           /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
           /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      877  TTCTCTGAGATGC 888
Db      14  TTCTCTGAGATGC 3

RESULT 443
AX263493
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 884 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION  AX263493
VERSION     AX263493.1  GI:16512292
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
           Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
           Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Kmiec, E.B., Gamper, H.B. and Rice, M.C.
TITLE      Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single

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stranded oligonucleotides
Patent: WO 0173002-A 884 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
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            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 877 TTCTGAGATGC 888
Db 4 TTCTGAGATGC 15

RESULT 444
AX324385/c
LOCUS AX324385 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 523 from Patent WO0192512.
ACCESSION AX324385
VERSION AX324385.1 GI:18095137
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Antirrhinum majus (snapdragon)
ORGANISM Antirrhinum majus
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Kmiec, E.B., Gamper, H.B., Rice, M.C. and Kim, J.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations in plants using modified
single stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192512-A 523 06-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
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            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:4151"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 970 CTCTAAATCTGG 981
Db 13 CTCTAAATCTGG 2

RESULT 445
AX324386
LOCUS AX324386 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 524 from Patent WO0192512.
ACCESSION AX324386
VERSION AX324386.1 GI:18095138
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Antirrhinum majus (snapdragon)
ORGANISM Antirrhinum majus
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Kmiec, E.B., Gamper, H.B., Rice, M.C. and Kim, J.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations in plants using modified
single stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192512-A 524 06-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
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/organism="Antirrhinum majus"
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/db_xref="taxon:4151"

Query Match
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 970 CTCTAAATCTGG 981
Db 5 CTCTAAATCTGG 16

RESULT 446
AX728663
LOCUS AX728663 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 297 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728663
VERSION AX728663.1 GI:30508006
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 297 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTTC 841
Db 3 TCTCTTTTCTTC 14

RESULT 447
AX729053
LOCUS AX729053 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 687 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729053
VERSION AX729053.1 GI:30508396
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 687 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 913 TCTCTTTTCTTC 924
Db 3 TCTCTTTTCTTC 14

RESULT 448
AX729053
LOCUS AX729053 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 687 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729053
VERSION AX729053.1 GI:30508396
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 687 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COBSHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC
C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
CC participating in vasculogenic response
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT /organism="Homo sapiens (human)".
FEATURES
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1..17
Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 954 AAGAGCCAAATT 965
Db 16 AAGAGCCAAATT 5

RESULT 452
A42510/c
LOCUS A42510 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-MAR-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from Patent WO9502051.
ACCESSION A42510
VERSION A42510.1 GI:2297959
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Schlingensiepen,G., Schlingensiepen,R., Schlingensiepen,K. and Brysch,W.
TITLE A PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING ANTISENSE-NUCLEIC ACID FOR PREVENTION AND/OR TREATMENT OF NEURONAL INJURY, DENERGATION AND CELL DEATH AND FOR THE TREATMENT OF NEOPLASMS
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9502051-A 26 19-JAN-1995;
COMMENT BIOGNOSTIK GES FUER BIOMOLEKUL (DE)
Other publication AU 7345694 950206.
FEATURES
source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACCAC 931
Db 12 CATCACCACCAC 1

RESULT 453
A88702/c
LOCUS A88702 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 850 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION A88702
VERSION A88702.1 GI:6737272
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COBSHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC
C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
CC participating in vasculogenic response
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT /organism="Homo sapiens (human)".
FEATURES
source
1..17
Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 954 AAGAGCCAAATT 965
Db 16 AAGAGCCAAATT 5

RESULT 452
A42510/c
LOCUS A42510 18 bp DNA linear PAT 06-MAR-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from Patent WO9502051.
ACCESSION A42510
VERSION A42510.1 GI:2297959
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Schlingensiepen,G., Schlingensiepen,R., Schlingensiepen,K. and Brysch,W.
TITLE A PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION COMPRISING ANTISENSE-NUCLEIC ACID FOR PREVENTION AND/OR TREATMENT OF NEURONAL INJURY, DENERGATION AND CELL DEATH AND FOR THE TREATMENT OF NEOPLASMS
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9502051-A 26 19-JAN-1995;
COMMENT BIOGNOSTIK GES FUER BIOMOLEKUL (DE)
Other publication AU 7345694 950206.
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACCAC 931
Db 12 CATCACCACCAC 1

RESULT 453
A88702/c
LOCUS A88702 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 850 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION A88702
VERSION A88702.1 GI:6737272
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

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AUTHORS Brysch,W. and Schlingensiepen,K.
TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833904-A 850 06-AUG-1998;
BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACCAC 931
Db 12 CATCACCACCAC 1

RESULT 454
AR078596
LOCUS AR078596 18 bp DNA linear PAT 31-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 5962672.
ACCESSION AR078596
VERSION AR078596.1 GI:10005342
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Coswert,L.M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of RhoB expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 5962672-A 22 05-OCT-1999;
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source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 703 TCCAGCGAGTCC 714
Db 7 TCCAGCGAGTCC 18

RESULT 455
I38047/c
LOCUS I38047 18 bp DNA linear PAT 13-MAY-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 1060 from patent US 5612215.
ACCESSION I38047
VERSION I38047.1 GI:2086037
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE Stromelysin targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5612215-A 1060 18-MAR-1997;
FEATURES
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1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 974 AAATCTGGTGTA 985

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Db      12 AAATCTGGTGTA 1
RESULT 456
LOCUS   I94897          18 bp    DNA          linear    PAT 01-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 1060 from patent US 5731295.
ACCESSION I94897
VERSION   I94897.1 GI:3939367
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE    Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes
JOURNAL  Patent: US 5731295-A 1060 24-MAR-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      974 AAATCTGGTGTA 985
Db      12 AAATCTGGTGTA 1
RESULT 457
LOCUS   AR215535       18 bp    DNA          linear    PAT 25-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from patent US 6410323.
ACCESSION AR215535
VERSION   AR215535.1 GI:23313791
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Roberts,M.L. and Cowser,J.M.
TITLE    Antisense modulation of human Rho family gene expression
JOURNAL  Patent: US 6410323-A 83 25-JUN-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      703 TCCAGCGAGTCC 714
Db      7 TCCAGCGAGTCC 18
RESULT 458
LOCUS   AX241335       18 bp    DNA          linear    PAT 26-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 83 from Patent W00127159.
ACCESSION AX241335
VERSION   AX241335.1 GI:15798210
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   synthetic construct
          synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Bellenson,J., Smith,D., Lancet,D., Glusman,G., Fuchs,T. and Yanai,I.

TITLE    Olfactory receptor sequences
JOURNAL  Patent: WO 0127158-A 83 19-APR-2001;
          Discents (US) ; YEDA RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD. (IL)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
          variation
            9
              /note="y = t/u or c"
Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      895 ATGCACCTTACTTCTC 899
Db      4 ATGTATTTCCTTCTC 18
RESULT 459
LOCUS   AX708561       18 bp    DNA          linear    PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from Patent W02101089.
ACCESSION AX708561
VERSION   AX708561.1 GI:29564328
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE   synthetic construct
          synthetic construct
          artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Snaird,J. and Beimfohr,C.
TITLE    Method for specific, fast detection of threadlike bacteria
JOURNAL  Patent: WO 02101089-A 12 19-DEC-2002;
          Vermicon AG (DE)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
          source
            1..18
              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Oligonukleotid"
Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      765 GCCTCCACTTCT 776
Db      5 GCCTCCACTTCT 16
RESULT 460
LOCUS   BD066215       18 bp    DNA          linear    PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION BD066215
VERSION   BD066215.1 GI:22611818
KEYWORDS JP 2001511000-A/850.
SOURCE   unidentified
          unidentified
          unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Schlingensiepen,K.H. and Brysch,W.
TITLE    An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL  Patent: JP 2001511000-A 850 07-AUG-2001;
          BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
COMMENT   OS Unknown
          PN JP 2001511000-A/850
          PD 07-AUG-2001
          PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
          PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
          PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN,WOLFGANG BRYSCH
          PC C12N15/11, C07H21/04, A61K31/70

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CC      An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH      Key
FT      Location/Qualifiers
FT      source          1..18
                        /organism="Unknown"

FEATURES
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                    /organism="unidentified"
                    /mol_type="genomic DNA"
                    /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      920 CATCACCAACAC 931
Db      12 CATCACCAACAC 1

RESULT 461
LOCUS      A09438
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide (d2).
ACCESSION A09438
VERSION A09438.1 GI:490543
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS   Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saitoh,Y., Satoh,S. and Yamada,H.
TITLE     Process for production of somatostatin
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 0197558-A 44 15-OCT-1986;
          FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
FEATURES   source
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..15
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      951 AAGAAGAGCCAAATT 965
Db      1 ATGCAGAGCCAAATT 15

RESULT 462
LOCUS      A10641
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide (D2).
ACCESSION A10641
VERSION A10641.1 GI:490769
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS   Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saitoh,Y., Sato,S., Ono,H. and Kitaguchi,T.
TITLE     Process for production of gamma-interferon
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 0176916-A 26 09-APR-1986;
          FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
FEATURES   source
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..15
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      951 AAGAAGAGCCAAATT 965
Db      1 ATGCAGAGCCAAATT 15

RESULT 463
LOCUS      A11589
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide (d2).
ACCESSION A11589
VERSION A11589.1 GI:491131
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS   Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saitoh,Y., Sato,S., Ono,H. and Kitaguchi,T.
TITLE     59 Valine insulin-like growth factor I and process for production thereof
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 0158892-A 85 23-OCT-1985;
          FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
FEATURES   source
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..15
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      951 AAGAAGAGCCAAATT 965
Db      1 ATGCAGAGCCAAATT 15

RESULT 464
LOCUS      A35109
DEFINITION Synthetic IGF-I gene oligo.
ACCESSION A35109
VERSION A35109.1 GI:1926768
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS   Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saitoh,S., Saitoh,Y. and Kusunoki,C.
TITLE     Process for production of insulin-like growth factor I and plasmid for production thereof
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 0219814-A 59 29-APR-1987;
          FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
FEATURES   source
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..15
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      951 AAGAAGAGCCAAATT 965
Db      1 ATGCAGAGCCAAATT 15

RESULT 465
LOCUS      A88175
DEFINITION Sequence 323 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION A88175

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QY      951 AAGAAGAGCCAAATT 965
Db      1 ATGCAGAGCCAAATT 15

RESULT 463
LOCUS      A11589
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide (d2).
ACCESSION A11589
VERSION A11589.1 GI:491131
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS   Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saitoh,Y., Sato,S., Ono,H. and Kitaguchi,T.
TITLE     59 Valine insulin-like growth factor I and process for production thereof
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 0158892-A 85 23-OCT-1985;
          FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
FEATURES   source
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..15
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      951 AAGAAGAGCCAAATT 965
Db      1 ATGCAGAGCCAAATT 15

RESULT 464
LOCUS      A35109
DEFINITION Synthetic IGF-I gene oligo.
ACCESSION A35109
VERSION A35109.1 GI:1926768
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   synthetic construct
            artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS   Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saitoh,S., Saitoh,Y. and Kusunoki,C.
TITLE     Process for production of insulin-like growth factor I and plasmid for production thereof
JOURNAL   Patent: EP 0219814-A 59 29-APR-1987;
          FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
FEATURES   source
            Location/Qualifiers
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            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      951 AAGAAGAGCCAAATT 965
Db      1 ATGCAGAGCCAAATT 15

RESULT 465
LOCUS      A88175
DEFINITION Sequence 323 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION A88175

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15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001

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DEFINITION Sequence 146 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR113700
VERSION AR113700.1 GI:14094022
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 146 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
    source
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            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 910 ATCAGATTATCATCA 924
Db 1 ATGAGATTGTCATCA 15

RESULT 471
LOCUS AR113701 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 147 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR113701
VERSION AR113701.1 GI:14094023
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 147 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES
    source
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            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 913 AGATTATCATCACCA 927
Db 1 AGATTGTCATCATCA 15

RESULT 472
LOCUS AR133224/c 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1649 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION AR133224
VERSION AR133224.1 GI:14122129
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 1649 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
    source
        1..15
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 914 AGCTTCTGCGATCAG 914
Db 15 AGCATCTGAGATCAG 1

RESULT 473
LOCUS AR133225/c 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1650 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION AR133225
VERSION AR133225.1 GI:14122130
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 1650 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES
    source
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            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 900 AGCTTCTGCGATCAG 914
Db 15 AGCATCTGAGATCAG 1

RESULT 474
LOCUS I61542 15 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 96 from patent US 5658780.
ACCESSION I61542
VERSION I61542.1 GI:2479490
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K.G. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Rel a targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5658780-A 96 19-AUG-1997;
FEATURES
    source
        1..15
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 798 AAGAGCTCTCTCCCA 812
Db 1 AAGACTTCTCTCCA 15

RESULT 475
LOCUS I61731 15 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 285 from patent US 5658780.
ACCESSION I61731

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VERSION      I61731.1  GI:2479679
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS      Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K.G. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE        Rel a targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5658780-A 285 19-AUG-1997;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             1..15
             /organism="unknown"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 798 AAGAGCTCTCTCCCA 812
Db 1 AAGACTTCTCTCCCA 15

RESULT 476
AX495997      15 bp DNA linear PAT 26-SEP-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 1762 from Patent WO02059256.
ACCESSION     AX495997
VERSION       AX495997.1 GI:23341607
KEYWORDS      Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE        Homo sapiens
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS        Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
TITLE          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS        Tuijinder,M., Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Susini,L.
TITLE          Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
                reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
                medicines
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 02059256-A 1762 01-AUG-2002;
FEATURES       LOCATION/Qualifiers
             1..15
             /organism="Homo sapiens"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 867 TTGGAACACTTCTCT 881
Db 1 TTGGAATAATTTCTCT 15

RESULT 477
AX632963      15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 102 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION     AX632963
VERSION       AX632963.1 GI:28468577
KEYWORDS      unidentified
SOURCE        unidentified
ORGANISM      unclassified.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS        Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Direnzo,A.,
                Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
                McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
                Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
                Woolf,T.
TITLE          Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
                genes
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1260586-A 3175 27-NOV-2002;
FEATURES       LOCATION/Qualifiers
             1..15
             /organism="unassigned RNA"
             /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 910 ATCAGATTATCATCA 924
Db 1 ATCAGATTGTCTATCA 15

RESULT 478
AX632965      15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 104 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION     AX632965
VERSION       AX632965.1 GI:28468579
KEYWORDS      unidentified
SOURCE        unidentified
ORGANISM      unclassified.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS        Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Direnzo,A.,
                Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
                McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
                Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
                Woolf,T.
TITLE          Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
                genes
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1260586-A 104 27-NOV-2002;
FEATURES       LOCATION/Qualifiers
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             /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 913 AGATTATCATCACCA 927
Db 1 AGATTGTCTATCATCA 15

RESULT 479
AX636036      15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 3175 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION     AX636036
VERSION       AX636036.1 GI:28471650
KEYWORDS      unidentified
SOURCE        unidentified
ORGANISM      unclassified.
REFERENCE     1
AUTHORS        Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Direnzo,A.,
                Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
                McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
                Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
                Woolf,T.
TITLE          Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
                genes
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1260586-A 3175 27-NOV-2002;
FEATURES       LOCATION/Qualifiers
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             /organism="unassigned RNA"
             /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32644"

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AUTHORS Schlingensiepen, K.H. and Brysch, W.

TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511000-A 1663 07-AUG-2001;
 COMMENT BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
 OS Unknown
 PN JP 2001511000-A/1663
 PD 07-AUG-2001
 PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
 PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
 PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN,WOLFGANG BRYSCH
 PC C12N15/11,C07H21/04,A61K31/70
 CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 FT source 1. .15
 FT /organism='Unknown'.
 FEATURES
 source
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 /organism="unidentified"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32644"
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 766 CTCCACTTCTGAGG 780
 Db 15 CCTCTGCTTCTGAGG 1
 RESULT 484
 BD209015/c
 LOCUS 15 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
 DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
 to hepatitis C virus infection.
 ACCESSION BD209015
 VERSION BD209015.1 GI:33018785
 KEYWORDS JP 2002512791-A/2605.
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
 AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J.A., Roberts,E., Pavco,P.A. and Macejak,D.
 TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
 to hepatitis C virus infection
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002512791-A 2605 08-MAY-2002;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
 COMMENT OS Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)
 PN JP 2002512791-A/2605
 PD 08-MAY-2002
 PF 26-APR-1999 JP 2000545991
 PR 27-APR-1998 US 60/083217,18-SEP-1998 US 60/100842 PR
 25-FEB-1999 US 09/257608,23-MAR-1999 US 09/274553 PI
 LAWRENCE BLATT,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN,ELISABETH ROBERTS,PAMELA A PI
 PAVCO,
 PI DENNIS MACJEAK
 PC C12N9/00,A61K31/7105,A61K48/00,A61P31/12,C12N15/09,
 PC A61K37/66,
 PC C12N15/00
 CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
 related to
 CC hepatitis C virus infection.
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT source 1. .15
 FT /organism='Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C FT
 virus)',
 FT Location/Qualifiers
 source
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 /organism="unidentified"
 /mol_type="genomic RNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32644"
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 717 GGAGAGTCACTCTGG 731
 Db 15 GGAGAGTAACTATGG 1
 RESULT 485
 AR031533/c
 LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
 DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5866372.
 ACCESSION AR031533
 VERSION AR031533.1 GI:5945822
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
 AUTHORS Stein,H., Durkop,H. and Latza,U.
 TITLE Nucleic acids encoding lymphoid CD30 antigen
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5866372-A 5 02-FEB-1999;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source
 1. .16
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 781 GCAGCCCTCTGGTG 795
 Db 15 GCAGGCCCTCCGGTG 1
 RESULT 486
 AR104210
 LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 26 from patent US 6093545.
 ACCESSION AR104210
 VERSION AR104210.1 GI:12816918
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
 AUTHORS Goodearl,A.D.J. and Glucksmann,M.Alexandra.
 TITLE Methods for detecting nucleic acid molecules encoding a member of
 the muscarinic family of receptors
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6093545-A 26 25-JUL-2000;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source
 1. .16
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 775 CTGAGGCGAGCCCT 789
 Db 1 CTGAGGCCAGGCCCT 15
 RESULT 487
 AX105633/c
 LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent WO0123571.
 ACCESSION AX105633
 VERSION AX105633.1 GI:13921662
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct

REFERENCE	1	artificial sequences.
AUTHORS	Ism,L.L., Kazen-Gillespie,K. and Rogers,K.E.	
TITLE	Methods and compositions relating to sodium channel beta-1a subunits	
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0123571-A 4 05-APR-2001;	
	THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (US) ; Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc. (US)	
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers	
source	1..16	
	/organism="synthetic construct"	
	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"	
	/db_xref="taxon:32630"	
	/note="RT-PCR primer sequence unique to beta-1a"	
Query Match	4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;	
Best Local Similarity	86.7%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;	
Matches	13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	820 GTTGCTGTGTCCT 834	
Db	16 GCTTGGTGTGTCCT 2	
RESULT 488		
AX111731/c		
LOCUS	AX111731 16 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001	
DEFINITION	Sequence 4 from Patent W00123570.	
ACCESSION	AX111731	
VERSION	AX111731.1 GI:13927981	
KEYWORDS	synthetic construct	
SOURCE	synthetic construct	
ORGANISM	artificial sequences.	
REFERENCE	1	D'Andrea,M. and Rogers,K.E.
AUTHORS	Methods and compositions relating to sodium channel beta-1a subunits	
TITLE	Patent: WO 0123570-A 4 05-APR-2001;	
JOURNAL	Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Inc. (US)	
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers	
source	1..16	
	/organism="synthetic construct"	
	/mol_type="unassigned DNA"	
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	/note="RT-PCT primer sequence unique to Beta 1A"	
Query Match	4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;	
Best Local Similarity	86.7%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;	
Matches	13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	820 GTTGCTGTGTCCT 834	
Db	16 GCTTGGTGTGTCCT 2	
RESULT 489		
AX592298		
LOCUS	AX592298 16 bp DNA linear PAT 27-JAN-2003	
DEFINITION	Sequence 1 from Patent W00248344.	
ACCESSION	AX592298	
VERSION	AX592298.1 GI:27950407	
KEYWORDS	synthetic construct	
SOURCE	synthetic construct	
ORGANISM	artificial sequences.	
REFERENCE	1	Soldatenkov,V.A., Jung,M., Smulson,M. and Dritschilo,A.
AUTHORS	Gene therapy prostate cancer: sensitization of cells to dna	
TITLE	damaging drugs and radiation	
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 0248344-A 1 20-JUN-2002;	
	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY (US)	
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers	
source	1..16	
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	/db_xref="taxon:32630"	
	/note="RT-PCT primer sequence unique to Beta 1A"	
Query Match	4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;	
Best Local Similarity	86.7%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;	
Matches	13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	820 GTTGCTGTGTCCT 834	
Db	16 GCTTGGTGTGTCCT 2	
RESULT 490		
BD086294		
LOCUS	BD086294 16 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002	
DEFINITION	G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof.	
ACCESSION	BD086294	
VERSION	BD086294.1 GI:22631904	
KEYWORDS	JP 2001525174-A/10.	
SOURCE	unidentified	
ORGANISM	unclassified.	
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 16)	
AUTHORS	Goodearl,A.D.J., Glucksmann,A.M., Xie,M. and Distefano,P.	
TITLE	G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof	
JOURNAL	Patent: JP 2001525174-A 10 11-DEC-2001;	
	MILLENNIUM PHARMACEUTICALS INC	
COMMENT	OS Unidentified	
	PN JP 2001525174-A/10	
	PD 11-DEC-2001	
	PF 04-DEC-1998 JP 2000523346	
	PR 04-DEC-1997 US 08/985090,17-MAR-1998 US 09/042780 PI	
	ANDREW D J GOODEARL,ALEXANDRA M GLUCKSMANN, MICHAEL XIE,PETER PI	
	DISTEFANO	
	PC C12N15/09,C07K14/705,C07K16/28,C12N5/10,C12P21/02,C12Q1/68//	
	CC Strandedness: Single;	
	CC Topology: Linear;	
	CC G protein-coupled receptor and utilization thereof FH Key	
	FT source 1..16	
	FT Location/Qualifiers	
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	/db_xref="taxon:32644"	
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Best Local Similarity	86.7%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;	
Matches	13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	775 CTGAGCGCAGCCCT 789	
Db	1 CTGAGCGCAGCCCT 15	
RESULT 491		
AJ588077		
LOCUS	AJ588077 16 bp DNA linear PLN 23-OCT-2003	
DEFINITION	Arabidopsis thaliana T-DNA flanking sequence, left border, clone	
ACCESSION	AJ588077	
VERSION	AJ588077.1 GI:37937701	
KEYWORDS	left border; T-DNA flanking sequence.	
SOURCE	Arabidopsis thaliana (thale cress)	
ORGANISM	Arabidopsis thaliana	
	Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;	
	Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;	
	rosids; eurosids II; Brassicales; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsi	
REFERENCE	1	

AUTHORS Brunaud, V., Balzerque, S., Dubreucq, B., Aubourg, S., Samson, F., Chauvin, S., Bechtold, N., Cruaud, C., DeRose, R., Pelletier, G., Lepoint, L., Caboche, M. and Lecharny, A.

TITLE T-DNA integration into the Arabidopsis genome depends on sequences of pre-insertion sites

JOURNAL EMBO Rep. 3 (12), 1152-1157 (2002)

MEDLINE 22363535

PUBMED 12446565

REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 16)

AUTHORS Balzerque, S.

TITLE Direct Submission

JOURNAL Submitted (23-OCT-2003) Balzerque S., UMRGV, INRA/CNRS, 2 rue Gaston Cremieux, 91057 Evry cedex, FRANCE

COMMENT PCR was performed on DNA from transformants of Arabidopsis thaliana plants from INRA (Versailles). The DNA fragment(s) resulting from the PCR were directly sequenced from the left or the right border to determine the genomic sequence flanking the insertion. T-DNA derived sequences were removed. Information to order the corresponding mutant line and a link to a database providing a graphical display of the insertion site are available at <http://dbsgap.versailles.inra.fr/publiclines/>. This sequence has been generated in the framework of the French plant genomics program 'Genoplante' (<http://www.genoplante.com> and <http://genoplante-info.infobiogen.fr>).

FEATURES

source

1..16

/organism="Arabidopsis thaliana"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/cultivar="Wassillewskija"

/db_xref="taxon:3702"

/clone="526D06"

/clone_lib="Arabidopsis thaliana T-DNA insertion lines"

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/note="T-DNA flanking sequence left border"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 908 CGATCAGATTATCAT 922

Db 2 CGATCAGATTATGAT 16

RESULT 492

A34325/c

LOCUS A34325 17 bp DNA linear PAT 10-JUL-1996

DEFINITION Synthetic t-PA sequencing primer III.

ACCESSION A34325

VERSION A34325.1 GI:1568177

KEYWORDS synthetic construct

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Chaudhuri, B., Meyhack, B., Heim, J. and van Oostrum, J.

TITLE Modified fibrinolytic agents

JOURNAL Patent: EP 0225286-A 5 10-JUN-1987;

FEATURES

source

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/organism="synthetic construct"

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/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 790 CTGGTGCCCAAGAGCT 804

Db 16 CTGGTGCCCAAGTGCT 2

AUTHORS Brunaud, V., Balzerque, S., Dubreucq, B., Aubourg, S., Samson, F., Chauvin, S., Bechtold, N., Cruaud, C., DeRose, R., Pelletier, G., Lepoint, L., Caboche, M. and Lecharny, A.

TITLE T-DNA integration into the Arabidopsis genome depends on sequences of pre-insertion sites

JOURNAL EMBO Rep. 3 (12), 1152-1157 (2002)

MEDLINE 22363535

PUBMED 12446565

REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 16)

AUTHORS Balzerque, S.

TITLE Direct Submission

JOURNAL Submitted (23-OCT-2003) Balzerque S., UMRGV, INRA/CNRS, 2 rue Gaston Cremieux, 91057 Evry cedex, FRANCE

COMMENT PCR was performed on DNA from transformants of Arabidopsis thaliana plants from INRA (Versailles). The DNA fragment(s) resulting from the PCR were directly sequenced from the left or the right border to determine the genomic sequence flanking the insertion. T-DNA derived sequences were removed. Information to order the corresponding mutant line and a link to a database providing a graphical display of the insertion site are available at <http://dbsgap.versailles.inra.fr/publiclines/>. This sequence has been generated in the framework of the French plant genomics program 'Genoplante' (<http://www.genoplante.com> and <http://genoplante-info.infobiogen.fr>).

FEATURES

source

1..16

/organism="Arabidopsis thaliana"

/mol_type="genomic DNA"

/cultivar="Wassillewskija"

/db_xref="taxon:3702"

/clone="526D06"

/clone_lib="Arabidopsis thaliana T-DNA insertion lines"

misc_feature

1..16

/note="T-DNA flanking sequence left border"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 908 CGATCAGATTATCAT 922

Db 2 CGATCAGATTATGAT 16

RESULT 492

A34325/c

LOCUS A34325 17 bp DNA linear PAT 10-JUL-1996

DEFINITION Synthetic t-PA sequencing primer III.

ACCESSION A34325

VERSION A34325.1 GI:1568177

KEYWORDS synthetic construct

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Chaudhuri, B., Meyhack, B., Heim, J. and van Oostrum, J.

TITLE Modified fibrinolytic agents

JOURNAL Patent: EP 0225286-A 5 10-JUN-1987;

FEATURES

source

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/organism="synthetic construct"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 790 CTGGTGCCCAAGAGCT 804

Db 16 CTGGTGCCCAAGTGCT 2

RESULT 493

AR039269

LOCUS AR039269 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999

DEFINITION Sequence 117 from patent US 5807743.

ACCESSION AR039269

VERSION AR039269.1 GI:5958632

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T. and McSwiggen, J.A.

TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes

JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 117 15-SEP-1998;

FEATURES

source

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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 835 TTTCTTCTCTCGAAGA 849

Db 3 TCTATTCTCTCGAAGA 17

RESULT 494

AR040081

LOCUS AR040081 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999

DEFINITION Sequence 929 from patent US 5807743.

ACCESSION AR040081

VERSION AR040081.1 GI:5959444

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T. and McSwiggen, J.A.

TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes

JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 929 15-SEP-1998;

FEATURES

source

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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 TTTTCTTCTCTCGAAG 848

Db 3 TGTATTCTCTCGAAG 17

RESULT 495

AR040083

LOCUS AR040083 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999

DEFINITION Sequence 931 from patent US 5807743.

ACCESSION AR040083

VERSION AR040083.1 GI:5959446

KEYWORDS

SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T. and McSwiggen, J.A.

TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes

JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 931 15-SEP-1998;

FEATURES

source

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source
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Query Match
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QY 834 TTTTCTCTCTGAAG 848
Db 2 TGTATTCTCTGAAG 16

RESULT 496
AR040085
LOCUS AR040085 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 933 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR040085
VERSION AR040085.1 GI:5959448
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 933 15-SEP-1998;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 836 TTCTTCTCTGAAGC 850
Db 2 TTATCTCTGAAGC 16

RESULT 497
AR046920
LOCUS AR046920 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1713 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION AR046920
VERSION AR046920.1 GI:5968385
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myb ribozymes having 2'-5',-linked adenylate residues
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 1713 06-OCT-1998;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 725 ACTCTGGTCATAGGA 739
Db 1 ACTCTGGTCATGTGA 15

RESULT 498
AR177748
LOCUS AR177748 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 14 from patent US 6312960.

source
1. .17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCTTTCTCTCTCTGA 846
Db 2 TCTTCTCTCTCTTGA 16

RESULT 500
BD241540/C
LOCUS BD241540 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis.

ACCESSION AR177748.1 GI:17920103
VERSION AR177748.1
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Balch,W.J. and Hogan,M.E.
TITLE Methods for fabricating an array for use in multiplexed biochemical analysis
JOURNAL Patent: US 6312960-A 14 06-NOV-2001;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 774 TCTGAGGCGAGCC 788
Db 2 TCTGAGGCGACCTC 16

RESULT 499
BD241521
LOCUS BD241521 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis.
ACCESSION BD241521
VERSION BD241521.1 GI:33051291
KEYWORDS JP 2002525127-A/468.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Landers,J.E., Jordan,B., Housman,D.E. and Charest,A.
TITLE Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002525127-A 468 13-AUG-2002;
COMMENT MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002525127-A/468
PD 13-AUG-2002
PF 24-SEP-1999 JP 2000572407
PR 25-SEP-1998 US 60/101757
PI JOHN E LANDERS,BARBARA JORDAN,DAVID E HOUSMAN,ALAIN CHAREST PC
C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N33/566,G01N33/58,G01N37/00,PC
GOIN37/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis PH
Key Location/Qualifiers
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Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCTTTCTCTCTCTGA 846
Db 2 TCTTCTCTCTTCTTGA 16

RESULT 500
BD241540/C
LOCUS BD241540 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis.

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ACCESSION BD241540
VERSION BD241540.1 GI:33051310
KEYWORDS JP 2002525127-A/487.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Landers,J.E., Jordan,B., Housman,D.E. and Charest,A.
TITLE Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002525127-A 487 13-AUG-2002;
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

COMMENT
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002525127-A/487
PD 13-AUG-2002
PF 24-SEP-1999 JP 2000572407
PR 25-SEP-1998 US 60/101757
PT JOHN E LANDERS, BARBARA JORDAN, DAVID E HOUSMAN, ALAIN CHAREST PC
C12N15/09, C12Q1/68, G01N33/53, G01N33/566, G01N33/58, G01N37/00, PC
G01N37/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis FH
Key source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CCTCCACTTCTGAGG 780
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Db 16 CCTCCCTTCCGAGG 2

RESULT 502
BD253914/c
LOCUS BD253914
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD253914
VERSION BD253914.1 GI:33063684
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/1707.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 1707 10-DEC-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT OS Eukaryote
PN JP 2002541795-A/1707
PD 10-DEC-2002
PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PT LAWRENCE BLATT, MICHAEL ZWICK, PAMELA PAVCO, JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N15/09, A61K38/00, A61K48/00, A61P43/00, A61P43/10, PC
C12P21/02,
PC
C12P21/02, C12P21/02//A61K31/711, (C12N5/10, C12R1:91), (C12P21/02, PC
C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02, C12R1:91), (C12P21/02, C12R1:91), C12N15/00, C12N5/00,
A61K37/02,
PC (C12N5/00, C12R1:91)
CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH
Key source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32644'

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 751 CCCAGGTCCTAGG 765
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Db 15 CCCAGGACCCGAGG 1

RESULT 503
BD256491/c
LOCUS BD256491
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD256491
VERSION BD256491.1 GI:33066261
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/4284.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 4284 10-DEC-2002;

ACCESSION BD241541
VERSION BD241541.1 GI:33051311
KEYWORDS JP 2002525127-A/488.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Landers,J.E., Jordan,B., Housman,D.E. and Charest,A.
TITLE Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002525127-A 488 13-AUG-2002;
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

COMMENT
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002525127-A/488
PD 13-AUG-2002
PF 24-SEP-1999 JP 2000572407
PR 25-SEP-1998 US 60/101757
PT JOHN E LANDERS, BARBARA JORDAN, DAVID E HOUSMAN, ALAIN CHAREST PC
C12N15/09, C12Q1/68, G01N33/53, G01N33/566, G01N33/58, G01N37/00, PC
G01N37/00,
PC C12N15/00
CC Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis FH
Key source 1..17
Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CCTCCACTTCTGAGG 780
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Db 16 CCTCCCTTCCGAGG 2

RESULT 501
BD241541/c
LOCUS BD241541
DEFINITION Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis.
ACCESSION BD241541
VERSION BD241541.1 GI:33051311
KEYWORDS JP 2002525127-A/488.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE
AUTHORS Landers,J.E., Jordan,B., Housman,D.E. and Charest,A.
TITLE Methods and products related to genotyping and DNA analysis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002525127-A 488 13-AUG-2002;
MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

COMMENT
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002525127-A/488
PD 13-AUG-2002
PF 24-SEP-1999 JP 2000572407
PR 25-SEP-1998 US 60/101757
PT JOHN E LANDERS, BARBARA JORDAN, DAVID E HOUSMAN, ALAIN CHAREST PC
C12N15/09, C12Q1/68, G01N33/53, G01N33/566, G01N33/58, G01N37/00, PC
G01N37/00,
PC C12N15/00
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Key source 1..17
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COMMENT
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Eukaryote
EN JP 2002541795-A/4284
ED 10-DEC-2002
PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PI LAWRENCE BLATT,MICHAEL ZWICK,PAMELA PAVCO,JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61K48/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10, PC
C12P21/02,
PC
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C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,
PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH
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/db_xref='taxon:32644'
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 864 CAGTTGGAACACTTT 878
|||||
Db 16 CAGTTGGAAGATTT 2

RESULT 504
BD256492/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD256492
VERSION BD256492.1 GI:33066262
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/4285.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 4285 10-DEC-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Eukaryote
EN JP 2002541795-A/4285
ED 10-DEC-2002
PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PI LAWRENCE BLATT,MICHAEL ZWICK,PAMELA PAVCO,JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61K48/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10, PC
C12P21/02,
PC
C12P21/02,C12P21/02//A61K31/711,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02, PC
C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,
PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH
Key Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 864 CAGTTGGAACACTTT 878
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Db 16 CAGTTGGAAGATTT 2

RESULT 504
BD256492/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD256492
VERSION BD256492.1 GI:33066262
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/4285.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 4285 10-DEC-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Eukaryote
EN JP 2002541795-A/4285
ED 10-DEC-2002
PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PI LAWRENCE BLATT,MICHAEL ZWICK,PAMELA PAVCO,JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61K48/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10, PC
C12P21/02,
PC
C12P21/02,C12P21/02//A61K31/711,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02, PC
C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,
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Db 16 CAGTTGGAAGATTT 2

RESULT 506
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LOCUS
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD256940
VERSION BD256940.1 GI:33066710
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/4732.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 4733 10-DEC-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Eukaryote

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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
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Db 15 CAGTTGGAAGATTT 1

RESULT 505
BD256939/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD256939
VERSION BD256939.1 GI:33066709
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/4732.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 4732 10-DEC-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Eukaryote
EN JP 2002541795-A/4732
ED 10-DEC-2002
PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PI LAWRENCE BLATT,MICHAEL ZWICK,PAMELA PAVCO,JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61K48/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10, PC
C12P21/02,
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C12P21/02,C12P21/02//A61K31/711,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02, PC
C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,
PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH
Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT Location/Qualifiers
/organism='Eukaryote'.
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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|||||
Db 16 CAGTTGGAAGATTT 2

RESULT 506
BD256940/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD256940
VERSION BD256940.1 GI:33066710
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/4733.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 4733 10-DEC-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Eukaryote

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PN JP 2002541795-A/4733
 PD 10-DEC-2002
 PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
 PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
 PI LAWRENCE BLATT, MICHAEL, ZWICK, PAMELA, PAVCO, JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
 C12N15/09, A61K38/00, A61K48/00, A61P43/00, A61P43/00, C12N5/10, PC
 C12P21/02,
 PC
 C12P21/02, C12P21/02//A61K31/711, (C12N5/10, C12R1:91), (C12P21/02, PC
 C12R1:91),
 PC (C12P21/02, C12R1:91), (C12P21/02, C12R1:91), C12N15/00, C12N5/00,
 PC A61K37/02,
 PC (C12N5/00, C12R1:91)
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 FT source 1. .17
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 /organism='Eukaryote'.
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 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
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 QY 864 CAGTTGGACACTTT 878
 Db
 15 CAGTTGGACACTTT 1
 RESULT 507
 BD266234/c
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
 DEFINITION Universal arrays.
 ACCESSION BD266234
 VERSION BD266234.1 GI:33076002
 KEYWORDS JP 2002539849-A/234.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Fan, J.B., Hirschhorn, J.N., Huang, X., Kaplan, P., Lander, E.S.,
 Lockhart, D.J., Ryder, T. and Sklar, P.
 TITLE Universal arrays
 JOURNAL PATENT: JP 2002539849-A 234 26-NOV-2002;
 WHITEHEAD INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH, AFFYMETRIX INC
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN JP 2002539849-A/234
 PD 26-NOV-2002
 PF 27-MAR-2000 JP 2000608794
 PR 26-MAR-1999 US 60/126473, 23-JUN-1999 US 60/140359 PI
 JIAN BING FAN, JOEL N HIRSCHHORN, XIAOHUA
 HUANG, PAUL KAPLAN, ERIC
 PI S LANDER,
 PI DAVID J LOCKHART, THOMAS RYDER, PAMELA SKLAR
 PC C12Q1/68, C12M1/00, C12N15/09, C12N15/09, C12N15/09, G01N33/53, PC
 G01N33/566,
 PC G01N37/00, C12N15/00, C12N15/00, C12N15/00
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 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 774 TCTGAGGCGAGCC 788
 Db 17 TCTGAGGCGAGCTCC 3
 RESULT 508
 I53972
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
 DEFINITION Sequence 1713 from patent US 5646042.
 ACCESSION I53972
 VERSION I53972.1 GI:2475175
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 UNCLASSIFIED.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T., Draper, K., McSwiggen, J. and Jarvis, T.
 TITLE C-myc targeted ribozymes
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5646042-A 1713 08-JUL-1997;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
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 QY 725 ACTCTGGTCATAGGA 739
 Db 1 ACTCTGGTCATGTGA 15
 RESULT 509
 AR186901
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 2389 from patent US 6346398.
 ACCESSION AR186901
 VERSION AR186901.1 GI:20232866
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 UNCLASSIFIED.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D. and Escobedo, J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2389 12-FEB-2002;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type='unassigned DNA'
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 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
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 QY 861 CTCACAGTTGGACAC 875
 Db 2 CTCACAGTTGGACTC 16
 RESULT 510
 AR187114
 LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 2602 from patent US 6346398.
 ACCESSION AR187114
 VERSION AR187114.1 GI:20233079
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 UNCLASSIFIED.

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REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2602 12-FEB-2002;
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 809 TCAACTCAGGTTG 823
Db 2 TCNAACTCAGTTTG 16

RESULT 511
LOCUS AR187125/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2613 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR187125
VERSION AR187125.1 GI:20233090
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 2613 12-FEB-2002;
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    Location/Qualifiers
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        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 859 GCTCCAGTGGAC 873
Db 16 GACTCCAGATGGAAC 2

RESULT 512
LOCUS AR189999 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5487 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR189999
VERSION AR189999.1 GI:20235964
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 5487 12-FEB-2002;
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 871 AACACTTCTCTGAGA 885
Db 17 AGTCCCAGGAAGGG 3

RESULT 515
LOCUS AR190293/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5781 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR190293
VERSION AR190293.1 GI:20236258
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

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Db 2 AACCTTCTCTGGGA 16

RESULT 513
LOCUS AR190000 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5488 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR190000
VERSION AR190000.1 GI:20235965
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 5488 12-FEB-2002;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 871 AACACTTCTCTGAGA 885
Db 1 AACCTTCTCTGGGA 15

RESULT 514
LOCUS AR190000/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5488 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR190000
VERSION AR190000.1 GI:20235965
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 5488 12-FEB-2002;
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Query Match
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 17 AGTCCCAGGAAGGG 3

RESULT 515
LOCUS AR190293/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5781 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR190293
VERSION AR190293.1 GI:20236258
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)

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AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 5781 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 791 TGGTCCCAAGACTC 805
Db 16 TGATGCCAAGACTC 2
RESULT 516
AR254036 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 14 from patent US 6479301.
ACCESSION AR254036
VERSION AR254036.1 GI:27302549
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Balch,W.J. and Hogan,M.E.
TITLE Methods for fabricating an array for use in multiplexed biochemical analysis
JOURNAL Patent: US 6479301-A 14 12-NOV-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 774 TCTGAGGGCAGCCCC 788
Db 2 TCTGAGGGCAACCTC 16
RESULT 517
AR232532 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 934 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR232532
VERSION AR232532.1 GI:33709340
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 934 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 2 CTCCAGTTGGGACTC 16
RESULT 518
AR323724 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1126 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR323724
VERSION AR323724.1 GI:33709532
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 1126 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 809 TCCAACTCAGGGTTG 823
Db 2 TCAAACTCAGGTTG 16
RESULT 519
AR323735/c 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1137 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR323735
VERSION AR323735.1 GI:33709543
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 1137 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 859 GGCTCCAGTTGGAAC 873
Db 16 GACTCCAGATGGAAC 2
RESULT 520
AR324976 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2378 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR324976
VERSION AR324976.1 GI:33710784
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.

QY	Db	Query Match	Best Local Similarity	Matches	Conservative	Score	DB 1;	Length	DB 1;	Indels	Gaps
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<p>Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor</p> <p>Patent: US 6566127-A 2378 20-MAY-2003;</p> <p>Location/Qualifiers</p> <p>1. .17</p> <p>/organism="unknown"</p> <p>/mol_type="unassigned RNA"</p>											
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DEFINITION	AR324977	ACCESSION	AR324977								
VERSION	AR324977.1	KEYWORDS	GI:33710785								
SOURCE	Unknown.	ORGANISM	Unclassified.								
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 17)	AUTHORS	Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.								
TITLE	Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor										
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6566127-A 2379 20-MAY-2003;										
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers										
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Matches	13;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	2;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;		
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<p>Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor</p> <p>Patent: US 6566127-A 2379 20-MAY-2003;</p> <p>Location/Qualifiers</p> <p>1. .17</p> <p>/organism="unknown"</p> <p>/mol_type="unassigned RNA"</p>											
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DEFINITION	AR324977	ACCESSION	AR324977								
VERSION	AR324977.1	KEYWORDS	GI:33710785								
SOURCE	Unknown.	ORGANISM	Unclassified.								
REFERENCE	1 (bases 1 to 17)	AUTHORS	Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.								
TITLE	Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor										
JOURNAL	Patent: US 6566127-A 2379 20-MAY-2003;										
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Best Local Similarity	86.7%;	Pred. No.	4.7e+02;								
Matches	13;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	2;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;		
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Db	17 AGTCCAGGAAAGG 3		86.7%;	0;	Mismatches	2;	Indels	0;	Gaps	0;	


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ORGANISM      synthetic construct
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE         Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
JOURNAL       RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 949 GCAAGAAGAGCCAAA 963
Db 16 GCAGGAAGAGCAAAA 2

RESULT 531
AX215332
LOCUS          AX215332             17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION     Sequence 774 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION      AX215332
VERSION        AX215332.1 GI:15525375
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE         Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 0159103-A 774 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 924 ACCACACCCCTCCAG 938
Db 1 ATCTCCACCCCTCCAG 15

RESULT 532
AX215510/c
LOCUS          AX215510             17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION     Sequence 952 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION      AX215510
VERSION        AX215510.1 GI:15525553
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE         Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 0159103-A 952 16-AUG-2001;

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RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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      /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:32630"
      /note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 949 GCAAGAAGAGCCAAA 963
Db 17 GCAGGAAGAGCAAAA 3

RESULT 533
AX215511/c
LOCUS          AX215511             17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION     Sequence 953 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION      AX215511
VERSION        AX215511.1 GI:15525554
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE         Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 0159103-A 953 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
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      /note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 949 GCAAGAAGAGCCAAA 963
Db 15 GCAGGAAGAGCAAAA 1

RESULT 534
AX218019/c
LOCUS          AX218019             17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION     Sequence 3461 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION      AX218019
VERSION        AX218019.1 GI:15528080
KEYWORDS       .
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE         Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
              nogo gene expression
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 0159103-A 3461 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
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/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 844 TGAAGACAGCCTCCT 858
 |||||
 Db 15 TGAAGACATCCTCCT 1

RESULT 535
 AX218229/c
 LOCUS AX218229 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 3671 from Patent WO0159103.
 ACCESSION AX218229
 VERSION AX218229.1 GI:15528290

KEYWORDS synthetic construct
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J., and Chowrira, B.M.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
 nogo gene expression
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 3671 16-AUG-2001;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
 McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)

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 /db_xref="taxon:32630"
 /note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 845 GAAGACAGCCTCCTG 859
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 Db 17 GAAGACATCCTCCTG 3

RESULT 536
 AX226728
 LOCUS AX226728 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 100 from Patent WO0157206.
 ACCESSION AX226728
 VERSION AX226728.1 GI:15555869

KEYWORDS synthetic construct
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Fattaey, A.R., Jarvis, T., McSwiggen, J., Bocher, R.N. and Holman, P.S.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
 1) enzyme
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0157206-A 100 09-AUG-2001;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Fattaey, Ali R. (US)

FEATURES
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 1. .17
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 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 937 AGAGAATTTTACGCA 951
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 Db 2 AGAGAATTTTACGCA 16

RESULT 537

AX226729
 LOCUS AX226729 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 101 from Patent WO0157206.
 ACCESSION AX226729
 VERSION AX226729.1 GI:15555870

KEYWORDS synthetic construct
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Fattaey, A.R., Jarvis, T., McSwiggen, J., Bocher, R.N. and Holman, P.S.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
 1) enzyme
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0157206-A 101 09-AUG-2001;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Fattaey, Ali R. (US)

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 /organism="synthetic construct"
 /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 937 AGAGAATTTTACGCA 951
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 Db 1 AGAGAATTTTACGCA 15

RESULT 538

AX265743
 LOCUS AX265743 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 3134 from Patent WO0173002.
 ACCESSION AX265743
 VERSION AX265743.1 GI:16514542

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Kmiec, E.B., Ganper, H.B. and Rice, M.C.
 TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
 stranded oligonucleotides
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 3134 04-OCT-2001;
 UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)

FEATURES
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 1. .17
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 TTATCATCACCACCA 930
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 Db 3 TTCTCAACACCACCA 17

RESULT 539

AX265744/c
 LOCUS AX265744 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
 DEFINITION Sequence 3135 from Patent WO0173002.
 ACCESSION AX265744
 VERSION AX265744.1 GI:16514543

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 3135 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
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1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 TTATCATCACCACCA 930
Db 15 TTCTCACACCACCA 1

RESULT 540
AX324397/c
LOCUS AX324397 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 535 from Patent W00192512.
ACCESSION AX324397
VERSION AX324397.1 GI:18095150
KEYWORDS Nicotiana tabacum (common tobacco)
SOURCE Nicotiana tabacum
ORGANISM Nicotiana tabacum
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;
asterids; lamids; Solanales; Solanaceae; Nicotiana.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B., Rice,M.C. and Kim,J.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations in plants using modified
single stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192512-A 535 06-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Nicotiana tabacum"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:4097"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ACTCTCTAAATCTGG 981
Db 16 ATTCTCTAGATCTGG 2

RESULT 541
AX324398
LOCUS AX324398 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 536 from Patent W00192512.
ACCESSION AX324398
VERSION AX324398.1 GI:18095151
KEYWORDS Nicotiana tabacum (common tobacco)
SOURCE Nicotiana tabacum
ORGANISM Nicotiana tabacum
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;
asterids; lamids; Solanales; Solanaceae; Nicotiana.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B., Rice,M.C. and Kim,J.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations in plants using modified
single stranded oligonucleotides

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JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192512-A 536 06-DEC-2001;
FEATURES UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
source
1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Nicotiana tabacum"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ACTCTCTAAATCTGG 981
Db 2 ATTCTCTAGATCTGG 16

RESULT 542
AX324853
LOCUS AX324853 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 991 from Patent W00192512.
ACCESSION AX324853
VERSION AX324853.1 GI:18095606
KEYWORDS Arabidopsis thaliana (thale cress)
SOURCE Arabidopsis thaliana
ORGANISM Arabidopsis thaliana
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;
rosids; eurosids II; Brassicales; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsis.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B., Rice,M.C. and Kim,J.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations in plants using modified
single stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192512-A 991 06-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Arabidopsis thaliana"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:3702"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 837 TCTTCTCTGAAGACA 851
Db 2 TCTTCTCTGAACAAA 16

RESULT 543
AX324854/c
LOCUS AX324854 17 bp DNA linear PAT 02-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 992 from Patent W00192512.
ACCESSION AX324854
VERSION AX324854.1 GI:18095608
KEYWORDS Arabidopsis thaliana (thale cress)
SOURCE Arabidopsis thaliana
ORGANISM Arabidopsis thaliana
Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;
rosids; eurosids II; Brassicales; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsis.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B., Rice,M.C. and Kim,J.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations in plants using modified
single stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192512-A 992 06-DEC-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
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1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Arabidopsis thaliana"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      837 TCTTCTCTGACACA 851
Db      16 TCTTCTCTGACAAA 2

RESULT 544
AX4393394
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 23-MAR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 324 from Patent WO0210217.
ACCESSION AX3933394
VERSION AX3933394.1 GI:19701376
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS      St Croix,B., Kinzler,K.W. and Vogelstein,B.
TITLE      Endothelial cell expression patterns
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0210217-A 324 07-FEB-2002;
The Johns Hopkins University (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      706 AGCGAGTCCCGAGG 720
Db      2 AGTGAGACCCGAGG 16

RESULT 545
AX421714
LOCUS      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 50 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX421714
VERSION AX421714.1 GI:21525096
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 50 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      816 CAGGTTGCTGTGT 830
Db      3 CAGGATTGCTGTCT 17

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      787 CCTCTGTCGCAAGA 801
Db      2 CATTTGTCGCAAGA 16

RESULT 548
AX475568
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 789 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475568
VERSION AX475568.1 GI:22214853
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      787 CCTCTGTCGCAAGA 801
Db      2 CATTTGTCGCAAGA 16

RESULT 547
AX475567
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 788 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475567
VERSION AX475567.1 GI:22214852
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS      Zhang,J.
TITLE      Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 788 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      787 CCTCTGTCGCAAGA 801
Db      3 CATTTGTCGCAAGA 17

RESULT 546
AX475566
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 787 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475566
VERSION AX475566.1 GI:22214851
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS      Zhang,J.
TITLE      Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0224750-A 787 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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REFERENCE
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  AUTHORS      Zhang, J.
  TITLE        Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
  JOURNAL      Patent: WO 024750-A 789 28-MAR-2002;
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Query Match
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  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 787 CCTCTGGTGCCCAAGA 801
Db 1 CATTGGTGCCCAAGA 15

RESULT 549
AX499149/c
LOCUS
  DEFINITION Sequence 456 from Patent EP1229046.
  ACCESSION AX499149
  VERSION AX499149.1 GI:23381442
  KEYWORDS
  SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
  ORGANISM
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
  1
  AUTHORS      Zhan, J.
  TITLE        Human testis expressed patched like protein
  JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1229046-A 456 07-AUG-2002;
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      /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
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  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 777 GAGGCGAGCCCTCT 791
Db 16 GACAGCAGCCCTCT 2

RESULT 550
AX499150/c
LOCUS
  DEFINITION Sequence 457 from Patent EP1229046.
  ACCESSION AX499150
  VERSION AX499150.1 GI:23381443
  KEYWORDS
  SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
  ORGANISM
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
  1
  AUTHORS      Zhan, J.
  TITLE        Human testis expressed patched like protein
  JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1229046-A 457 07-AUG-2002;
  FEATURES
    source
      1. .17
      /organism="Homo sapiens"
      /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
      /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
  Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 777 GAGGCGAGCCCTCT 791
Db 16 GACAGCAGCCCTCT 2

RESULT 550
AX499150/c
LOCUS
  DEFINITION Sequence 457 from Patent EP1229046.
  ACCESSION AX499150
  VERSION AX499150.1 GI:23381443
  KEYWORDS
  SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
  ORGANISM
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
  1
  AUTHORS      Zhan, J.
  TITLE        Human testis expressed patched like protein
  JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1229046-A 457 07-AUG-2002;
  FEATURES
    source
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QY 777 GAGGCGAGCCCTCT 791
Db 15 GACAGCAGCCCTCT 1

RESULT 551
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  DEFINITION Sequence 1566 from Patent EP1229046.
  ACCESSION AX500259
  VERSION AX500259.1 GI:23382552
  KEYWORDS
  SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
  ORGANISM
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
  1
  AUTHORS      Zhan, J.
  TITLE        Human testis expressed patched like protein
  JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1229046-A 1566 07-AUG-2002;
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QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACC 929
Db 3 ATTACATCACCACC 17

RESULT 552
AX544566
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  DEFINITION Sequence 79 from Patent EP1243660.
  ACCESSION AX544566
  VERSION AX544566.1 GI:25809777
  KEYWORDS
  SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
  ORGANISM
    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
    Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
  1
  AUTHORS      Zhang, J., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
  TITLE        Human udp-galnac:polypeptide n-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 10
  JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1243660-A 79 25-SEP-2002;
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QY 952 AGAAGACCAATTG 966
Db 3 AGAAGAGTCAAGTG 17

RESULT 553
AX544567

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LOCUS AX544567 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-NOV-2002
 DEFINITION Sequence 80 from Patent EP1243660.
 ACCESSION AX544567
 VERSION AX544567.1 GI:25809778
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Zhang, J., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
 TITLE Human udp-galnac:polypeptide n-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 10
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1243660-A 80 25-SEP-2002;
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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 QY 952 AGAAGAGCCCAATTG 966
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 Db 2 AGAAGAGTCAAGTG 16
 RESULT 554
 AX544568 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-NOV-2002
 LOCUS
 DEFINITION Sequence 81 from Patent EP1243660.
 ACCESSION AX544568
 VERSION AX544568.1 GI:25809779
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Zhang, J., Gu, Y. and Nguyen, C.T.
 TITLE Human udp-galnac:polypeptide n-acetylglucosaminyltransferase 10
 JOURNAL Patent: EP 1243660-A 81 25-SEP-2002;
 Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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 Db 2 AGAAGAGTCAAGTG 16
 RESULT 555
 AX671690 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
 LOCUS
 DEFINITION Sequence 135 from Patent WO03004526.
 ACCESSION AX671690
 VERSION AX671690.1 GI:29330038
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.

TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as medicines
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 135 16-JAN-2003;
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
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 QY 832 TCTTTTCTCTCTCTGA 846
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 Db 17 TCTTTTCTCTCTCTGA 3
 RESULT 556
 AX672252 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
 LOCUS
 DEFINITION Sequence 697 from Patent WO03004526.
 ACCESSION AX672252
 VERSION AX672252.1 GI:29330600
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as medicines
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 697 16-JAN-2003;
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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 QY 918 ATCATCACCAATCACC 932
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 Db 2 ATCATCACCAATCACC 16
 RESULT 557
 AX673454 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
 LOCUS
 DEFINITION Sequence 1899 from Patent WO03004526.
 ACCESSION AX673454
 VERSION AX673454.1 GI:29331802
 KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens
 Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
 REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
 TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as medicines
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1899 16-JAN-2003;
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 855 TCCTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
Db 3 TCCTGGCTCAAGATG 17

RESULT 558
AX673834/c
LOCUS AX673834 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2279 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673834
VERSION AX673834.1 GI:29332182
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 2279 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCCTTTCTCTCTCA 846
Db 17 TCCTTTCTCTCTAGA 3

RESULT 559
AX674164
LOCUS AX674164 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2609 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX674164
VERSION AX674164.1 GI:29332512
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 2609 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 TCCTTTTCTCTCTCT 844
Db 3 TCCTTTTATTTCTTT 17

RESULT 560
AX687855/c
LOCUS AX687855 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 587 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687855
VERSION AX687855.1 GI:29410553
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 587 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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QY 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTGGA 871
Db 17 CTGGCCCCAGCTGGA 3

RESULT 561
AX687856/c
LOCUS AX687856 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 588 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687856
VERSION AX687856.1 GI:29410554
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 588 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Db 16 CTGGCCCCAGCTGGA 2

RESULT 562
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DEFINITION Sequence 589 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687857
VERSION AX687857.1 GI:29410555
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 589 05-FEB-2003;
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Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 857 CTGGCTCCAGTGGG 871
Db 15 CTGGCCCCAGCTGGG 1
RESULT 563
AX722909
LOCUS AX722909 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 596 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX722909
VERSION AX722909.1 GI:30423410
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 596 27-MAR-2003;
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Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 768 TCCACTTCTGAGGC 782
Db 3 TCCACTTCTAAGTGC 17
RESULT 564
AX722931/c
LOCUS AX722931 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 618 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX722931
VERSION AX722931.1 GI:30423432
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 618 27-MAR-2003;
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Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 953 GAAGAGCCCAATGGA 967
Db 17 GAAGAGCCTAAGTGA 3
RESULT 565
AX724519
LOCUS AX724519 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2206 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724519
VERSION AX724519.1 GI:30503862
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 2206 27-MAR-2003;
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Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 884 GATGCACTTACTTCT 898
Db 1 GATCCAGTACTTCT 15
RESULT 566
AX726082
LOCUS AX726082 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3769 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX726082
VERSION AX726082.1 GI:30505425
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 3769 27-MAR-2003;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 TCTCTTTCTCTCTCT 844
Db 3 TCTCTTTGTTCTCT 17

RESULT 567
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LOCUS AX726671 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4358 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX726671
VERSION AX726671.1 GI:30506014
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 712 TCCAGAGAGTGAC 726
Db 3 TCCAGGTGAGGAC 17

RESULT 568
AX728489/c
LOCUS AX728489 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 123 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728489
VERSION AX728489.1 GI:30507832
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 3 TCTTCTCTGAATA 17

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 925 CCACCACTCCAGCA 939
Db 17 CCACCACTCCAGCA 3

RESULT 569
AX728807
LOCUS AX728807 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 441 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX728807
VERSION AX728807.1 GI:30508150
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
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ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 918 ATCATCACCACCACC 932
Db 2 ATCAGCACCAGCACC 16

RESULT 570
AX730541
LOCUS AX730541 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2175 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730541
VERSION AX730541.1 GI:30509884
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 837 TCTTCTCTGAAGACA 851
Db 3 TCTTCTCTGAATA 17

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RESULT 571
AX730683
LOCUS AX730683 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2317 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730683
VERSION AX730683.1 GI:30510026
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2317 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 830 TCTCTTTCTCTCTCT 844
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Db 3 TCTCTTTCTCTGCT 17

RESULT 572
AX731776/c
LOCUS AX731776 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3410 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731776
VERSION AX731776.1 GI:30511119
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3410 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 832 TCCTTTCTCTCTGA 846
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Db 17 TCTGTTCTCTCTGA 3

RESULT 573
AX732099/c
LOCUS AX732099 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3733 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732099
VERSION AX732099.1 GI:30511442

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KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3733 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 832 TCTTTCTCTCTGA 846
|||||
Db 17 TCTTCTCTCTTGA 3

RESULT 574
AX732267/c
LOCUS AX732267 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3901 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732267
VERSION AX732267.1 GI:30511610
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3901 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 869 GGAACACTTCTCTGA 883
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Db 17 GGAAGTCTTCTCTGA 3

RESULT 575
AX733386/c
LOCUS AX733386 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5020 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733386
VERSION AX733386.1 GI:30512729
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.

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TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03025175-A 5020 27-MAR-2003;
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Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 889 ACTTACTTCTCAGCT 903
Db 16 ACTTACTTCTCTGAT 2

RESULT 576
AX735427
LOCUS      AX735427          17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 1017 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX735427
VERSION    AX735427.1 GI:30514704
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
            thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03025177-A 1017 27-MAR-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 840 TCTCTGAGACAGCG 854
Db 3 TCTCTGATGACAGTG 17

RESULT 577
AX737962/c
LOCUS      AX737962          17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 3552 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX737962
VERSION    AX737962.1 GI:30517250
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
            thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03025177-A 3552 27-MAR-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCTTTCTCTCTGGA 846
Db 17 TCTTTCTCTCTTGA 3

RESULT 578
AX739163
LOCUS      AX739163          17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 4753 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX739163
VERSION    AX739163.1 GI:30518460
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
            thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03025177-A 4753 27-MAR-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 837 TCTTCTCTGAAGACA 851
Db 3 TCTTCTCTGACCACA 17

RESULT 579
AX739189
LOCUS      AX739189          17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 4779 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX739189
VERSION    AX739189.1 GI:30518486
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
            thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03025177-A 4779 27-MAR-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      830 TCTCTTTCTTCTCT 844
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          3 TCCCTTTCTTCTCT 17

RESULT 580
AX750815/c
LOCUS      AX750815
DEFINITION Sequence 31 from Patent WO03033703.
ACCESSION  AX750815
VERSION     AX750815.1 GI:32133143
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS   Zhang, J.
TITLE     Human gtp-activator protein for rab-like gtpase
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03033703-A 31 24-APR-2003;
          Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES   source
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Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      704 CCAGCGAGTCCCAAG 718
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Db

RESULT 583
AX757891/c
LOCUS      AX757891
DEFINITION Sequence 1212 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION  AX757891
VERSION     AX757891.1 GI:32252507
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS   Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
          apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
          medicines
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03040369-A 1212 15-MAY-2003;
          Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      925 CCACCACCTCCAGA 939
          ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
          17 CCCCAACCTCCAGA 3

Db

RESULT 584
AX758986/c
LOCUS      AX758986
DEFINITION Sequence 2307 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION  AX758986
VERSION     AX758986.1 GI:32253602
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS   Telerman, A., Amson, R. and Tuijnder, M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,

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QY      830 TCTCTTTCTTCTCT 844
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          3 TCCCTTTCTTCTCT 17

RESULT 580
AX750815/c
LOCUS      AX750815
DEFINITION Sequence 31 from Patent WO03033703.
ACCESSION  AX750815
VERSION     AX750815.1 GI:32133143
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS   Zhang, J.
TITLE     Human gtp-activator protein for rab-like gtpase
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03033703-A 31 24-APR-2003;
          Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES   source
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Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      704 CCAGCGAGTCCCAAG 718
          ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
          17 CCAGCGGGTCCCAAG 3

Db

RESULT 581
AX750816/c
LOCUS      AX750816
DEFINITION Sequence 32 from Patent WO03033703.
ACCESSION  AX750816
VERSION     AX750816.1 GI:32133144
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS   Zhang, J.
TITLE     Human gtp-activator protein for rab-like gtpase
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03033703-A 32 24-APR-2003;
          Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES   source
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Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      704 CCAGCGAGTCCCAAG 718
          ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
          16 CCAGCGGGTCCCAAG 2

Db

RESULT 582
AX750817/c
LOCUS      AX750817
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from Patent WO03033703.
ACCESSION  AX750817

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apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as medicines

Patent: WO 03040369-A 2307 15-MAY-2003;

Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

Location/Qualifiers

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/organism="Homo sapiens"

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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCTTTCTCTCTGA 846

Db 17 TCTTTCTCTCTGA 3

RESULT 585
AX759009/c

LOCUS AX759009 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003

DEFINITION Sequence 2330 from Patent WO03040369.

ACCESSION AX759009

VERSION AX759009.1 GI:32253625

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)

SOURCE Homo sapiens

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.

AUTHORS Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,

TITLE apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as

medicines

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2330 15-MAY-2003;

FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

source Location/Qualifiers

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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCTTTCTCTCTGA 846

Db 17 TCTTTCTCTCTGA 3

RESULT 586
AX759036

LOCUS AX759036 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003

DEFINITION Sequence 2357 from Patent WO03040369.

ACCESSION AX759036

VERSION AX759036.1 GI:32253652

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)

SOURCE Homo sapiens

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.

AUTHORS Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,

TITLE apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as

medicines

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2357 15-MAY-2003;

FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

source Location/Qualifiers

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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;

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QY 846 AAGACAGCGTCTGG 860

Db 17 TCTTTCTCTCTGA 3

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match

Best Local Similarity

Matches

QY 896 TCTCAGCTTCTGGA 910

Db 3 TCTCGCTTCTGGA 17

RESULT 587

AX760583

LOCUS AX760583

DEFINITION Sequence 3904 from Patent WO03040369.

ACCESSION AX760583

VERSION AX760583.1 GI:32255199

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)

SOURCE Homo sapiens

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.

AUTHORS Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,

TITLE apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as

medicines

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 3904 15-MAY-2003;

FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

source Location/Qualifiers

1. .17

/organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match

Best Local Similarity

Matches

QY 768 TCCACTTCTGAGGC 782

Db 3 TCCAAATTTGAGGC 17

RESULT 588

AX782180/c

LOCUS AX782180

DEFINITION Sequence 511 from Patent WO03050284.

ACCESSION AX782180

VERSION AX782180.1 GI:32950029

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)

SOURCE Homo sapiens

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Guo,J.

AUTHORS Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1

TITLE Patent: WO 03050284-A 511 19-JUN-2003;

JOURNAL Amerisham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source

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/organism="Homo sapiens"

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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match

Best Local Similarity

Matches

QY 846 AAGACAGCGTCTGG 860

Db 17 TCTTTCTCTCTGA 3

Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

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Db      17 AAGACACCGTCTTGG 3

RESULT 599
AX782181/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 512 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION  AX782181
VERSION     AX782181.1  GI:32950030
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS   Guo,J.
TITLE     Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03050284-A 512 19-JUN-2003;
          Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity  4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      901 GCTTCTGCGATCAGA 915
Db      16 GCTTCTGCAATCCGA 2

RESULT 592
AX783342/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 1673 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION  AX783342
VERSION     AX783342.1  GI:32951191
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS   Guo,J.
TITLE     Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03050284-A 1673 19-JUN-2003;
          Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      901 GCTTCTGCGATCAGA 915
Db      15 GCTTCTGCAATCCGA 1

RESULT 593
BD067195
LOCUS      17 bp      RNA
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
            to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION  BD067195
VERSION     BD067195.1  GI:22612798
KEYWORDS    JP 2001511003-A/35.
SOURCE      unidentified
ORGANISM    unclassified.
            1 (bases 1 to 17)
            Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswigen,J.A.
            Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
            to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
            Patent: JP 2001511003-A 35 07-AUG-2001;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
            OS Unidentified
            FN JP 2001511003-A/35

Db      17 AAGACACCGTCTTGG 3

RESULT 599
AX782181/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 512 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION  AX782181
VERSION     AX782181.1  GI:32950030
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS   Guo,J.
TITLE     Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03050284-A 512 19-JUN-2003;
          Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      846 AAGACACCGTCTTGG 860
Db      16 AAGACACCGTCTTGG 2

RESULT 590
AX782182/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 513 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION  AX782182
VERSION     AX782182.1  GI:32950031
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS   Guo,J.
TITLE     Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03050284-A 513 19-JUN-2003;
          Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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                /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity  4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      846 AAGACACCGTCTTGG 860
Db      15 AAGACACCGTCTTGG 1

RESULT 591
AX783341/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION Sequence 1672 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION  AX783341
VERSION     AX783341.1  GI:32951190
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE

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PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N9/00,C07K14/71
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
related to
CC levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17 /organism='Unidentified'.
FT 1..17 Location/Qualifiers
1..17 /organism='Unidentified'
/mol_type='genomic RNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32644'

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 929 CACCTCCAGAGAT 943
DB 3 CAGCTCCAGAGAT 17

RESULT 594
BD067497
LOCUS 17 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
BD067497
ACCESSION BD067497.1 GI:22613100
VERSION JP 2001511003-A/337.
KEYWORDS unidentifed
SOURCE unidentifed
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511003-A 337 07-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT OS Unidentifed
PN JP 2001511003-A/337
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N9/00,C07K14/71
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
related to
CC levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
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FT 1..17 Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GAGCTCTCCTCCAC 814
DB 2 GAGATCTCTCTCCATC 16

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RESULT 595
BD198663
LOCUS 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
BD198663
ACCESSION BD198663.1 GI:33008433
VERSION JP 2002509721-A/1689.
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 1689 02-APR-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002509721-A/1689
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC
C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
concerning molecule
CC participating in vasculogenic response
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FT source 1..17 /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.
FT 1..17 Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type='genomic RNA'
/db_xref='taxon:9606'

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GCGAGTCCGAGGAGA 721
DB 3 GCGAGTTCGAGGAGA 17

RESULT 596
BD199226
LOCUS 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
BD199226
ACCESSION BD199226.1 GI:33008996
VERSION JP 2002509721-A/2252.
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 2252 02-APR-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002509721-A/2252

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PD 02-APR-2002
PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
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C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
CC participating in vasculogenic response
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 3 TTTCTTTTCTTTCT 17

RESULT 597
BD199227 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION
BD199227.1 GI:33008997
VERSION
JP 2002509721-A/2253
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS
Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE
Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2002509721-A 2253 02-APR-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002509721-A/2253
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
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A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
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CC concerning molecule
CC participating in vasculogenic response
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/db_xref='taxon:9606'

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 3 TTTCTTTTCTTTCT 17

RESULT 597
BD199227 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION
BD199227.1 GI:33008997
VERSION
JP 2002509721-A/2253
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS
Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE
Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2002509721-A 2253 02-APR-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002509721-A/2253
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
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A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
CC concerning molecule
CC participating in vasculogenic response
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 3 TTTCTTTTCTTTCT 17

RESULT 599
BD199228 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION
BD199228.1 GI:33008998
VERSION
JP 2002509721-A/2254
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS
Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE
Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2002509721-A 2254 02-APR-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002509721-A/2254
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC
C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
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CC concerning molecule
CC participating in vasculogenic response
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 TTTCTTTTCTTTCT 15

RESULT 599
BD201188/c 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION
BD201188.1 GI:33010958
VERSION
JP 2002509721-A/4214
KEYWORDS
Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE
Homo sapiens
ORGANISM
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)

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AUTHORS Pavco, P.A., Roberts, E., Jarvis, T., Coeshott, C. and Mcswiggen, J.A.
TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 4214 02-APR-2002;
COMMENT RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002509721-A/4214
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
PI PAMELA A PAVCO, ELISABETH ROBERTS, THALE JARVIS, CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PJ JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC C12N15/09, A61K31/7088, A61K31/7125, A61K48/00, A61P3/10, A61P17/06, PC
A61P23/00,
PC A61P35/00, A61P43/00, C12N5/10, C12N9/00//A61K35/76, C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
concerning molecule
CC participating in vasculogenic response
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 959 CCAAAATTGACTCTCT 973
Db 16 CCAAAATTGAATTCT 2
RESULT 600
A89971
LOCUS A88004 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 152 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION A88004
VERSION A88004.1 GI:6736574
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Brysch, W. and Schlingensiepen, K.
TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9833904-A 152 06-AUG-1998;
BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)
FEATURES source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
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Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 776 TGAGGGCAGCCCTC 790
Db 1 TGGGGGCAGCGCTC 15
RESULT 601
A89971
LOCUS A89971 18 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 152 from Patent EP0856579.
ACCESSION A89971

VERSION A89971.1 GI:6738485
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Brysch, W.D. and Schlingensiepen, K.D.
TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0856579-A 152 05-AUG-1998;
BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE)
FEATURES source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 776 TGAGGGCAGCCCTC 790
Db 1 TGGGGGCAGCGCTC 15
RESULT 602
A89971
LOCUS A89971.1 18 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 5837469.
ACCESSION A89971.1
VERSION A89971.1 GI:5980706
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Harris, J.M.
TITLE Assay for chlamydia trachomatis by amplification and detection of
chlamydia trachomatis nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837469-A 6 17-NOV-1998;
FEATURES source
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Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 878 TCTGAGATGCACTT 892
Db 16 TACAGATGCACTT 2
RESULT 603
A89971
LOCUS A89971.1 18 bp DNA linear PAT 01-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 5981732.
ACCESSION A89971.1
VERSION A89971.1 GI:10012352
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cowser, B.M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of G-alpha-13 expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 5981732-A 21 09-NOV-1999;
FEATURES source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
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QY 707 GCGAGTCCAGGAGA 721
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 Db 17 GCAAGTCCAAGGAGA 3

RESULT 604
 ARI06951/c 18 bp DNA PAT 14-FEB-2001
 LOCUS
 DEFINITION Sequence 112 from patent US 6107092.
 ARI06951
 ACCESSION
 VERSION ARI06951.1 GI:12821481
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE
 ORGANISM
 Unclassified.
 Unclassified.
 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 REFERENCES
 Cowsett,L.M., Bennett,C.Frank. and O'Malley,B.W.
 TITLE Antisense modulation of SRA expression
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6107092-A 112 22-AUG-2000;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 783 AGCCCTCTGGTGC 797
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 Db 15 AGTCCCTCTGGTGC 1

RESULT 605
 ARI22265 18 bp DNA PAT 16-MAY-2001
 LOCUS
 DEFINITION Sequence 111 from patent US 6165713.
 ARI22265
 ACCESSION
 VERSION ARI22265.1 GI:14106582
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE
 ORGANISM
 Unclassified.
 Unclassified.
 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 REFERENCES
 Liskay,R.M., Bronner,C.Eric., Baker,S.M., Bollag,R.J. and
 Kolodner,R.D.
 TITLE Composition and methods relating to DNA mismatch repair genes
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6165713-A 111 26-DEC-2000;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
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 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 969 TCTCTAATCTGGTG 983
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 Db 3 TCTCTAGTCTGGTG 17

RESULT 606
 ARI31239 18 bp DNA PAT 16-MAY-2001
 LOCUS
 DEFINITION Sequence 111 from patent US 6191268.
 ARI31239
 ACCESSION
 VERSION ARI31239.1 GI:14119564
 KEYWORDS

SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 Unclassified.
 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 REFERENCES
 Liskay,R.M., Bronner,C.Eric., Baker,S.M., Bollag,R.J. and
 Kolodner,R.D.
 TITLE Compositions and methods relating to DNA mismatch repair genes
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6191268-A 111 20-FEB-2001;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 969 TCTCTAATCTGGTG 983
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 Db 3 TCTCTAGTCTGGTG 17

RESULT 607
 ARI38064/c 18 bp DNA PAT 16-JUN-2001
 LOCUS
 DEFINITION Sequence 74 from patent US 6197584.
 ARI38064
 ACCESSION
 VERSION ARI38064.1 GI:14479573
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE
 ORGANISM
 Unclassified.
 Unclassified.
 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 REFERENCES
 Bennett,C.Frank. and Cowsett,L.M.
 TITLE Antisense modulation of CD40 expression
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6197584-A 74 06-MAR-2001;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 851 AGCGTCTCGGTCCA 865
 |||||||
 Db 15 ATCTTCTGGTCCA 1

RESULT 608
 ARI75675 18 bp DNA PAT 17-DEC-2001
 LOCUS
 DEFINITION Sequence 75 from patent US 6309853.
 ARI75675
 ACCESSION
 VERSION ARI75675.1 GI:17916974
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE
 ORGANISM
 Unclassified.
 Unclassified.
 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 REFERENCES
 Friedman,J.M., Zhang,Y. and Proenca,R.
 TITLE Modulators of body weight, corresponding nucleic acids and
 proteins, and diagnostic and therapeutic uses thereof
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6309853-A 75 30-OCT-2001;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..18
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      855 TCCTGGCTCAGTTG 869
Db      4 TCCTGGCTTCATTG 18

RESULT 609
BD232060/c
LOCUS   BD232060               18 bp    DNA    linear    PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION
inhibition of ICER synthesis to prevent ICIR-mediated
ACCESSION
BD232060.1 GI:33041830
VERSION  JP 2002509861-A/28
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
AUTHORS   Cohen,P.A., Bodor,J., Weng,D.E., Koski,G.K., Czerniecki,B.J. and
Bodorova,J.
TITLE      Therapeutic blockade of ICER synthesis to prevent ICIR-mediated
inhibition of immune cell activity
JOURNAL    Patent: JP 2002509861-A 28 02-APR-2002;
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COMMENT    OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002509861-A/28
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 15-JAN-1999 JP 2000533554
PR 27-FEB-1998 US 60/076293
PI PETER A COHEN,JOSEF BODOR,DAVID E WENG,GARY K KOSKI,BRIAN J
CZERNIECKI,
PI JANA BODOROVA
PC A51K45/00,A61K31/70,A61K48/00,A61P31/00,A61P35/00,A61P37/04,
PC C12N5/10,
PC C12N15/09,C12N5/00,C12N15/00
CC Therapeutic blockade of ICER synthesis to prevent ICIR- CC
mediated inhibition
CC of immune cell activity
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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Location/Qualifiers
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/db_xref='taxon:9606'

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Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      965 TGACTCTCTAAATCT 979
Db      18 TGACTCTCTGAATTT 4

RESULT 610
BD244763
LOCUS   BD244763               18 bp    DNA    linear    PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION
Isolation method of primer extension products by modular
oligonucleotide.
ACCESSION
BD244763
VERSION  JP 2002525076-A/42.
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    synthetic construct
ORGANISM  artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Lundeberg,J. and Uhlen,M.
TITLE      Isolation method of primer extension products by modular
JOURNAL    Patent: JP 2002525076-A 42 13-AUG-2002;
DYNAL AS

QY      931 CCCTCCAGAGAAATTT 945
Db      4 CCCTCCAGAGCATCT 18

RESULT 611
BD250520/c
LOCUS   BD250520               18 bp    DNA    linear    PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION
Identification of genetic targets for modulation by
oligonucleotides and generation of oligonucleotides for gene
modulation.
ACCESSION
BD250520.1 GI:33060290
VERSION  JP 2002511276-A/74.
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    synthetic construct
ORGANISM  synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS   Cowsert,L.M., Baker,B.F., Mcneil,J., Freier,S.M., Sasnor,H.M.,
Brooks,D.G., Ohasi,C., Wyatt,J.R., Borchers,A.H. and Vikkars,T.A.
TITLE      Identification of genetic targets for modulation by
oligonucleotides and generation of oligonucleotides for gene
modulation
JOURNAL    Patent: JP 2002511276-A 74 16-APR-2002;
ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT    OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002511276-A/74
PD 16-APR-2002
PF 13-APR-1999 JP 2000543647
PR 13-APR-1998 US 60/081483,28-APR-1998 US 09/067638 PI
LEX M COWSERT,BRENDA F BAKER,JOHN MCNEIL,SUSAN M FREIER,HENRI PI
M SASNOR,
PI DOUGLAS G BROOKS,CARA OHASI,JACQUELINE R WYATT,ALEXANDER H PI
BORCHERS,
PI TIMOTHY A VIKKARS
PC C12N15/09,C07B61/00,C07B61/00,C12Q1/68,G06F17/30,G06F17/50, PC
C12N15/00
CC Antisense Oligonucleotide
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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/db_xref='taxon:32630'

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
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Db	15	ATCTCTCTGGCTCCA 1																				
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ACCESSION																						
VERSION																						
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Cowsert,L.M., Baker,B.F., Mcneil,J., Freier,S.M., Sasmor,H.M., Brooks,D.G., Ohasi,C., Wyatt,J.R., Borchers,A.H. and Vikkars,T.A.																						
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PD 16-APR-2002																						
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PR 13-APR-1998 US 60/081483,28-APR-1998 US 09/067638 PI																						
LEX M COWSERT,BRENDA F BAKER,JOHN MCNEIL,SUSAN M FRIER,HENRI PI																						
M SASMOR,																						
PI DOUGLAS G BROOKS,CARA OHASI,JACQUELINE R WYATT,ALEXANDER H PI																						
BORCHERS																						
PI TIMOTHY A VIKKARS																						
PC C12N15/09,C07B61/00,C07B61/00,C12Q1/68,G06F17/30,G06F17/50, PC																						
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VERSION																						
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ORGANISM																						
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AUTHORS																						
1 (bases 1 to 18)																						
James,M.H.																						
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PF 30-OCT-1998 JP 1998309592																						
PR 04-NOV-1997 US 08/963933																						
PI JAMES M HARRIS																						
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DEFINITION																						

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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 TCCTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
Db 4 TCCTGGCTTCATTG 18

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DEFINITION Sequence 36 from patent US 6482592.
ACCESSION AR255270
VERSION AR255270.1 GI:27304319
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Lundberg,J. and Uhlen,M.
TITLE Methods and kits for isolating primer extension products using modular oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: US 6482592-A 36 19-NOV-2002;
FEATURES
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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QY 931 CCTCCAGAGATT 945
Db 4 CCTCCAGAGCATCT 18

RESULT 622
LOCUS AR294154 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5889 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR294154
VERSION AR294154.1 GI:31681438
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 5889 25-MAR-2003;
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Source
Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 978 CTGGTGATGGTAT 992
Db 1 CTGGTGCTGGTTAT 15

RESULT 623
LOCUS AR296156 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 7891 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR296156
VERSION AR296156.1 GI:31683440
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.

ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 7891 25-MAR-2003;
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Location/Qualifiers
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QY 880 CTGAGATGCCTTAC 894
Db 4 CTGAGATGCCTTAC 18

RESULT 624
LOCUS AR296704 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 8439 from patent US 6537751.
ACCESSION AR296704
VERSION AR296704.1 GI:31683988
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Cohen,D., Chumakov,I. and Blumenfeld,M.
TITLE Biallelic markers for use in constructing a high density disequilibrium map of the human genome
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537751-A 8439 25-MAR-2003;
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Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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QY 734 ATAGGACTGTGTTAGG 748
Db 2 ATAGGATGTGTTAGG 16

RESULT 625
LOCUS AR301054 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 111 from patent US 6539108.
ACCESSION AR301054
VERSION AR301054.1 GI:31688744
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Liskay,R.M., Bronner,C.E., Baker,S.M., Bollag,R.J. and Kolodner,R.D.
TITLE Compositions and methods relating to DNA mismatch repair genes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6539108-A 111 25-MAR-2003;
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Db 3 TCTCTAGTTCTGGTG 17

RESULT 626
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LOCUS AR302822 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 33 from patent US 6541604.
ACCESSION AR302822
VERSION AR302822.1 GI:31691309
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Bennett, B. and Matthews, W.
TITLE Leptin receptor having a WSX motif
JOURNAL Patent: US 6541604-A 33 01-APR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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QY 834 TTTTCTTCTCTGAAG 848
Db 17 TGTACTTCTCTGAAG 3

RESULT 627
AR302823
LOCUS AR302823 18 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 34 from patent US 6541604.
ACCESSION AR302823
VERSION AR302823.1 GI:31691310
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Bennett, B. and Matthews, W.
TITLE Leptin receptor having a WSX motif
JOURNAL Patent: US 6541604-A 34 01-APR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 TTTTCTTCTCTGAAG 848
Db 2 TGTACTTCTCTGAAG 16

RESULT 628
AR324085
LOCUS AR324085 18 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1487 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR324085
VERSION AR324085.1 GI:33709893
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J.A., Stinchcomb, D.T. and Escobedo, J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 1487 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
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AR351536/c
LOCUS AR351536 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from patent US 6586581.
ACCESSION AR351536
VERSION AR351536.1 GI:33753313
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Bancroft, F.C., Fliss, M. and Clelland, C.L.
TITLE Prolactin regulatory element binding protein and uses thereof
JOURNAL Patent: US 6586581-A 29 01-JUL-2003;
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QY 831 CTCTTTTCTTCTCTG 845
Db 18 CACATTCTTCTCTG 4

RESULT 630
AR433444/c
LOCUS AR433444 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 46 from patent US 6656688.
ACCESSION AR433444
VERSION AR433444.1 GI:40196280
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Bennett, C.F., Monia, B.P. and Cowsert, L.M.
TITLE Antisense modulation of NF-kappa-B p65 subunit expression
JOURNAL Patent: US 6656688-A 46 02-DEC-2003;
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 798 AAGAGCTCTCTCCA 812
Db 16 AAGACTTCTCTCCA 2

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RESULT 631
AX005920/c
LOCUS AX005920 18 bp DNA linear PAT 24-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from Patent WO9909059.
ACCESSION AX005920
VERSION AX005920.1 GI:9928902
SOURCE .
UNIDENTIFIED
UNIDENTIFIED
UNCLASSIFIED.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Heilig,R. and Bernot,A.
TITLE Familial mediterranean fever gene
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9909059-A 11 25-FEB-1999;
GENETHON II (FR); HEILIG ROLAND (FR)
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 873 CACTTTCCTGAGATG 887
Db 18 CCCTTGCTGAGATG 4

RESULT 632
AX017246
LOCUS AX017246 18 bp DNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 30 from Patent WO9947670.
ACCESSION AX017246
VERSION AX017246.1 GI:10042164
SOURCE .
SYNTHETIC CONSTRUCT
ARTIFICIAL SEQUENCES.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Tate,S.N., Grose,D.T. and Hick,C.A.
TITLE Mammalian sodium channel proteins
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9947670-A 30 23-SEP-1999;
TATE SIMON NICHOLAS (GB); GLAXO GROUP LTD (GB); GROSE DAVID THOMAS
(GB); HICK CAROLINE ANNE (GB)
FEATURES
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 801 AGCTCTCCTCAACT 815
Db 4 ACCTCTCCTCAACT 18

RESULT 633
AX101051
LOCUS AX101051 18 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from Patent WO0121822.
ACCESSION AX101051
VERSION AX101051.1 GI:13619907
SOURCE .
SYNTHETIC CONSTRUCT
ARTIFICIAL SEQUENCES.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Fell,J.D., Diaz,M.D. and McCabe,M.S.
TITLE Method of identifying pathogenic cryptococci
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0123616-A 142 05-APR-2001;
Genetic Vectors Inc. (US); Fell, Jack (US); Diaz, Mara (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="synthetic construct"

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artificial sequences.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Dean,C. and Levy,Y.Y.
TITLE Methods and means for modification of plant flowering
characteristics
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0121822-A 25 29-MAR-2001;
Plant Bioscience Limited (GB)
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QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 2 TCTCTGGTCTCTCT 16

RESULT 634
AX101052/c
LOCUS AX101052 18 bp DNA linear PAT 10-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 26 from Patent WO0121822.
ACCESSION AX101052
VERSION AX101052.1 GI:13619908
SOURCE .
SYNTHETIC CONSTRUCT
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Dean,C. and Levy,Y.Y.
TITLE Methods and means for modification of plant flowering
characteristics
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0121822-A 26 29-MAR-2001;
Plant Bioscience Limited (GB)
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 17 TCTCTGGTCTCTCT 3

RESULT 635
AX108278
LOCUS AX108278 18 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 142 from Patent WO0123616.
ACCESSION AX108278
VERSION AX108278.1 GI:13923604
SOURCE .
SYNTHETIC CONSTRUCT
ARTIFICIAL SEQUENCES.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Fell,J.D., Diaz,M.D. and McCabe,M.S.
TITLE Method of identifying pathogenic cryptococci
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0123616-A 142 05-APR-2001;
Genetic Vectors Inc. (US); Fell, Jack (US); Diaz, Mara (US)
FEATURES
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 949 GCAAGAGAGCCAAA 963
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Db 1 GCAAGTAGAGTCAAA 15

RESULT 636
AX108377
LOCUS AX108377 18 bp DNA linear PAT 30-APR-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 241 from Patent WO0123616.
ACCESSION AX108377
VERSION AX108377.1 GI:13923703
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Fell,J.D., Diaz,M.D. and McCabe,M.S.
TITLE Method of identifying pathogenic cryptococci
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0123616-A 241 05-APR-2001;
Genetic Vectors Inc. (US) ; Fell, Jack (US) ; Diaz, Mara (US)
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Primer/Probe"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 949 GCAAGAGAGCCAAA 963
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Db 1 GCAAGTAGAGTCAAA 15

RESULT 637
AX204860/C
LOCUS AX204860 18 bp DNA linear PAT 30-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from Patent WO0154716.
ACCESSION AX204860
VERSION AX204860.1 GI:15394205
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Sobol,R.E., Shawler,D.L., Bartholomew,R.M., Carlo,D.J. and
Gold,D.P.
TITLE Genetically engineered tumor cell vaccines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0154716-A 8 02-AUG-2001;
SIDNEY KIMMEL CANCER CENTER (US) ; THE IMMUNE RESPONSE CORPORATION
(US)
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source
1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="synthetic oligonucleotide"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 877 TTCCTGAGATGCAC 891

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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/note="Primer/Probe"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 776 TGAGGGCAGCCCTC 790
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Db 2 TGCGGGCAGCGCTC 16

RESULT 640
AX474099
LOCUS AX474099 18 bp DNA linear PAT 09-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from Patent WO0224940.
ACCESSION AX474099
VERSION AX474099.1 GI:22208248

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18 TTCCTGAGACGCAGT 4

RESULT 638
AX277634
LOCUS AX277634 18 bp DNA linear PAT 01-NOV-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from Patent WO0177393.
ACCESSION AX277634
VERSION AX277634.1 GI:16604810
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Whitmore,T.E. and Sheppard,P.O.
TITLE Methods for detecting neurological disorders
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0177393-A 4 18-OCT-2001;
ZymoGenetics, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="synthetic construct"
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/note="Oligonucleotide ZC15486"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
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Db 1 CCTCCTTGCTCCAGT 15

RESULT 639
AX297626
LOCUS AX297626 18 bp DNA linear PAT 21-NOV-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 9388 from Patent WO0179548.
ACCESSION AX297626
VERSION AX297626.1 GI:17059317
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Barady,F., Zirvi,M., Gerry,N.P., Favis,R. and Kliman,R.
TITLE Method of designing addressable array for detection of nucleic acid
sequence differences using ligase detection reaction
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0179548-A 9388 25-OCT-2001;
CORNELL RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Hypothetical Probe Sequence"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 776 TGAGGGCAGCCCTC 790
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 2 TGCGGGCAGCGCTC 16

RESULT 640
AX474099
LOCUS AX474099 18 bp DNA linear PAT 09-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from Patent WO0224940.
ACCESSION AX474099
VERSION AX474099.1 GI:22208248

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KEYWORDS      synthetic construct
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Vivier,E., Vely,F. and Tomasello,E.
TITLE          Means for the identification of compounds capable of inhibiting
               karap-transduced signals
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 0224940-A 1 28-MAR-2002;
               INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA SANTE ET DE LA RECHERCHE MEDICALE (INSERM)
               (FR)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
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               /db_xref="taxon:32630"
               /note="KARAP/DAP12 FORWARD"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      874 ACTTTCCTGAGATGC 888
      |||||
Db      1 ACTTTCCTGAGATGC 15

RESULT 641
AX705446
LOCUS      AX697385      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 02-APR-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 453 from Patent WO0078961.
ACCESSION      AX697385
VERSION      AX697385.1 GI:29498516
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Ferrara,N., Stewart,T.A., Williams,P.M., Baker,K.P., Desnoyers,L.,
              Eaton,D.L., Gao,W.Q., Pan,J., Botstein,D., Fong,S., Goddard,A.,
              Godowski,P.J., Gurney,A.L., Smith,V., Tumas,D., Wood,W.I.,
              Grimaldi,C.J., Hillan,K.J., Paoni,N.F., Roy,M.A. and Watanabe,C.K.
              Secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding
              the same
              Patent: WO 0078961-A 453 28-DEC-2000;
              Genentech Inc. (US)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
               1..18
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               /db_xref="taxon:32630"
               /note="Synthetic oligonucleotide probe"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      788 CTCTGGTGCCCAAGAG 802
      |||||
Db      1 CTCTGGTGCCCAAGAG 15

RESULT 642
AX705446/c
LOCUS      AX705446      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 115 from Patent WO03014388.
ACCESSION      AX705446
VERSION      AX705446.1 GI:29562111
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Wen,L.Y.
              Isolated homozygous stem cells differentiated cells derived
              therefrom and materials and methods for making and using same
              Patent: WO 02102997-A 3 27-DEC-2002;
              Stemron, Inc. (US)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
               1..18
               /organism="synthetic construct"
               /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:32630"
               /note="Primer"

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AUTHORS      Distler,J., Model,F. and Taubert,H.
TITLE        Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of colon cancer
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03014388-A 115 20-FEB-2003;
               Epigenomics AG (DE)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
               1..18
               /organism="synthetic construct"
               /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:32630"
               /note="Detection oligonucleotide for ESR1"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      916 TTATCATCACCACCA 930
      |||||
Db      17 TTATCATCACCACCA 3

RESULT 643
AX705448
LOCUS      AX705448      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 117 from Patent WO03014388.
ACCESSION      AX705448
VERSION      AX705448.1 GI:29562113
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Distler,J., Model,F. and Taubert,H.
              Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of colon cancer
              Patent: WO 03014388-A 117 20-FEB-2003;
              Epigenomics AG (DE)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
               1..18
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               /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:32630"
               /note="Detection oligonucleotide for ESR1"

Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      916 TTATCATCACCACCA 930
      |||||
Db      2 TTATCATCACCACCA 16

RESULT 644
AX709052/c
LOCUS      AX709052      18 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 04-APR-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 3 from Patent WO02102997.
ACCESSION      AX709052
VERSION      AX709052.1 GI:29564726
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM      synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Wen,L.Y.
              Isolated homozygous stem cells differentiated cells derived
              therefrom and materials and methods for making and using same
              Patent: WO 02102997-A 3 27-DEC-2002;
              Stemron, Inc. (US)
FEATURES      Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 861 CTCACGTTGGACAC 875
Db 17 CTCCTGTTGGATAC 3

RESULT 645
AX718694
LOCUS AX718694 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 258 from Patent WO02103043.
ACCESSION AX718694
VERSION AX718694.1 GI:29891261
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Burger,M., Fiedl,J.K., Genc,B., Liloglou,T., Lipscher,E., Maier,S.
TITLE Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lung cell
JOURNAL proliferative disorder
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03052135-A 853 26-JUN-2003;
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Detection oligonucleotide for ESr1"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 829 GTCCTCTTTCTCTC 843
Db 4 GTCCTGTTCTCTC 18

RESULT 646
AX767874/c
LOCUS AX767874 18 bp DNA linear PAT 02-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 522 from Patent WO03044226.
ACCESSION AX767874
VERSION AX767874.1 GI:32436560
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Burger,M., Caldwell,C., Genc,B., Becker,E., Maier,S. and
TITLE Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lymphoid cell
JOURNAL proliferative disorder
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03044226-A 522 30-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
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/note="Detection oligonucleotide for ESr1"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 916 TTATCATCACCACA 930
Db 16 TTATCATCACTACTA 2

RESULT 647
AX796510/c
LOCUS AX796510 18 bp DNA linear PAT 04-OCT-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 853 from Patent WO03052135.
ACCESSION AX796510
VERSION AX796510.1 GI:37517176
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Burger,M., Fiedl,J.K., Genc,B., Liloglou,T., Lipscher,E., Maier,S.
TITLE Method and nucleic acids for the analysis of a lung cell
JOURNAL proliferative disorder
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03052135-A 853 26-JUN-2003;
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 916 TTATCATCACCACA 930
Db 16 TTATCATCACTACTA 2

RESULT 648
AX837872/c
LOCUS AX837872 18 bp DNA linear PAT 15-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4996 from Patent EP1347046.
ACCESSION AX837872
VERSION AX837872.1 GI:39921564
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Isogai,T., Sugiyama,T., Otsuki,T., Wakamatsu,A., Sato,H., Ishii,S.,
Yamamoto,J.I., Isono,Y., Hio,Y., Otsuka,K., Nagai,K., Irie,R.,
Tamechika,I., Seki,N., Yoshikawa,T., Otsuka,M., Nagahara,K. and
Masuho,Y.
TITLE Full-length cDNA sequences
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1347046-A 4996 24-SEP-2003;
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Location/Qualifiers
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synthesized primer se q"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 953 GAAGAGCCAAATGA 967
Db 18 GCAGAGCCAAATGA 4

RESULT 649
BD014818
LOCUS BD014818 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002

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DEFINITION Modulator of weight, corresponding nucleic acid and protein, and diagnosis and remedy utilization thereof.

ACCESSION BD014818

VERSION BD014818.1 GI:22555625

KEYWORDS JP 2001157591-A/59.

SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)

ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Friedman, J.M., Zhang, Y., Proenca, R., Maffei, M., Halaas, J.L., Kajiwara, K. and Burley, S.K.

TITLE Modulator of weight, corresponding nucleic acid and protein, and diagnosis and remedy utilization thereof

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001157591-A 59 12-JUN-2001;

COMMENT THE ROCKEFELLER UNIVERSITY

OS Homo sapiens (human)

PN JP 2001157591-A/59

PD 12-JUN-2001

PF 29-SEP-2000 JP 2000301496

PR 30-NOV-1994 US 08/347563, 10-MAY-1995 US 08/438431 PR

07-JUN-1995 US 08/483211

PI JEFFERY M. FRIEDMAN, XIYING ZHANG, RICARDO PROENCA, MARGHERITA PI MAFFEI.

PI JEFFERY L. HALAAS, KETAN KAJIWARA, STEPHEN K. BURLEY PC

C12N15/09, A61K31/711, A61K38/00, A61K39/395, A61K45/00, A61K48/00, PC

A61P3/04,

PC A61P3/06, A61P3/10, A61P9/12, C07K14/47, C07K16/18, C12N1/19, C12N1/21, C12N5/10,

PC C12N5/10, C12P21/02, C12P21/08, C12Q1/68, C12Q1/19, C12R1/72, PC

PC C12N1/19, C12R1/85, (C12N1/19, C12R1/19), (C12N1/19, C12R1/07), PC

(C12N1/21, C12R1/465), (C12N1/21, C12R1/38), (C12N5/10, C12R1/91), PC

(C12P21/02, C12R1/19), C12N15/00, A61K37/02, C12N5/00, C12N5/00, PC

(C12N5/00, C12R1/91)

CC Strandedness: Single;

CC Topology: Linear;

CC PCR primer SWSS2367 specific in sequence tag site FH Key

FT source

FT Location/Qualifiers

FT 1. .18

FT /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'

FT Location/Qualifiers

FT 1. .18

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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 855 TCCTGGCTCCAGTTG 869

Db 4 TCCTGGCTCCATTG 18

RESULT 650

BD065517

LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002

DEFINITION An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.

ACCESSION BD065517

VERSION BD065517.1 GI:22611120

KEYWORDS JP 2001511000-A/152.

SOURCE unidentified

ORGANISM unidentified

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Schlingensiefen, K.H. and Brysch, W.

TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511000-A 152 07-AUG-2001;

COMMENT BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FÜR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH

OS Unknown

PN JP 2001511000-A/152

PD 07-AUG-2001

PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533

PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8

PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN, WOLFGANG BRYSCH

PC C12N15/11, C07H21/04, A61K31/70

CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key

FT source

FT Location/Qualifiers

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FT Location/Qualifiers

FT 1. .18

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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 776 TGAGGGCAGCCCTC 790

Db 1 TGAGGGCAGCCCTC 15

RESULT 651

BD089718

LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002

DEFINITION A method of arraying genome clone.

ACCESSION BD089718

VERSION BD089718.1 GI:22635328

KEYWORDS JP 2001321190-A/1962.

SOURCE synthetic construct

ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)

AUTHORS Soeda, E.

TITLE A method of arraying genome clone

JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001321190-A 1962 20-NOV-2001;

COMMENT THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA GENOTECHS

OS Artificial Sequence

PN JP 2001321190-A/1962

PD 20-NOV-2001

PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285

PI EIICHI SOEDA

PC C12N15/09, C12N15/09, C12M1/00, C12Q1/68, G01N33/53, G01N33/566, PC

C12N15/00,

PC C12N15/00

CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Synthetic DNA FH Key

FT source

FT Location/Qualifiers

FT 1. .18

FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'

FT Location/Qualifiers

FT 1. .18

FT /organism='synthetic construct'

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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 895 TTCTCAGCTTCTGCG 909

Db 1 TGCTCAGCTTCTGCG 15

RESULT 652

BD093666

LOCUS 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002

DEFINITION Human lp36 homozygous deletion region.

ACCESSION BD093666

VERSION BD093666.1 GI:22639254

KEYWORDS WO 0116311-A/21.

SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 DEFINITION artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Nakagawara,A.
 TITLE Human ip36 homozygous deletion region
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0116311-A 21 08-MAR-2001;
 HISAMITSU PHARMACEUTICAL CO INC,CHIBA PREFECTURE,AKIRA NAKAGAWARA
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN WO 0116311-A/21
 PD 08-MAR-2001
 PF 31-AUG-2000 WO 2000JP005930
 PR 31-AUG-1999 JP 99P 245962,09-MAY-2000 JP OOP 136266 PI
 AKIRA NAKAGAWARA
 PC C12N15/09
 CC PCR primer
 FH Key

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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 CTTCTGAGGCGAGCC 786
 Db 4 CTTGGAGGTCAGCC 18
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RESULT 653
 BD093667
 LOCUS Human ip36 homozygous deletion region. 18 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
 DEFINITION Human ip36 homozygous deletion region.
 ACCESSION BD093667
 VERSION BD093667.1 GI:22639255
 KEYWORDS WO 0116311-A/22.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 DEFINITION artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Nakagawara,A.
 TITLE Human ip36 homozygous deletion region
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 0116311-A 22 08-MAR-2001;
 HISAMITSU PHARMACEUTICAL CO INC,CHIBA PREFECTURE,AKIRA NAKAGAWARA
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN WO 0116311-A/22
 PD 08-MAR-2001
 PF 31-AUG-2000 WO 2000JP005930
 PR 31-AUG-1999 JP 99P 245962,09-MAY-2000 JP OOP 136266 PI
 AKIRA NAKAGAWARA
 PC C12N15/09
 CC PCR primer
 FH Key

FEATURES
 source Location/Qualifiers.
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 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 CTTCTGAGGCGAGCC 786
 Db 4 CTTGGAGGTCAGCC 18
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RESULT 654
 BD138466

LOCUS BD138466
 DEFINITION Mammalian sodium channel protein. 18 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
 ACCESSION BD138466
 VERSION BD138466.1 GI:23233411
 KEYWORDS JP 2002508941-A/27.
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 DEFINITION artificial sequences.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Grose,D.T., Hick,C.A. and Tate,S.N.
 TITLE Mammalian sodium channel protein
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002508941-A 27 26-MAR-2002;
 GLAXO GROUP LTD
 COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
 PN JP 2002508941-A/27
 PD 26-MAR-2002
 PF 18-MAR-1999 JP 2000536853
 PR 18-MAR-1998 GB 9805793.8
 PI DAVID THOMAS GROSE,CAROLINE ANNE HICK,SIMON NICHOLAS TATE PC
 C12N15/09,A61K45/00,A61P17/04,A61P25/02,C07K14/705,C07K16/28, PC
 C12N1/15,
 PC

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1. .18
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QY 801 AGCTCTCTCCAACT 815
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RESULT 655
 BD191539/c
 LOCUS BD191539
 DEFINITION Diagnosis and treatment of tyrosine phosphatase-related disorders and related methods.
 ACCESSION BD191539
 VERSION BD191539.1 GI:33001278
 KEYWORDS JP 2002513289-A/20.
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unidentified
 DEFINITION unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Plowman,G.D., Clary,D., Jallal,B., Peles,E., Onrust,S., Markby,D.,
 Courtneidge,S.A., App,H. and Hui,T.H.
 TITLE Diagnosis and treatment of tyrosine phosphatase-related disorders and related methods
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002513289-A 20 08-MAY-2002;
 SUGEN INC
 COMMENT PN JP 2002513289-A/20
 PD 08-MAY-2002
 PF 27-APR-1998 JP 1998547244
 PR 28-APR-1997 US 60/044428,20-MAY-1997 US 60/047222 PR
 11-JUN-1997 US 60/049756,11-JUN-1997 US 60/049477 PR
 18-JUN-1997 US 60/049914, 23-OCT-1997 US 60/063595 PI GREG D
 PLOWMAN,DOUGLAS CLARY,BAHILJA JALLAL,ELIOR PELES,SUSAN PI ONRUST,
 PI DAVE MARKBY,SARA A COURTNEIDGE,HARALD APP,TERANCE H HUI PC
 C12N15/54,C12N15/55,C12N9/12,C12N9/16,C07K14/705,C12N15/11, PC
 C07K16/40,
 PC

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 Db 4 ACCTCTCTCCAACT 18
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RESULT 655
 BD191539/c
 LOCUS BD191539
 DEFINITION Diagnosis and treatment of tyrosine phosphatase-related disorders and related methods.
 ACCESSION BD191539
 VERSION BD191539.1 GI:33001278
 KEYWORDS JP 2002513289-A/20.
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unidentified
 DEFINITION unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Plowman,G.D., Clary,D., Jallal,B., Peles,E., Onrust,S., Markby,D.,
 Courtneidge,S.A., App,H. and Hui,T.H.
 TITLE Diagnosis and treatment of tyrosine phosphatase-related disorders and related methods
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002513289-A 20 08-MAY-2002;
 SUGEN INC
 COMMENT PN JP 2002513289-A/20
 PD 08-MAY-2002
 PF 27-APR-1998 JP 1998547244
 PR 28-APR-1997 US 60/044428,20-MAY-1997 US 60/047222 PR
 11-JUN-1997 US 60/049756,11-JUN-1997 US 60/049477 PR
 18-JUN-1997 US 60/049914, 23-OCT-1997 US 60/063595 PI GREG D
 PLOWMAN,DOUGLAS CLARY,BAHILJA JALLAL,ELIOR PELES,SUSAN PI ONRUST,
 PI DAVE MARKBY,SARA A COURTNEIDGE,HARALD APP,TERANCE H HUI PC
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
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 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 801 AGCTCTCTCCAACT 815
 Db 4 ACCTCTCTCCAACT 18
 ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 655
 BD191539/c
 LOCUS BD191539
 DEFINITION Diagnosis and treatment of tyrosine phosphatase-related disorders and related methods.
 ACCESSION BD191539
 VERSION BD191539.1 GI:33001278
 KEYWORDS JP 2002513289-A/20.
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unidentified
 DEFINITION unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
 AUTHORS Plowman,G.D., Clary,D., Jallal,B., Peles,E., Onrust,S., Markby,D.,
 Courtneidge,S.A., App,H. and Hui,T.H.
 TITLE Diagnosis and treatment of tyrosine phosphatase-related disorders and related methods
 JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002513289-A 20 08-MAY-2002;
 SUGEN INC
 COMMENT PN JP 2002513289-A/20
 PD 08-MAY-2002
 PF 27-APR-1998 JP 1998547244
 PR 28-APR-1997 US 60/044428,20-MAY-1997 US 60/047222 PR
 11-JUN-1997 US 60/049756,11-JUN-1997 US 60/049477 PR
 18-JUN-1997 US 60/049914, 23-OCT-1997 US 60/063595 PI GREG D
 PLOWMAN,DOUGLAS CLARY,BAHILJA JALLAL,ELIOR PELES,SUSAN PI ONRUST,
 PI DAVE MARKBY,SARA A COURTNEIDGE,HARALD APP,TERANCE H HUI PC
 C12N15/54,C12N15/55,C12N9/12,C12N9/16,C07K14/705,C12N15/11, PC
 C07K16/40,
 PC

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QY 801 AGCTCTCTCCAACT 815
 Db 4 ACCTCTCTCCAACT 18
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Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.

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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 775 CTGAGGGCAGCCCT 789
Db 18 CTGATGGCAGCCTCT 4

RESULT 656
LOCUS BD206029 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Soluble protein ZTMPO-1.
ACCESSION BD206029
VERSION BD206029.1 GI:33015799
KEYWORDS JP 2002512033-A/4.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Sheppard,P.O., Conklin,D.C., Farrah,T.M., Maurer,M.F. and Grossmann,A.
TITLE Soluble protein ZTMPO-1
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002512033-A 4 23-APR-2002;
COMMENT ZYMOGENETICS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002512033-A/4
PD 23-APR-2002
PF 19-APR-1999 JP 2000544800
PR 21-APR-1998 US 09/063838
PI PAUL O SHEPPARD,DARRELL C CONKLIN,THERESA M FARRAH,MARK F PI MAURER.
PI ANGELIKA GROSSMANN
PC C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61P43/22,A61P43/00,C07K14/66,C07K16/26,
PC C07K19/00,
PC C12N1/15,C12N1/19,C12N1/21,C12N5/10,C12P21/02,C12P21/08,C12Q1/
PC 68//
PC A61K39/395,A61K39/395,C12N15/00,A61K37/02,A61K37/24,C12N5/00
CC Oligonucleotide ZC15486
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
/organism="Artificial Sequence".
FT Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
Db 1 CCTCCTTGCTCCAGT 15

RESULT 657
LOCUS BD226615 18 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Antisense modulation of CD40 expression.
ACCESSION BD226615
VERSION BD226615.1 GI:33036385
KEYWORDS JP 2002513593-A/74.

unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
1 (bases 1 to 18)
Bennett,C.F. and Cowsett,L.M.
Antisense modulation of CD40 expression
TITLE Patent: JP 2002513593-A 74 14-MAY-2002;
JOURNAL ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Unidentified
PN JP 2002513593-A/74
PD 14-MAY-2002
PF 22-APR-1999 JP 2000547271
PR 01-MAY-1998 US 09/071433
PI C FRANK BENNETT,LEX M COWSETT
PC C12N15/09,A61K9/10,A61K45/00,A61K48/00,A61P1/00,A61P11/06, PC A61P17/06,
PC A61P29/00,A61P35/00,A61P37/02,A61P37/06,A61P43/00,C12P19/34,
PC C12Q1/68,
PC C12N15/00
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CC Topology: Linear;
CC Antisense modulation of CD40 expression
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 851 AGCGTCTGGCTCCA 865
Db 15 ATCTTCTGGCTCCA 1

RESULT 658
LOCUS AB069438/c 18 bp DNA linear SYN 21-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-W81586 at 1p36.
ACCESSION AB069438
VERSION AB069438.1 GI:15130242
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Chen,Y.Z., Hayashi,Y., Wu,J.G., Takaoka,E., Maekawa,K., Watanabe,N., Inazawa,J., Hosoda,F., Arai,Y., Mizushima,H., Morohashi,A., Chira,M., Nakagawara,A., Liu,S., Hoshi,M., Horii,A. and Soeda,E.
TITLE A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human chromosome 1p35-p36
JOURNAL Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)
MEDLINE 21269192
PUBMED 11374902
REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS Horii,A.
TITLE Direct Submission
JOURNAL Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai, Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail:horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp, Tel:81-22-717-8042, Fax:81-22-717-8047)
FT source 1..18
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

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misc_feature 1..18
/note="forward primer for human STS sts-W81586 at lp36
sts-W81586 obtained from clones B406, B130014, B130015,
B25824, B288L9, B344W8, B273D17, B169K5, Human BAC
library RPCI-11"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 868 TGGACACTTTCCTG 882
Db 17 TGGACCCCTTTCCTG 3

RESULT 659
AR208119/c
LOCUS AR208119 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 37 from patent US 6379960.
ACCESSION AR208119
VERSION AR208119.1 GI:21508052
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 785 CCCCTCTGGTGCCAGAG 802
Db 20 CTCATCTGGAGCCAGGAG 3

RESULT 660
AR208118/c
LOCUS AR208118 20 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 36 from patent US 6379960.
ACCESSION AR208118
VERSION AR208118.1 GI:21508051
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
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source
1..20
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 785 CCCCTCTGGTGCCAGAG 802
Db 18 CTCATCTGGAGCCAGGAG 1

RESULT 661
AR11086/c
LOCUS AR11086 15 bp DNA linear PAT 03-DEC-1993
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide L12.
ACCESSION AR11086
VERSION AR11086.1 GI:490936
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 959 CCAATTCGACTCT 971
Db 15 CCAATTAACCTCT 3

RESULT 662
AR023476
LOCUS AR023476 15 bp DNA linear PAT 05-DEC-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 1 from patent US 5795714.
ACCESSION AR023476
VERSION AR023476.1 GI:3976770
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
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1..15
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 792 GGTGCCAAGAGCT 804
Db 3 GGTCCAAGAGCT 15

RESULT 663
AR131437
LOCUS AR131437 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6194144.
ACCESSION AR131437
VERSION AR131437.1 GI:14120340
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
TITLE
JOURNAL
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source
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/mol_type="unclassified"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 792 GGTGCCAAGAGCT 804
Db 3 GGTCCAAGAGCT 15
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Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 TTATCATCACAC 928
DB 15 TTATCATCACCTC 3

RESULT 669
AX328534
LOCUS AX328534 15 bp DNA linear PAT 08-JAN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 31 from Patent EP1164203.
ACCESSION AX328534
VERSION AX328534.1 GI:18101733
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Koester,H., Little,D.P., Braun,A., Jurinke,C., van den Boom,D.,
Xiang,G., Lough,D.M., Ruppert,A. and Hillenkamp,F.
TITLE Dna diagnostics based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1164203-A 31 19-DEC-2001;
SEQUENOM, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unidentified"
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/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 792 GGTGCCAAGAGCT 804
DB 3 GGTCCAAGAGCT 15

RESULT 670
AX377344/c
LOCUS AX377344 15 bp DNA linear PAT 18-MAR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from Patent WO0212499.
ACCESSION AX377344
VERSION AX377344.1 GI:19573630
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kliem,S.E., Koshy,B. and Lanz,E.M.
TITLE Haplotypes of the ntfs gene
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0212499-A 8 14-FEB-2002;
Genaisance Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (US)
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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DB 15 TCTTCTCTCAAGTCA 1

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RESULT 671
AX742573
LOCUS AX742573 15 bp DNA linear PAT 12-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 376 from Patent EPL302550.
ACCESSION AX742573
VERSION AX742573.1 GI:30576541
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Lin,C.Y., Lin,R.W., You,C.M., Huang,H.H., Lee,B.H., Lee,H.H.,
Lin,Y.J., Fan,C.C., Hsu,H.C., Shih,C.W., Yeh,C.H., Kao,Y.F.,
Pan,C.L. and Chan,P.
TITLE Method and detector for identifying subtypes of human papilloma
viruses
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1302550-A 376 16-APR-2003;
King Car Food Industrial Co., Ltd. (TW)
FEATURES
source Location/Qualifiers
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/note="Oligonucleotide for Identifying HPV 62"

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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 GCCTCCACTTCTG 777
DB 3 GCCTCCACTGCTG 15

RESULT 672
BD132099
LOCUS BD132099 15 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry.
ACCESSION BD132099
VERSION BD132099.1 GI:23227044
KEYWORDS JP 2002507883-A/31.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Koster,H., Little,D.P., Braun,A., Lough,D.M., Xiang,G.,
Boom,D.V.D., Jurinke,C. and Rupert,A.
TITLE DNA diagnosis method based on mass spectrometry
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002507883-A 31 12-MAR-2002;
SEQUENOM INC
COMMENT PN JP 2002507883-A/31
ED 12-MAR-2002
EF 06-NOV-1997 JP 1998521832
PR 06-NOV-1996 US 08/744481,06-NOV-1996 US 08/746036 PR
06-NOV-1996 US 08/746055,06-NOV-1996 US 08/744590 PR
23-JAN-1997 US 08/786988,23-JAN-1997 US 08/787639 PR
19-SEP-1997 US 08/933792,08-OCT-1997 US 08/947801 PI HUBERT
KOSTER,DANIEL P LITTLE,ANDREAS BRAUN,DAVID M LOUGH, PI GUOBING
XIANG,
PI DIRK VAN DEN BOOM,CHRISTIAN JURINKE,ANDREAS RUPERT PC
C12Q1/68,C07H21/00,C07F9/24
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Unknown;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers.
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Query Match
3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
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PD 02-APR-2002
 PF 03-SEP-1998 JP 2000510858
 PR 05-SEP-1997 US 08/929140
 PT JOSEPH DIPLOLO, LUIS ALVAREZ SALAS
 PC C12N15/09, A61K31/7125, A61K48/00, A61P35/00//C07K14/025, C12N9/00, PC
 C12N15/00
 CC Human papilloma virus inhibition by antisense oligonucleotides
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 FT /organism='Human papilloma virus 16'.
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 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 837 TCTTCTCTGAAGA 849

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Db 14 TGTCTCTGAAGA 2

RESULT 681

ATH521051/c

LOCUS ATH521051 16 bp DNA linear PLN 29-MAR-2003
 DEFINITION Arabidopsis thaliana T-DNA flanking sequence, left border, clone
 051G01.

ACCESSION AJ521051

VERSION AJ521051.1 GI:26789287

KEYWORDS left border; T-DNA flanking sequence.

SOURCE Arabidopsis thaliana (thale cress)

ORGANISM Arabidopsis thaliana

Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
 Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;
 rosids; eurosids II; Brassicales; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsi.

REFERENCE

AUTHORS

1 Brunaud, V., Balzergue, S., Dubreucq, B., Aubourg, S., Samson, F.,
 Chauvin, S., Bechtold, N., Cruaud, C., DeRose, R., Pelletier, G.,
 Lepiniec, J., Caboche, M., and Lecharny, A.
 T-DNA integration into the Arabidopsis genome depends on sequences
 of pre-insertion sites

EMBO Rep. 3 (12), 1152-1157 (2002)

JOURNAL

MEDLINE

PUBMED

REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 16)

Balzergue, S.

Direct Submission

Submitted (21-NOV-2002) Balzergue S., UMRGV, INRA/CNRS, 2 rue

Gaston Cremieux, 91057 Evry cedex, FRANCE
 PCR was performed on DNA from transformants of Arabidopsis thaliana
 plants from INRA (Versailles). The DNA fragment(s) resulting from
 the PCR were directly sequenced from the left or the right border
 to determine the genomic sequence flanking the insertion. T-DNA
 derived sequences were removed. Information to order the
 corresponding mutant line and a link to a database providing a
 graphical display of the insertion site are available at
<http://dbsgap.versailles.inra.fr/publiclines/>. This sequence has
 been generated in the framework of the French plant genomics
 program 'Genoplante' (<http://www.genoplante.com> and
<http://genoplante-info.infobiogen.fr>).

FEATURES

source

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/clone='051G01'

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Arabidopsis thaliana T-DNA insertion lines"

FEATURES

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1..16

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Arabidopsis thaliana T-DNA insertion lines"

/note='T-DNA flanking sequence
 left border'

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 910 ATCAGATTATCAT 922

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Db 14 AACAGATTATCAT 2

RESULT 682

ATH521052/c

LOCUS ATH521052 16 bp DNA linear PLN 29-MAR-2003
 DEFINITION Arabidopsis thaliana T-DNA flanking sequence, left border, clone
 051G02.

ACCESSION AJ521052

VERSION AJ521052.1 GI:26789288

KEYWORDS left border; T-DNA flanking sequence.

SOURCE Arabidopsis thaliana (thale cress)

ORGANISM Arabidopsis thaliana

Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta;
 Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicotyledons; core eudicots;
 rosids; eurosids II; Brassicales; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsi.

REFERENCE

AUTHORS

1 Brunaud, V., Balzergue, S., Dubreucq, B., Aubourg, S., Samson, F.,
 Chauvin, S., Bechtold, N., Cruaud, C., DeRose, R., Pelletier, G.,
 Lepiniec, J., Caboche, M., and Lecharny, A.
 T-DNA integration into the Arabidopsis genome depends on sequences
 of pre-insertion sites

EMBO Rep. 3 (12), 1152-1157 (2002)

JOURNAL

MEDLINE

PUBMED

REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 16)

Balzergue, S.

Direct Submission

Submitted (21-NOV-2002) Balzergue S., UMRGV, INRA/CNRS, 2 rue

Gaston Cremieux, 91057 Evry cedex, FRANCE
 PCR was performed on DNA from transformants of Arabidopsis thaliana
 plants from INRA (Versailles). The DNA fragment(s) resulting from
 the PCR were directly sequenced from the left or the right border
 to determine the genomic sequence flanking the insertion. T-DNA
 derived sequences were removed. Information to order the
 corresponding mutant line and a link to a database providing a
 graphical display of the insertion site are available at
<http://dbsgap.versailles.inra.fr/publiclines/>. This sequence has
 been generated in the framework of the French plant genomics
 program 'Genoplante' (<http://www.genoplante.com> and
<http://genoplante-info.infobiogen.fr>).

FEATURES

source

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/organism='Arabidopsis thaliana'

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/cultivar='Wassilewskija'

/db_xref='taxon:3702'

/clone='051G02'

misc_feature 1..16

Arabidopsis thaliana T-DNA insertion lines"

/note='T-DNA flanking sequence
 left border'

FEATURES

source

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/db_xref='taxon:3702'

/clone='051G02'

misc_feature 1..16

Arabidopsis thaliana T-DNA insertion lines"

/note='T-DNA flanking sequence
 left border'

FEATURES

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Arabidopsis thaliana T-DNA insertion lines"

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LOCUS      AX759333      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2654 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION  AX759333
VERSION     AX759333.1  GI:32253949
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
            apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03040369-A 2654 15-MAY-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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               /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      713 CCCAGGAGAGTGA 725
Db      15 CTCAGGAGAGTGA 3

RESULT 684
BD198663/c
LOCUS      BD198663      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION  BD198663.1  GI:33008433
VERSION     JP 2002509721-A/1689
KEYWORDS    Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE      Homo sapiens
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Meswiggen,J.A.
TITLE       Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 2002509721-A 1689 02-APR-2002;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT     OS Homo sapiens (human)
            PN JP 2002509721-A/1689
            PD 02-APR-2002
            PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
            PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
            PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
            PJ JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
            PC

C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
CC participating in vasculogenic response
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      804 TCTCCTCCAACTC 816
Db      17 TCTCCTCGAACTC 5

RESULT 685
AR054649/c
LOCUS      AR054649      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5837449.
ACCESSION  AR054649
VERSION     AR054649.1  GI:5980226
KEYWORDS    Unknown.
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Monia,B.P., Freier,S.M. and Ecker,D.J.
TITLE       Compositions and methods for modulating .beta.-amyloid
            Patent: US 5837449-A 5 17-NOV-1998;
JOURNAL     Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES    source
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               /organism="unknown"
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      914 GATTATCATCACC 926
Db      13 GATCATCATCACC 1

RESULT 686
AR091415
LOCUS      AR091415      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-SEP-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5994109.
ACCESSION  AR091415
VERSION     AR091415.1  GI:10018170
KEYWORDS    Unknown.
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Woo,S.L.C., Smith,L.C., Cristiano,R.J., Gottchalk,S. and Sparrow,J.
TITLE       Nucleic acid transporter system and methods of use
JOURNAL     Patent: US 5994109-A 5 30-NOV-1999;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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               /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      832 TCTTTCTTCTCT 844
Db      1 TTTTCTTCTCT 13

RESULT 687
AR125244/c
LOCUS      AR125244      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 617246.
ACCESSION  AR125244
VERSION     AR125244.1  GI:14111306
KEYWORDS    Unknown.
SOURCE      Unknown.

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Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

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ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Monia.B.P., Freier.S.M. and Eckert.D.J.
TITLE Compositions and methods for modulating .beta.-amyloid
JOURNAL Patent: US 6177246-A 5 23-JAN-2001;
FEATURES
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 914 GATTATCATCACC 926
Db 13 GATCATCATCACC 1
RESULT 688
AR125620
LOCUS AR125620 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6177554.
ACCESSION AR125620
VERSION AR125620.1 GI:14111682
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Woo.S.L.C., Smith.L.C., Cristiano.R.J., Gottchalk.S. and Sparrow,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid transporter systems
JOURNAL Patent: US 6177554-A 5 23-JAN-2001;
FEATURES
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 832 TCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 TTTTCTCTCTCT 13
RESULT 689
BD259360
LOCUS BD259360 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD259360
VERSION BD259360.1 GI:33069130
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/7153.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt.L., Zwick.M., Pavco.P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 7153 10-DEC-2002;
COMMENT RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Eukaryote
PN JP 2002541795-A/7153
PD 10-DEC-2002
PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129399
PI LAWRENCE BLATT, MICHAEL ZWICK, PAMELA PAVCO, JAMES MCSWIGGEN
PC C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61K48/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10, PC
C12P21/02,
PC C12P21/02,C12P21/02//A61K31/711, (C12N5/10,C12R1:91), (C12P21/02, PC

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C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91), (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N15/00,C12N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,
PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH
Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT /organism='Eukaryote'.
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 917 TATCATCACCACC 929
Db 3 TAACATCACCACC 15
RESULT 690
E08628
LOCUS E08628 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Homopyrimidine oligonucleotide.
ACCESSION E08628
VERSION E08628.1 GI:2176741
KEYWORDS JP 1995023789-A/1.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Takaku.H. and Tsukahara.S.
TITLE FORMATION OF TRIPLE-STRANDED DNA AND AGENT THEREFOR
JOURNAL Patent: JP 1995023789-A 1 27-JAN-1995;
COMMENT SOUTAKU GIJUTSU KENKYUSHO:KK
OS None
PN JP 1995023789-A/1
PD 27-JAN-1995
PF 05-JUL-1993 JP 1993191766
PI TAKAKU HIROSHI, TSUKAHARA SATOSHI
PC C12N15/09,C07H21/04;
CC strandedness: Single;
CC topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT /organism='Artificial sequences' FT
FT misc_feature 1..17 /note='Precursor of DNA triple chain former'.
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        /db_xref="taxon:32644"
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 832 TCTTTTCTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 TTTTCTCTCTCTCT 13
RESULT 691
E08629
LOCUS E08629 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1997
DEFINITION Oligodeoxynucleotide capable of forming triple-chain DNA.
ACCESSION E08629

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VERSION      E08629.1  GI:2176742
KEYWORDS     JP 1995023789-A/2.
SOURCE       unidentified
ORGANISM     unidentified
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Takaku,H. and Tsukahara,S.
TITLE       FORMATION OF TRIPLE-STRANDED DNA AND AGENT THEREFOR
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 1995023789-A 2 27-JAN-1995;
            SOUYAKU GIUTSU KENKYUSHO:KK
COMMENT     OS None
            OC Artificial sequences.
            PN JP 1995023789-A/2
            PD 27-JAN-1995
            PF 05-JUL-1993 JP 1993191766
            PI TAKAKU HIROSHI, TSUKAHARA SATOSHI
            PC C12N15/09,C07H21/04;
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            CC topology: Linear;
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            /mol_type='genomic DNA'
            /db_xref='taxon:32644'
            Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
            Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
            Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 832 TCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 TTTTTCCTCTCT 13
RESULT 692
E08630
LOCUS       Oligodeoxynucleotide capable of forming triple-chain DNA.
DEFINITION  E08630
ACCESSION  E08630
VERSION     E08630.1  GI:2176743
KEYWORDS   JP 1995023789-A/3.
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Takaku,H. and Tsukahara,S.
TITLE       FORMATION OF TRIPLE-STRANDED DNA AND AGENT THEREFOR
JOURNAL     Patent: JP 1995023789-A 3 27-JAN-1995;
            SOUYAKU GIUTSU KENKYUSHO:KK
COMMENT     OS None
            OC Artificial sequences.
            PN JP 1995023789-A/3
            PD 27-JAN-1995
            PF 05-JUL-1993 JP 1993191766
            PI TAKAKU HIROSHI, TSUKAHARA SATOSHI
            PC C12N15/09,C07H21/04;
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            CC topology: Linear;
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Db 1 TTTTTCCTCTCT 13
RESULT 693
I30320/c
LOCUS       I30320
DEFINITION  Sequence 6 from patent US 5580759.
ACCESSION  I30320
VERSION     I30320.1  GI:1821111
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Yang,Y.-S., Tucker,P.W. and Capra,J.Donald.
TITLE       Construction of recombinant DNA by exonuclease recession
JOURNAL     Patent: US 5580759-A 6 03-DEC-1996;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
            source 1..17
            /organism='unknown'
            /mol_type='unassigned DNA'
            Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
            Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
            Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 920 CATCACCACCACC 932
Db 16 CACCACCACCACC 4
RESULT 694
I46508
LOCUS       I46508
DEFINITION  Sequence 487 from patent US 5639612.
ACCESSION  I46508
VERSION     I46508.1  GI:2470473
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Mitsuhashi,M. and Cooper,A.
TITLE       Method for detecting polynucleotides with immobilized
            polynucleotide probes identified based on T.sub.m
JOURNAL     Patent: US 5639612-A 487 17-JUN-1997;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
            source 1..17
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            /mol_type='unassigned DNA'
            Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
            Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
            Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 710 AGTCCCAGGAGAG 722
Db 1 AGTCCCAGGAGCG 13
RESULT 695
I46519

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Query Match	3.9%;	Score 11.4;	DB 1;	Length 17;	
Best Local Similarity	92.3%;	Pred. No. 5.5e+02;			
Matches 12;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;	
/organism="unknown"					
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"					
QY	838	CTTCTCTGAAGAC	850		
Db	4	CTTCTCTGAGGAC	16		
RESULT 698					
AR189929		AR189929	17 bp	DNA	linear
LOCUS		Sequence 5417 from patent US 6346398.			
DEFINITION		AR189929			
ACCESSION		AR189929			
VERSION		AR189929.1	GI:20235894		
KEYWORDS		Unknown.			
SOURCE		Unknown.			
ORGANISM		Unclassified.			
REFERENCE		1 (bases 1 to 17)			
AUTHORS		Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.			
TITLE		Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor			
JOURNAL		Patent: US 6346398-A	5417 12-FEB-2002;		
FEATURES		Location/Qualifiers			
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"					
QY	826	TGTGTCCTCTTTC	838		
Db	4	TGTGTCCTCTTTC	16		
RESULT 699					
AR189930		AR189930	17 bp	DNA	linear
LOCUS		Sequence 5418 from patent US 6346398.			
DEFINITION		AR189930			
ACCESSION		AR189930			
VERSION		AR189930.1	GI:20235895		
KEYWORDS		Unknown.			
SOURCE		Unknown.			
ORGANISM		Unclassified.			
REFERENCE		1 (bases 1 to 17)			
AUTHORS		Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.			
TITLE		Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor			
JOURNAL		Patent: US 6346398-A	5418 12-FEB-2002;		
FEATURES		Location/Qualifiers			
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Best Local Similarity	92.3%;	Pred. No. 5.5e+02;			
Matches 12;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;	
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QY	826	TGTGTCCTCTTTC	838		
Db	2	TGTGTCCTCTTTC	14		
RESULT 700					
AR192234		AR192234	17 bp	DNA	linear
LOCUS		Sequence 5419 from patent US 6346398.			
DEFINITION		AR192234			
ACCESSION		AR192234			
VERSION		AR192234.1	GI:20235896		
KEYWORDS		Unknown.			
SOURCE		Unknown.			
ORGANISM		Unclassified.			
REFERENCE		1 (bases 1 to 17)			
AUTHORS		Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.			
TITLE		Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor			
JOURNAL		Patent: US 6346398-A	5419 12-FEB-2002;		
FEATURES		Location/Qualifiers			
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Query Match	3.9%;	Score 11.4;	DB 1;	Length 17;	
Best Local Similarity	92.3%;	Pred. No. 5.5e+02;			
Matches 12;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;	
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"					
QY	826	TGTGTCCTCTTTC	838		
Db	2	TGTGTCCTCTTTC	14		
RESULT 701					
AR192234		AR192234	17 bp	DNA	linear
LOCUS		Sequence 5420 from patent US 6346398.			
DEFINITION		AR192234			
ACCESSION		AR192234			
VERSION		AR192234.1	GI:20235897		
KEYWORDS		Unknown.			
SOURCE		Unknown.			
ORGANISM		Unclassified.			
REFERENCE		1 (bases 1 to 17)			
AUTHORS		Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.			
TITLE		Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor			
JOURNAL		Patent: US 6346398-A	5420 12-FEB-2002;		
FEATURES		Location/Qualifiers			
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Query Match	3.9%;	Score 11.4;	DB 1;	Length 17;	
Best Local Similarity	92.3				

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DEFINITION Sequence 7722 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR192234
VERSION AR192234.1 GI:20238199
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7722 12-FEB-2002;
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTCTCTGAGAC 850
Db 4 CTCTCTGAGAC 16

RESULT 701
LOCUS AR286023 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 395 from patent US 6528640.
ACCESSION AR286023
VERSION AR286023.1 GI:29723619
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
TITLE Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity
JOURNAL Patent: US 6528640-A 395 04-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 776 TGAGGCGAGCCCC 788
Db 15 TGAGGCGAGCCCC 3

RESULT 702
LOCUS AR286024 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 396 from patent US 6528640.
ACCESSION AR286024
VERSION AR286024.1 GI:29723620
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
TITLE Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity
JOURNAL Patent: US 6528640-A 396 04-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
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DEFINITION Sequence 7722 from patent US 6346398.
ACCESSION AR192234
VERSION AR192234.1 GI:20238199
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Stinchcomb,D. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6346398-A 7722 12-FEB-2002;
FEATURES
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    /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

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Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTCTCTGAGAC 850
Db 4 CTCTCTGAGAC 16

RESULT 701
LOCUS AR286023 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 395 from patent US 6528640.
ACCESSION AR286023
VERSION AR286023.1 GI:29723619
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
TITLE Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity
JOURNAL Patent: US 6528640-A 395 04-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
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    /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 776 TGAGGCGAGCCCC 788
Db 15 TGAGGCGAGCCCC 3

RESULT 702
LOCUS AR286024 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 396 from patent US 6528640.
ACCESSION AR286024
VERSION AR286024.1 GI:29723620
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
TITLE Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity
JOURNAL Patent: US 6528640-A 396 04-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
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    /organism="unknown"
    /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
Db 13 CTGGCTCCAGTTG 1

RESULT 703
LOCUS AR286035 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 407 from patent US 6528640.
ACCESSION AR286035
VERSION AR286035.1 GI:29723631
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
TITLE Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity
JOURNAL Patent: US 6528640-A 407 04-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
Db 13 CTGGCTCCAGTTG 1

RESULT 704
LOCUS AR286322 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 694 from patent US 6528640.
ACCESSION AR286322
VERSION AR286322.1 GI:29723918
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
TITLE Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity
JOURNAL Patent: US 6528640-A 694 04-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
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Query Match
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
Db 13 CTGGCTCCAGTTG 1

RESULT 705
LOCUS AR323211 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 613 from patent US 6566127.
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ACCESSION AR323211
 VERSION AR323211.1 GI:33709019
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 613 20-MAY-2003;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
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 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 838 TTCTCTCTGAAGAC 850
 Db 4 CTTCTCTGAGGAC 16
 RESULT 706
 LOCUS AR324914 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 2316 from patent US 6566127.
 ACCESSION AR324914
 VERSION AR324914.1 GI:33710722
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 2316 20-MAY-2003;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 838 CTTCTCTGAAGAC 850
 Db 4 CTTCTCTGAGGAC 16
 RESULT 707
 LOCUS AR324915 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 2317 from patent US 6566127.
 ACCESSION AR324915
 VERSION AR324915.1 GI:33710723
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 2317 20-MAY-2003;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
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 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 826 TGTCTCTCTTTTC 838
 Db 4 TGTCTCTCTTTGC 16
 RESULT 707
 LOCUS AR324915 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 2317 from patent US 6566127.
 ACCESSION AR324915
 VERSION AR324915.1 GI:33710723
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 2317 20-MAY-2003;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 826 TGTCTCTCTTTTC 838
 Db 4 TGTCTCTCTTTGC 16

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 826 TGTCTCTCTTTTC 838
 Db 2 TGTCTCTCTTTGC 14
 RESULT 708
 LOCUS AR326105 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 3507 from patent US 6566127.
 ACCESSION AR326105
 VERSION AR326105.1 GI:33711913
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 3507 20-MAY-2003;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source 1..17
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 /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 838 CTTCTCTGAGAC 850
 Db 4 CTTCTCTGAGGAC 16
 RESULT 709
 LOCUS AR326877/c 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 4279 from patent US 6566127.
 ACCESSION AR326877
 VERSION AR326877.1 GI:33712685
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
 TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 4279 20-MAY-2003;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 836 TTCTTCTCTGAAG 848
 Db 17 TTCTTCTTTGAAG 5
 RESULT 710
 LOCUS AR327519 17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 4921 from patent US 6566127.
 ACCESSION AR327519

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VERSION      AR327519.1  GI:33713327
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6566127-A 4921 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      838 CTCTCTGAGAC 850
Db      5 CTCTCTGAGAC 17

RESULT 711
LOCUS    AR327520          17 bp    RNA          linear    PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4922 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR327520
VERSION   AR327520.1  GI:33713328
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE     Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6566127-A 4922 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      838 CTCTCTGAGAC 850
Db      5 CTCTCTGAGAC 17

RESULT 712
LOCUS    AR327839          17 bp    RNA          linear    PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5241 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR327839
VERSION   AR327839.1  GI:33713647
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE     Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6566127-A 5241 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      838 CTCTCTGAGAC 850
Db      3 CTCTCTGAGAC 15

RESULT 713
LOCUS    AR327895          17 bp    RNA          linear    PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5297 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR327895
VERSION   AR327895.1  GI:33713703
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE     Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6566127-A 5297 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      861 CTCAGTTGGAC 873
Db      16 CTCAGTTGGAC 4

RESULT 714
LOCUS    AR328076          17 bp    RNA          linear    PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5478 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION AR328076
VERSION   AR328076.1  GI:33713884
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE     Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6566127-A 5478 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      861 CTCAGTTGGAC 873
Db      5 CTCAGTTGGAC 17

RESULT 715
LOCUS    AR398013/c
DEFINITION Sequence 394 from patent US 6617438.
ACCESSION AR398013
VERSION   AR398013.1  GI:40135480
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE     Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6566127-A 5241 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      861 CTCAGTTGGAC 873
Db      16 CTCAGTTGGAC 4

RESULT 715
LOCUS    AR398013/c
DEFINITION Sequence 394 from patent US 6617438.
ACCESSION AR398013
VERSION   AR398013.1  GI:40135480
KEYWORDS
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE     Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL   Patent: US 6566127-A 5241 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES  Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      861 CTCAGTTGGAC 873
Db      16 CTCAGTTGGAC 4

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KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A.B., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
TITLE Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
JOURNAL Oligoribonucleotides with enzymatic activity
FEATURES
    Patent: US 6617438-A 394 09-SEP-2003;
    Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 776 TGAGGCGAGCCCC 788
Db 15 TGAGGCGAGCCCC 3

RESULT 716
AR398014/c
LOCUS AR398014 17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 395 from patent US 6617438.
ACCESSION AR398014
VERSION AR398014.1 GI:40135482
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A.B., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
TITLE Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
JOURNAL Oligoribonucleotides with enzymatic activity
FEATURES
    Patent: US 6617438-A 395 09-SEP-2003;
    Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 776 TGAGGCGAGCCCC 788
Db 13 TGAGGCGAGCCCC 1

RESULT 717
AR398025/c
LOCUS AR398025 17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 406 from patent US 6617438.
ACCESSION AR398025
VERSION AR398025.1 GI:40135502
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A.B., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
TITLE Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
JOURNAL Oligoribonucleotides with enzymatic activity
FEATURES
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    Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 776 TGAGGCGAGCCCC 788
Db 13 TGAGGCGAGCCCC 1

RESULT 718
AR398312/c
LOCUS AR398312 17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 693 from patent US 6617438.
ACCESSION AR398312
VERSION AR398312.1 GI:40136023
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A.B., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
TITLE Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
JOURNAL Oligoribonucleotides with enzymatic activity
FEATURES
    Patent: US 6617438-A 693 09-SEP-2003;
    Location/Qualifiers
        source
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
Db 16 CTGGCTCCAGTTG 4

RESULT 719
AR401794/c
LOCUS AR401794 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 134 from patent US 6623962.
ACCESSION AR401794
VERSION AR401794.1 GI:40149244
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Axhtar,S., Fell,P. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases of conditions related
JOURNAL to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FEATURES
    Patent: US 6623962-A 134 23-SEP-2003;
    Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 717 GGAGAGTGACTCT 729
Db 16 GGAGAGTGACTCT 4

RESULT 720
AR401996
LOCUS AR401996 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 336 from patent US 6623962.
ACCESSION AR401996
VERSION AR401996.1 GI:40149446
KEYWORDS

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SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Akhtar, S., Fell, P. and McSwiggen, J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases of conditions related to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: US 6623962-A 336 23-SEP-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GAGCTCTCTCTCCA 812
Db 4 GAGATCTCTCTCCA 16

RESULT 721
AX214726/c
LOCUS AX214726
DEFINITION Sequence 168 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX214726
VERSION AX214726.1 GI:15524769
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 168 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 839 TTCTCTGAAGACA 851
Db 16 TTCTCTGAAGACA 4

RESULT 722
AX214727/c
LOCUS AX214727
DEFINITION Sequence 169 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX214727
VERSION AX214727.1 GI:15524770
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 169 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source 1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 839 TTCTCTGAAGACA 851
Db 15 TTTTCTGAAGACA 3

RESULT 723
AX214835/c
LOCUS AX214835
DEFINITION Sequence 277 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX214835
VERSION AX214835.1 GI:15524878
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 277 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 719 AGAGTGACTCTGG 731
Db 14 AGAGTGACTCTTG 2

RESULT 724
AX215333
LOCUS AX215333
DEFINITION Sequence 775 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215333
VERSION AX215333.1 GI:15525376
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 775 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 719 AGAGTGACTCTGG 731
Db 14 AGAGTGACTCTTG 2

Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 926 CACGACCTCCAG 938
Db 2 CTCACCTCCAG 14

RESULT 725
AX215334
LOCUS AX215334 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 776 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215334
VERSION AX215334.1 GI:15525377
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 776 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
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QY 926 CACGACCTCCAG 938
Db 1 CTCACCTCCAG 13

RESULT 726
AX215608/c
LOCUS AX215608 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1050 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215608
VERSION AX215608.1 GI:15525651
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 1050 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 839 TTCTCTGAAGACA 851
Db 17 TTCTCTGAAGACA 5

RESULT 727
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LOCUS AX215609 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1051 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215609
VERSION AX215609.1 GI:15525652
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 1051 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
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QY 839 TTCTCTGAAGACA 851
Db 14 TTCTCTGAAGACA 2

RESULT 728
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LOCUS AX215696 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1138 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215696
VERSION AX215696.1 GI:15525739
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 1138 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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QY 972 CTAATCTGGTGT 984
Db 16 CTAATCTGGAGT 4

RESULT 729
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LOCUS AX215708 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1150 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215708
VERSION AX215708.1 GI:15525751

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KEYWORDS      .
SOURCE         synthetic construct
ORGANISM       synthetic construct
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REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE          Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
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JOURNAL        nogo gene expression
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              Patent: WO 0159103-A 1150 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 719 AGAGTGACTCTGG 731
Db 13 AGAGTGACTCTTG 1

RESULT 730
AX216493/c
LOCUS      AX216493                17 bp      RNA
DEFINITION Sequence 1935 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX216493
VERSION     AX216493.1 GI:15526554
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
              .
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
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JOURNAL      nogo gene expression
              .
              Patent: WO 0159103-A 1935 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 719 AGAGTGACTCTGG 731
Db 16 AGAGTGACTCTTG 4

RESULT 731
AX216746/c
LOCUS      AX216746                17 bp      RNA
DEFINITION Sequence 2188 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX216746
VERSION     AX216746.1 GI:15526807
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
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REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and

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              Patent: WO 0159103-A 2188 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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/organism="synthetic construct"
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 972 CTAAATCTGGTGT 984
Db 14 CTAAATCTGGAGT 2

RESULT 732
AX217028/c
LOCUS      AX217028                17 bp      RNA
DEFINITION Sequence 2470 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX217028
VERSION     AX217028.1 GI:15527089
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
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REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
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JOURNAL      nogo gene expression
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              Patent: WO 0159103-A 2470 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 839 TTCTCTGAAGACA 851
Db 13 TTTTCTGAAGACA 1

RESULT 733
AX217072/c
LOCUS      AX217072                17 bp      RNA
DEFINITION Sequence 2514 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION  AX217072
VERSION     AX217072.1 GI:15527133
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM    synthetic construct
              .
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
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JOURNAL      nogo gene expression
              .
              Patent: WO 0159103-A 2514 16-AUG-2001;
              RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
              McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"

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935 CCAGAGAATTTA 947 Ov

ACCESSION

AX266647//C
LOCUS
AX266647 17 bp DNA
DEFINITION
AX266647 4038 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION
AX266647 linear
PAT 26-OCT-2001

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VERSION      AX266647.1  GI:16515446
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE        Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0173002-A 4038 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..17
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 799 AGAGCTCTCTCC 811
Db 15 AGAGATCTCTCC 3

RESULT 739
AX266648
LOCUS        AX266648                17 bp  DNA           linear   PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION   Sequence 4039 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION    AX266648
VERSION      AX266648.1  GI:16515447
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE        Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0173002-A 4039 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..17
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 799 AGAGCTCTCTCC 811
Db 3 AGAGATCTCTCC 15

RESULT 740
AX422538
LOCUS        AX422538                17 bp  RNA           linear   PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 874 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX422538
VERSION      AX422538.1  GI:21525920
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 876 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..17
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 799 AGAGCTCTCTCC 811
Db 3 AGAGATCTCTCC 15

RESULT 742
AX422540
LOCUS        AX422540                17 bp  RNA           linear   PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 876 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX422540
VERSION      AX422540.1  GI:21525922
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 876 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
source       1..17
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TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 874 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 926 CACCACCCCTCCAG 938
Db 3 CCCACCCCTCCAG 15

RESULT 741
AX422539
LOCUS        AX422539                17 bp  RNA           linear   PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 875 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX422539
VERSION      AX422539.1  GI:21525921
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 875 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 926 CACCACCCCTCCAG 938
Db 5 CCCACCCCTCCAG 17

RESULT 742
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LOCUS        AX422540                17 bp  RNA           linear   PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 876 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX422540
VERSION      AX422540.1  GI:21525922
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0188124-A 876 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
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QY 926 CACCACCCCTCCAG 938
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RESULT 745	AX469671/c	AX469671	Sequence 37 from Patent WO0246369.	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
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DEFINITION	AX469671	Sequence 37 from Patent WO0246369.		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
ACCESSION	AX469671	Sequence 37 from Patent WO0246369.		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
VERSION	AX469671.1	GI:21901843		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
KEYWORDS		synthetic construct		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
SOURCE		artificial sequences.		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
ORGANISM				17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
REFERENCE				17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
AUTHORS		Davey, J.		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
TITLE		Yeast-based assay		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
JOURNAL		Patent: WO 0246369-A 37 13-JUN-2002;		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
FEATURES		Septegen Limited (GB)		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
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Query Match		3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
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Matches		12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
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DB	14	TGTCGTCCTTTC 2		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 16-JUL-2002
RESULT 746	AX475569	AX475569	Sequence 790 from Patent WO0224750.	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
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DEFINITION	AX475569	Sequence 790 from Patent WO0224750.		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
ACCESSION	AX475569	Sequence 790 from Patent WO0224750.		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
VERSION	AX475569.1	GI:22214854		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
KEYWORDS		Homo sapiens (human)		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
SOURCE		Homo sapiens (human)		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
ORGANISM		Homo sapiens		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
REFERENCE		Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
AUTHORS		Zhang, J.		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
TITLE		Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
JOURNAL		Patent: WO 0224750-A 790 28-MAR-2002;		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
FEATURES		Aeomica, Inc. (US)		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
source		Location/Qualifiers		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
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Matches		12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
QY	789	TCTGGTGCCAGA 801		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
DB	2	TTTGGTGCCAGA 14		17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
RESULT 747	AX475570	AX475570	Sequence 791 from Patent WO0224750.	17 bp	DNA	linear	PAT 12-AUG-2002
LOCUS	AX475570	Sequence 79					

REFERENCE	1	Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
AUTHORS		Zhang, J.
TITLE		Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
JOURNAL		Patent: WO 0224750-A 791 28-MAR-2002;
FEATURES		Aeomica, Inc. (US)
source		Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity		92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
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Db	1	TTTGTGCCAAGA 13
RESULT 748		
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LOCUS	AX499144	17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION		Sequence 451 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION	AX499144	
VERSION	AX499144.1	GI:23381437
KEYWORDS		
SOURCE		Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM		Homo sapiens
		Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
		Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE	1	Zhan, J.
AUTHORS		Human testis expressed patched like protein
TITLE		Patent: EP 1229046-A 451 07-AUG-2002;
JOURNAL		Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES		Location/Qualifiers
source		1..17
		/organism="Homo sapiens"
		/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
		/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match		3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity		92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches	12; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	781	GCAGCCCTCTGG 793
Db	17	GCAGCCCTCTAG 5
RESULT 749		
AX499145/c		
LOCUS	AX499145	17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION		Sequence 452 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION	AX499145	
VERSION	AX499145.1	GI:23381438
KEYWORDS		
SOURCE		Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM		Homo sapiens
		Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
		Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
REFERENCE	1	Zhan, J.
AUTHORS		Human testis expressed patched like protein
TITLE		Patent: EP 1229046-A 452 07-AUG-2002;
JOURNAL		Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES		Location/Qualifiers
source		1..17
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		/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
		/db_xref="taxon:9606"

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AX530692/c
LOCUS       AX530692               17 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 201 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION    AX530692
VERSION      AX530692.1 GI:25253191
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
             Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
             Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Shannon,M.
TITLE        Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1239051-A 201 11-SEP-2002;
             Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      739 ACTTGGTAGGGTC 751
Db      17 ACATGGTAGGGTC 5

RESULT 753
AX530693/c
LOCUS       AX530693               17 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 202 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION    AX530693
VERSION      AX530693.1 GI:25253193
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
             Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
             Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Shannon,M.
TITLE        Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1239051-A 202 11-SEP-2002;
             Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      739 ACTTGGTAGGGTC 751
Db      17 ACATGGTAGGGTC 5

RESULT 754
AX530694/c
LOCUS       AX530694               17 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 203 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION    AX530694
VERSION      AX530694.1 GI:25253195
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
             Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
             Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Shannon,M.
TITLE        Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1239051-A 203 11-SEP-2002;
             Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      739 ACTTGGTAGGGTC 751
Db      16 ACATGGTAGGGTC 4

RESULT 755
AX530695/c
LOCUS       AX530695               17 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 204 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION    AX530695
VERSION      AX530695.1 GI:25253197
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
             Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
             Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Shannon,M.
TITLE        Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1239051-A 204 11-SEP-2002;
             Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      739 ACTTGGTAGGGTC 751
Db      15 ACATGGTAGGGTC 3

RESULT 756
AX530696/c
LOCUS       AX530696               17 bp    DNA          linear          PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 205 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION    AX530696
VERSION      AX530696.1 GI:25253199
KEYWORDS     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
             Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
             Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Shannon,M.
TITLE        Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 1239051-A 205 11-SEP-2002;
             Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      739 ACTTGGTAGGGTC 751
Db      14 ACATGGTAGGGTC 2
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 739 ACTGGTAGGGTC 751
Db 13 ACATGGTAGGGTC 1

RESULT 757
AX531611
LOCUS AX531611
DEFINITION Sequence 1120 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531611
VERSION AX531611.1 GI:25255012
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1120 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 748 GGTCCAGGGTCC 760
Db 1 GGGCCAGGGTCC 13

RESULT 758
AX532444/c
LOCUS AX532444
DEFINITION Sequence 1953 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532444
VERSION AX532444.1 GI:25256662
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1953 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACCACC 932
Db 17 CATCTCCACCACC 5

RESULT 759
AX532445/c
LOCUS AX532445
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Sequence 1954 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532445
VERSION AX532445.1 GI:25256664
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1954 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACCACC 932
Db 16 CATCTCCACCACC 4

RESULT 760
AX532446/c
LOCUS AX532446
DEFINITION Sequence 1955 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532446
VERSION AX532446.1 GI:25256666
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1955 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACCACC 932
Db 15 CATCTCCACCACC 3

RESULT 761
AX532447/c
LOCUS AX532447
DEFINITION Sequence 1956 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532447
VERSION AX532447.1 GI:25256668
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
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	Best Local Similarity	92.3%;	Pred.No.	5.5e+02;	Matches	12; Conservative	0; Mismatches	1; Indels	0; Gaps	0;
Qy	970 CTCTAAATCGGT	982 								
Db	16 CTCTAAATCTGTT	4 								
RESULT 764	AXS78615	linear	PAT 10-JAN-2003							
LOCUS	Sequence 453 from Patent WO0211674.	17 bp RNA								
DEFINITION	AXS78615									
ACCESSION	AXS78615.1	GI:27647817								
VERSION	Homo sapiens (human)									
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens									
SOURCE	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo. Thompson,J., Mcswiggen,J., McKenzie,T., Ayers,D., Szymkowski,D.E.									
REFERENCE	1									
AUTHORS	Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride channel-1 (clca-1) Patent: WO 0211674-A 453 14-FEB-2002; RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US) ; Thompson, James (US)									
TITLE	Location/Qualifiers									
JOURNAL	1..17 /organism="Homo sapiens" /mol_type="unassigned RNA" /db_xref="taxon:9606"									
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Qy	814 CTCAGGGTTCGCT	826 								
Db	13 CTCAGAGTTGCCT	1 								
RESULT 765	AXS79297/c	linear	PAT 10-JAN-2003							
LOCUS	Sequence 1135 from Patent WO0211674.	17 bp RNA								
DEFINITION	AXS79297									
ACCESSION	AXS79297.1	GI:27648499								
VERSION	Homo sapiens (human)									
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens									
SOURCE	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo. Thompson,J., Mcswiggen,J., McKenzie,T., Ayers,D., Szymkowski,D.E.									
REFERENCE	1									
AUTHORS	Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride channel-1 (clca-1) Patent: WO 0211674-A 1135 14-FEB-2002; RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US) ; Thompson, James (US)									
TITLE	Location/Qualifiers									
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	Query Match	3.9%;	Score 11.4;	DB 1;	Length 17;					
	Best Local Similarity	92.3%;	Pred.No.	5.5e+02;	Matches	12; Conservative	0; Mismatches	1; Indels	0; Gaps	0;
Qy	B14 CTCAGGGTTCGCT	826 								

Db	17	CTCAGAGTTGGCT	5
RESULT 766	AX579298	Sequence 1136 from Patent WO0211674.	PAT 10-JAN-2003
LOCUS	AX579298	17 bp RNA linear	
DEFINITION	AX579298		
ACCESSION	AX579298		
VERSION	AX579298.1	GI:27648500	
KEYWORDS	.		
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)		
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.		
REFERENCE	Thompson,J., Mcswiggen,J., McKenzie,T., Ayers,D., Szymkowski,D.E. and Grupe,A.		
AUTHORS	Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride channel-1 (clca-1)		
TITLE	Patent: WO 0211674-A 1136 14-FEB-2002;		
JOURNAL	RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US) ; Thompson, James (US)		
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers		
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	/db_xref="taxon:9606"		
Query Match	3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;		
Best Local Similarity	92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;		
Matches	12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
Qy	814 CTCAGGTTGGCT	826	
Db	14	CTCAGAGTTGGCT	2
RESULT 767	AX579992/c		
LOCUS	AX579992	17 bp RNA linear	PAT 10-JAN-2003
DEFINITION	AX579992		
ACCESSION	AX579992		
VERSION	AX579992.1	GI:27649194	
KEYWORDS	.		
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)		
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.		
REFERENCE	Thompson,J., Mcswiggen,J., McKenzie,T., Ayers,D., Szymkowski,D.E. and Grupe,A.		
AUTHORS	Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride channel-1 (clca-1)		
TITLE	Patent: WO 0211674-A 1830 14-FEB-2002;		
JOURNAL	RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US) ; Thompson, James (US)		
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers		
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Best Local Similarity	92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;		
Matches	12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
Qy	814 CTCAGGTTGGCT	826	
Db	16	CTCAGATTGCC	4
RESULT 768	AX594108/c		
LOCUS	AX594108	17 bp DNA linear	PAT 13-FEB-2003
DEFINITION	AX594108		
ACCESSION	AX594108.1	GI:28375338	
VERSION	.		
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens (human)		
SOURCE	Homo sapiens		
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.		
REFERENCE	Garcia,P., Hardy,S.F., Williams,L.T. and Escobedo,J.		
AUTHORS	Endogenous retroviruses up-regulated in prostate cancer		
TITLE	Patent: WO 0246477-A 186 13-JUN-2002;		
JOURNAL	CHIRON CORPORATION (US)		
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers		
source	1..17		
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Query Match	3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;		
Best Local Similarity	92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;		
Matches	12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
Qy	813 ACTCAGGTTGGC	825	
Db	17	ACTCAGATTGGC	5
RESULT 769	AX672046		
LOCUS	AX672046	17 bp DNA linear	PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION	AX672046		
ACCESSION	AX672046		
VERSION	AX672046.1	GI:29330394	
KEYWORDS	.		
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)		
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.		
REFERENCE	Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.		
AUTHORS	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour		
TITLE	reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as		
JOURNAL	medicines		
Patent:	WO 03004526-A 491 16-JAN-2003;		
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)			
FEATURES	Location/Qualifiers		
source	1..17		
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Query Match	3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;		
Best Local Similarity	92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;		
Matches	12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
Qy	909 GATCAGATTATCA	921	
Db	1	GATCAGATTACCA	13
RESULT 770	AX672985/c		
LOCUS	AX672985	17 bp DNA linear	PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION	AX672985		
ACCESSION	AX672985		
VERSION	AX672985.1	GI:29331333	
KEYWORDS	.		
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)		
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.		

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1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL       Patent: WO 03004526-A 1430 16-JAN-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 977 TCTGGTGTATGGG 989
Db 16 TCTGGTCTATGGG 4

RESULT 771
AX687509
LOCUS          AX687509                17 bp      DNA          linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 241 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION      AX687509
VERSION        AX687509.1 GI:29410203
KEYWORDS
SOURCE          Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM        Homo sapiens
                Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
                Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS        Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE          Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
              mdz12
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1281758-A 241 05-FEB-2003;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 TCCAGAGAAATTTT 946
Db 5 TCCAGAGACTTTT 17

RESULT 772
AX687510
LOCUS          AX687510                17 bp      DNA          linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 242 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION      AX687510
VERSION        AX687510.1 GI:29410204
KEYWORDS
SOURCE          Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM        Homo sapiens
                Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
                Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS        Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE          Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
              mdz12
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1281758-A 242 05-FEB-2003;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 TCCAGAGAAATTTT 946
Db 5 TCCAGAGACTTTT 17

RESULT 773
AX687511
LOCUS          AX687511                17 bp      DNA          linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 243 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION      AX687511
VERSION        AX687511.1 GI:29410205
KEYWORDS
SOURCE          Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM        Homo sapiens
                Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
                Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS        Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE          Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
              mdz12
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1281758-A 243 05-FEB-2003;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 TCCAGAGAAATTTT 946
Db 4 TCCAGAGACTTTT 16

RESULT 774
AX687512
LOCUS          AX687512                17 bp      DNA          linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 244 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION      AX687512
VERSION        AX687512.1 GI:29410206
KEYWORDS
SOURCE          Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM        Homo sapiens
                Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
                Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS        Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE          Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
              mdz12
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1281758-A 244 05-FEB-2003;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 TCCAGAGAAATTTT 946
Db 3 TCCAGAGACTTTT 15

RESULT 774
AX687512
LOCUS          AX687512                17 bp      DNA          linear      PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 244 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION      AX687512
VERSION        AX687512.1 GI:29410206
KEYWORDS
SOURCE          Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM        Homo sapiens
                Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
                Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS        Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE          Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
              mdz12
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1281758-A 244 05-FEB-2003;
              Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 TCCAGAGAAATTTT 946
Db 3 TCCAGAGACTTTT 15
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REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 1198 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Db 3 TCCTACAACTCAG 15
RESULT 780
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LOCUS AX723717 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1404 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX723717
VERSION AX723717.1 GI:30503060
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 1404 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 751 CCCAGGTCCTTA 763 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
Db 5 CCCAGGTCCTTA 17
RESULT 781
AX724181
LOCUS AX724181 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1868 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724181
VERSION AX724181.1 GI:30503524
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 1868 27-MAR-2003;

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QY 976 ATCTGCTGTATGG 988 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
Db 2 ATCTGGAGTATGG 14
RESULT 782
AX724296/c
LOCUS AX724296 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1983 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724296
VERSION AX724296.1 GI:30503639
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 1983 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 834 TTTTCTTCTCTGA 846 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
Db 15 TTTTCTTCTCTGA 3
RESULT 783
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LOCUS AX724423 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2110 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724423
VERSION AX724423.1 GI:30503766
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 2110 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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				Gaps 0;
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Db	4	CTGACTCCAGTTG	16	
RESULT 784				
AX725124				
LOCUS	AX725124		17 bp	DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 2811 from Patent WO03025176.			linear
ACCESSION	AX725124			
VERSION	AX725124.1	GI:30504467		
KEYWORDS				
SOURCE	Mus musculus (house mouse)			
ORGANISM	Mus musculus			
REFERENCE	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;			
AUTHORS	Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus			
TITLE	1. Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.			
	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour			
	reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as			
	medicines			
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03025176-A 2811 27-MAR-2003;			
FEATURES	Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)			
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				Gaps 0;
Qy	727	TCTGGTCATAGGA	739	
Db	3	TCTGGTAATAGGA	15	
RESULT 785				
AX725237				
LOCUS	AX725237		17 bp	DNA
DEFINITION	Sequence 2924 from Patent WO03025176.			linear
ACCESSION	AX725237			
VERSION	AX725237.1	GI:30504580		
KEYWORDS				
SOURCE	Mus musculus (house mouse)			
ORGANISM	Mus musculus			
REFERENCE	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;			
AUTHORS	Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.			
TITLE	1. Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.			
	Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour			
	reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as			
	medicines			
JOURNAL	Patent: WO 03025176-A 2924 27-MAR-2003;			
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Matches	12;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches 1;
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				Gaps 0;
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Db	5	TGTTGAAGACAG	17	


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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 909 GATCAGATTATCA 921
Db 1 GATCAGATTATGA 13

RESULT 793
LOCUS AX729191 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 825 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX729191
VERSION AX729191.1 GI:30508534
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 925 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 936 CAGAGATTATTTAC 948
Db 4 CAGAGATTATTTTC 16

RESULT 794
LOCUS AX730590/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2224 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730590
VERSION AX730590.1 GI:30509933
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2224 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 936 GCTCCAGTTGGAA 872
Db 1 GATCCAGTTGGAA 13

RESULT 796
LOCUS AX731605 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3239 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731605
VERSION AX731605.1 GI:30510948
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3239 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 921 ATCACCACCCACC 933
Db 2 ATCACCACCCCCC 14

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 753 CAGGTCCTTAGG 765
Db 16 CAGGTCCTTAGG 4

RESULT 795
LOCUS AX730655 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2289 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730655
VERSION AX730655.1 GI:30509998
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2289 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source Location/Qualifiers
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Qy 860 GCTCCAGTTGGAA 872
Db 1 GATCCAGTTGGAA 13

RESULT 796
LOCUS AX731605 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3239 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731605
VERSION AX731605.1 GI:30510948
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3239 27-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Qy 921 ATCACCACCCACC 933
Db 2 ATCACCACCCCCC 14

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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RESULT 797
AX732122/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3756 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION  AX732122
VERSION     AX732122.1  GI:30511465
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
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JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025175-A 3756 27-MAR-2003;
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QY      952  AGAAGAGCCCAAT 964
Db      17  AAAAGAGCCCAAT 5

RESULT 798
AX732299
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3933 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION  AX732299
VERSION     AX732299.1  GI:30511642
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025175-A 3933 27-MAR-2003;
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QY      833  CTTTCTCTCTCG 845
Db      5    CTTTGTCTCTCG 17

RESULT 799
AX732632
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4266 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION  AX732632
VERSION     AX732632.1  GI:30511975
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025175-A 4266 27-MAR-2003;
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
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QY      877  TTCCTGAGATGCA 889
Db      17  TTCCTGAGAGGCA 5

RESULT 801
AX735131/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 721 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX735131
VERSION     AX735131.1  GI:30514408
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025175-A 5584 27-MAR-2003;
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RESULT 801
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LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 721 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX735131
VERSION     AX735131.1  GI:30514408
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025175-A 5584 27-MAR-2003;
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      877  TTCCTGAGATGCA 889
Db      17  TTCCTGAGAGGCA 5

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SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025175-A 4266 27-MAR-2003;
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QY      909  GATCAGATTATCA 921
Db      1    GATCAGTTTATCA 13

RESULT 800
AX733950/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5584 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION  AX733950
VERSION     AX733950.1  GI:30513293
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
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JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025175-A 5584 27-MAR-2003;
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RESULT 801
AX735131/c
LOCUS      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 721 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX735131
VERSION     AX735131.1  GI:30514408
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
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JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025175-A 5584 27-MAR-2003;
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RESULT 801
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DEFINITION Sequence 721 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION  AX735131
VERSION     AX735131.1  GI:30514408
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
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JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03025175-A 5584 27-MAR-2003;
            Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      877  TTCCTGAGATGCA 889
Db      17  TTCCTGAGAGGCA 5

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reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments
 Patent: WO 03025177-A 721 27-MAR-2003;
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES

source
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QY 809 TCCAACTCAGGT 821
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 Db 14 TCCAACTCAGGAT 2

RESULT 802

AX738232
 LOCUS AX738232 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 3822 from Patent WO03025177.
 ACCESSION AX738232
 VERSION AX738232.1 GI:30517520

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 1 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.

TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 3822 27-MAR-2003;
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 955 AGAGCCAAATGCA 967
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 Db 5 AGAGCCAAACTGA 17

RESULT 803

AX739512
 LOCUS AX739512 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 5102 from Patent WO03025177.
 ACCESSION AX739512
 VERSION AX739512.1 GI:30518809

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 1 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Telerman, A., Anson, R. and Tuijnder, M.

TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use thereof as medicaments

JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025177-A 5102 27-MAR-2003;
 Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)

FEATURES
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 1. .17
 /organism="Homo sapiens"

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 GATCAGATTATCA 921
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 Db 1 GATCAGATTACCA 13

RESULT 804

AX744259
 LOCUS AX744259 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 224 from Patent WO03031621.
 ACCESSION AX744259
 VERSION AX744259.1 GI:30722926

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 1 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Zhang, J.

TITLE A human G protein coupled receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03031621-A 224 17-APR-2003;
 Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)

FEATURES
 source
 1. .17
 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 727 TCTGGTCATAGGA 739
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 Db 5 TCTGGTCCTTAGGA 17

RESULT 805

AX744260
 LOCUS AX744260 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2003
 DEFINITION Sequence 225 from Patent WO03031621.
 ACCESSION AX744260
 VERSION AX744260.1 GI:30722927

KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
 SOURCE Homo sapiens
 ORGANISM Homo sapiens

REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
 1 Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

AUTHORS Zhang, J.

TITLE A human G protein coupled receptor
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 03031621-A 225 17-APR-2003;
 Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)

FEATURES
 source
 1. .17
 Location/Qualifiers
 /organism="Homo sapiens"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 727 TCTGGTCATAGGA 739
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 Db 4 TCTGGTCCTTAGGA 16

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RESULT 806
AX744261
LOCUS AX744261 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 226 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION AX744261
VERSION AX744261.1 GI:30722928
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhang, J.
AUTHORS A human G protein coupled receptor
TITLE A human G protein coupled receptor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03031621-A 226 17-APR-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES
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1. .17
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
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/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 727 TCTGGTTCATAGGA 739
Db 3 TCTGGTTCATAGGA 15
LOCUS AX744262 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 227 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION AX744262
VERSION AX744262.1 GI:30722929
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhang, J.
AUTHORS A human G protein coupled receptor
TITLE A human G protein coupled receptor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03031621-A 227 17-APR-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
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Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 727 TCTGGTTCATAGGA 739
Db 3 TCTGGTTCATAGGA 15
LOCUS AX744263 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 228 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION AX744263
VERSION AX744263.1 GI:30722930
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhang, J.
AUTHORS A human G protein coupled receptor
TITLE A human G protein coupled receptor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03031621-A 228 17-APR-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 727 TCTGGTTCATAGGA 739
Db 1 TCTGGTTCATAGGA 13
LOCUS AX750818 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 34 from Patent WO03033703.
ACCESSION AX750818
VERSION AX750818.1 GI:32133146
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhang, J.
AUTHORS Human gtp-activator protein for rab-like gtpase
TITLE Human gtp-activator protein for rab-like gtpase
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03033703-A 34 24-APR-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES
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1. .17
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 704 CCAGCGAGTCCCA 716
Db 14 CCAGCGAGTCCCA 2
LOCUS AX750819 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 35 from Patent WO03033703.
ACCESSION AX750819
VERSION AX750819.1 GI:32133147
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhang, J.
AUTHORS Human gtp-activator protein for rab-like gtpase
TITLE Human gtp-activator protein for rab-like gtpase
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03033703-A 35 24-APR-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES
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1. .17
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 704 CCAGCGAGTCCCA 716
Db 13 CCAGCGGGTCCCA 1

RESULT 811
AX758113
LOCUS AX758113          17 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1434 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX758113
VERSION AX758113.1 GI:32252729
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 1434 15-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source . Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 3 TCTTTTCTCTCT 15

RESULT 812
AX758239
LOCUS AX758239          17 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1560 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX758239
VERSION AX758239.1 GI:32252855
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 1560 15-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source . Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 GATCAGATTATCA 921
Db 1 GATCAGATTATTA 13

Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CCTCCACTTCTCA 778
Db 15 CCTCAACTTCTCA 3

RESULT 815
AX761147/c
LOCUS AX761147/c          17 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4468 from Patent WO03040369.

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Db 1 GATCAGATTATTA 13

RESULT 813
AX758600
LOCUS AX758600          17 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1921 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX758600
VERSION AX758600.1 GI:32253216
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 1921 15-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source . Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCCACCACC 932
Db 5 CATAACCCACCACC 17

RESULT 814
AX758840/c
LOCUS AX758840          17 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2161 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX758840
VERSION AX758840.1 GI:32253456
KEYWORDS .
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2161 15-MAY-2003;
FEATURES Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
source . Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CCTCCACTTCTCA 778
Db 15 CCTCAACTTCTCA 3

RESULT 815
AX761147/c
LOCUS AX761147/c          17 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4468 from Patent WO03040369.

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ACCESSION AX761147
VERSION AX761147.1 GI:32255763
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 4468 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 834 TTTTCTCTCTGA 846
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Db 15 TTTCCTCTCTGA 3
RESULT 816
AX761941
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5262 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX761941
VERSION AX761941.1 GI:32256557
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
TITLE Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Homnidae; Homo.
JOURNAL Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
SEQUENCES involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
Patent: WO 03040369-A 5262 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
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1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 796 CCAAGAGCTCTCC 808
||| |||||
Db 4 CCAACAGCTCTCC 16
RESULT 817
BD067294/c
LOCUS 17 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION BD067294
VERSION BD067294.1 GI:22612897
KEYWORDS JP 2001511003-A/134.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511003-A 134 07-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001511003-A/134
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476, 04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N9/00,C07K14/71
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: linear;
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
related to
CC levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .17
/organism="Unidentified".
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source
1. .17
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 717 GGAGAGTGACTCT 729
||| |||||
Db 16 GGAGAGTGAGTCT 4
RESULT 818
BD067496
LOCUS 17 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION BD067496
VERSION BD067496.1 GI:22613099
KEYWORDS JP 2001511003-A/336.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511003-A 336 07-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001511003-A/336
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
PR 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476, 04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N9/00,C07K14/71
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: linear;
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
related to
CC levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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Qy 873 CACTTTCCTGAGATGC 888
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Db 1 CACGGTCCTGAGGTGC 16

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RESULT 823
AR2341134
LOCUS       AR2341134               16 bp    DNA
DEFINITION   Sequence 85 from patent US 6458560.
ACCESSION   AR2341134
VERSION      AR2341134.1  GI:27276786
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Dubensky,T.W. Jr., Polo,J.M., Belli,B.A., Schlesinger,S.,
              Dryga,S.A. and Frolov,I.
TITLE        Recombinant alphavirus-based vectors with reduced inhibition of
              cellular macromolecular synthesis
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6458560-A 85 01-OCT-2002;
              Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES     source
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              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      873  CACTTTCCTGAGATGC 888
Db      1    CACGGTCTGAGGTGC 16

RESULT 824
AR2377744
LOCUS       AR2377744               16 bp    DNA
DEFINITION   Sequence 85 from patent US 6465634.
ACCESSION   AR2377744
VERSION      AR2377744.1  GI:27282551
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Dubensky,T.W. Jr., Polo,J.M., Belli,B.A., Schlesinger,S.,
              Dryga,S.A. and Frolov,I.
TITLE        Recombinant alphavirus-based vectors with reduced inhibition of
              cellular macromolecular synthesis
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6465634-A 85 15-OCT-2002;
              Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES     source
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      873  CACTTTCCTGAGATGC 888
Db      1    CACGGTCTGAGGTGC 16

RESULT 825
AR353254
LOCUS       AR353254               16 bp    DNA
DEFINITION   Sequence 85 from patent US 6592874.
ACCESSION   AR353254
VERSION      AR353254.1  GI:33758991
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)

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AUTHORS      Schlesinger,S. and Frolov,I.
TITLE        Recombinant alphavirus-based vectors with reduced inhibition of
              cellular macromolecular synthesis
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6592874-A 85 15-JUL-2003;
              Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES     source
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              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      873  CACTTTCCTGAGATGC 888
Db      1    CACGGTCTGAGGTGC 16

RESULT 826
AX349227/c
LOCUS       AX349227               16 bp    DNA
DEFINITION   Sequence 11 from Patent WO0202810.
ACCESSION   AX349227
VERSION      AX349227.1  GI:18615259
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Bickel,R., Ehrlich,R., Ellinger,T., Ermantraut,E., Kaiser,T.,
              Schulz,T. and Wagner,G.
TITLE        Method for qualitative and/or quantitative detecting of molecular
              interactions on probe arrays
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0202810-A 11 10-JAN-2002;
              Clondiaag Chip Technologies GmbH (DE)
FEATURES     source
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              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Oligonukleotidsonde"

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      791  TGGTGCACAGAGCTCT 806
Db      16  TGGTGTCTAAAGGCCT 1

RESULT 827
AX535772/c
LOCUS       AX535772               16 bp    DNA
DEFINITION   Sequence 11 from Patent WO02068684.
ACCESSION   AX535772
VERSION      AX535772.1  GI:25262217
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Lundberg,J., Ahmadian,A. and Nyren,P.
TITLE        Allele-specific primer extension assay
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 02068684-A 11 06-SEP-2002;
              Pyrosequencing AB (SE) ; DZIEGUEWSKA, Hanna Eva (GB)
FEATURES     source
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              /organism="synthetic construct"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="Primer"

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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 923 CACCACCCCTCCAG 938
Db 16 CACGAGCCCTCTCTG 1

RESULT 828
AX552598
LOCUS AX552598 16 bp RNA linear PAT 27-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 14 from Patent WO2074963.
ACCESSION AX552598
VERSION AX552598.1 GI:25896607
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS West Nile virus (WNV)
TITLE Viruses; ssRNA positive-strand viruses, no DNA stage; Flaviviridae;
JOURNAL Flavivirus; Japanese encephalitis virus group.
FEATURES
source
Markoff, L. and Zeng, L.
Dengue viruses that are replication defective in mosquitoes for use
as vaccines
Patent: WO 02074963-A 14 26-SEP-2002;
THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .16
/organism="West Nile virus"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:11082"

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 737 GGACTTGCTAGGTCC 752
Db 1 GGACGATAGGTCC 16

RESULT 829
BD078828
LOCUS BD078828 16 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Recombinant alpha virus-base vector with reduced inhibition of
cellular giant molecule synthesis.
ACCESSION BD078828
VERSION BD078828.1 GI:22624431
KEYWORDS JP 2001519165-A/85.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS 1 (bases 1 to 16)
Jr, T. W. D., Polo, J. M., Belli, B. A., Schlesinger, S., Dryga, S. A. and
Frollov, I.
TITLE Recombinant alpha virus-base vector with reduced inhibition of
cellular giant molecule synthesis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001519165-A 85 23-OCT-2001;
COMMENT CHIRON CORP, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001519165-A/85
PD 23-OCT-2001
PF 06-OCT-1998 JP 2000515020
PR 06-OCT-1997 US 08/944465
PI THOMAS W DUBENSKY JR, JOHN M POLO, BARBARA A BELLI, SONDRA PI
SCHLESINGER,
PI SERGEY A DRYGA, ILYA FROLOV
PC C12N15/09, A61K35/76, A61K48/00, C12N1/15, C12N1/19, C12N1/21 PC
, C12N5/10, C12N7/00,
PC C12N15/00, C12N5/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Recombinant alpha virus-base vector with reduced inhibition of

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QY 873 CACGTCCTGAGGTGC 888
Db 1 CACGTCCTGAGGTGC 16

RESULT 831
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QY 873 CACGTCCTGAGGTGC 888
Db 1 CACGTCCTGAGGTGC 16

RESULT 830
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LOCUS BD085655 16 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Recombinant alphavirus-based vectors with reduced inhibition of
cellular macro-molecular synthesis.
ACCESSION BD085655
VERSION BD085655.1 GI:22631265
KEYWORDS JP 2001521369-A/85.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS 1 (bases 1 to 16)
Jr, T. W. D., Polo, J. M., Belli, B. A., Schlesinger, S., Dryga, S. A. and
Frollov, I.
TITLE Recombinant alphavirus-based vectors with reduced inhibition of
cellular macro-molecular synthesis
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001521369-A 85 06-NOV-2001;
COMMENT CHIRON CORP, WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001521369-A/85
PD 06-NOV-2001
PF 04-APR-1997 JP 1997536512
PR 05-APR-1996 US 08/628594, 24-JUN-1996 US 08/668953 PR
12-JUL-1996 US 08/679640
PI THOMAS W DUBENSKY JR, JOHN M POLO, BARBARA A BELLI, SONDRA PI
SCHLESINGER,
PI SERGEY A DRYGA, ILYA FROLOV
PC C12N
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Recombinant alphavirus-based vectors with reduced inhibition
of cellular
CC macro-molecular synthesis
FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .16
FT /organism='Unidentified'.

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/db_xref="taxon:32644"

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QY 873 CACGTCCTGAGGTGC 888
Db 1 CACGTCCTGAGGTGC 16

RESULT 831
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JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 1575 06-OCT-1998;
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 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GCGAGTCCCGAGGAG 722
 DB 17 GCGAGTTCGAGGAG 2

RESULT 834
 I53834/c
 LOCUS linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
 DEFINITION 153834 Sequence 1575 from patent US 5646042.
 ACCESSION 153834
 VERSION 153834.1 GI:2475037
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unclassified.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
 TITLE C-myb targeted ribozymes
 JOURNAL Patent: US 5646042-A 1575 08-JUL-1997;
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
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 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GCGAGTCCCGAGGAG 722
 DB 17 GCGAGTTCGAGGAG 2

RESULT 835
 A26608
 LOCUS linear PAT 22-SEP-1995
 DEFINITION A26608 Consensus beta subunit primer BTE3F.
 ACCESSION A26608
 VERSION A26608.1 GI:1248266
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE synthetic construct
 ORGANISM synthetic construct
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
 AUTHORS
 TITLE A NOVEL INTEGRIN beta SUBUNIT AND USES THEREOF
 JOURNAL Patent: WO 9212336-A 9 23-JUL-1992;
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 /organism="synthetic construct"
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 /db_xref="taxon:32630"

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 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTTCTCTGAAGACAGC 853
 DB 1 CATCTCGAAGACGC 16

RESULT 836

A97904
LOCUS A97904 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 181 from Patent WO9914377.
ACCESSION A97904
VERSION A97904.1 GI:6781142
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Quint, W. and Kleter, B.
TITLE DETECTION AND IDENTIFICATION OF HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS BY PCR AND
TYPE-SPECIFIC REVERSE HYBRIDIZATION
JOURNAL Patent: WO 9914377-A 181 25-MAR-1999;
INNOGENETICS NV (BE); DELFTS DIAGNOSTIC LAB B V (NL)
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 859 GGCTCCAGTTGGAACA 874
Db 1 GGCACTCTGTGGAACA 16
RESULT 837
AR027271/c
LOCUS AR027271 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 11 from patent US 5856169.
ACCESSION AR027271
VERSION AR027271.1 GI:5938111
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Litwack, G., Alnemri, E.S. and Fernandez-Alnemri, T.
TITLE Isoforms of human interleukin-1.beta. converting enzyme and methods
of using the same
JOURNAL Patent: US 5856169-A 11 05-JAN-1999;
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 844 TGAAGACAGCGTCCTG 859
Db 16 TGAAGAGATCGTCTG 1
RESULT 838
AR040171
LOCUS AR040171 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1019 from patent US 5807743.
ACCESSION AR040171
VERSION AR040171.1 GI:5959534
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T. and McSwiggen, J.A.
TITLE Interleukin-2 receptor gamma-chain ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5807743-A 1019 15-SEP-1998;

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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 752 CCACGGTCCCTAGGCC 767
Db 2 CCACGGTCCCATGCC 17
RESULT 839
AR045749
LOCUS AR045749 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 542 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION AR045749
VERSION AR045749.1 GI:5967214
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T., Draper, K., McSwiggen, J. and Jarvis, T.
TITLE C-myb ribozymes having 2',-5'-linked adenylate residues
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 542 06-OCT-1998;
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 885 ATGCACCTTACTTCTCA 900
Db 2 ATGCACCTTGACGTCA 17
RESULT 840
AR045751/c
LOCUS AR045751 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 544 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION AR045751
VERSION AR045751.1 GI:5967216
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T., Draper, K., McSwiggen, J. and Jarvis, T.
TITLE C-myb ribozymes having 2',-5'-linked adenylate residues
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 544 06-OCT-1998;
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 874 ACTTCTCTGAGATCCA 889
Db 17 AATTCTTGTGAGCTCA 2
RESULT 841
AR046792/c
LOCUS AR046792 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999

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DEFINITION Sequence 1585 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION AR046792
VERSION AR046792.1 GI:5968257
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myb ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylylate residues
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 1585 06-OCT-1998;
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 874 ACTTCTCTGAGTCGCA 889
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Db 17 AATTCTTGAGTCGCA 2

RESULT 842
AR046824/c
LOCUS AR046824 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1617 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION AR046824
VERSION AR046824.1 GI:5968289
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myb ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylylate residues
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 1617 06-OCT-1998;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 803 CTCTCTCCCAACTCAG 818
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Db 17 CTCTCTTGAAACTCAG 2

RESULT 843
AR046826/c
LOCUS AR046826 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1619 from patent US 5817796.
ACCESSION AR046826
VERSION AR046826.1 GI:5968291
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE C-myb ribozymes having 2'-5'-linked adenylylate residues
JOURNAL Patent: US 5817796-A 1619 06-OCT-1998;
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 803 CTCTCTCCCAACTCAG 818
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Db 16 CTCTCTTGAAACTCAG 1

RESULT 844
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LOCUS AR052183 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5830850.
ACCESSION AR052183
VERSION AR052183.1 GI:5975547
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Gelb,B.D., Chapman,H. and Desnick,R.J.
TITLE Methods for the treatment of bone resorption disorders, including osteoporosis
JOURNAL Patent: US 5830850-A 5 03-NOV-1998;
FEATURES
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 912 CAGATTATCATCACC 927
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Db 1 CAGATTTCATCAGCA 16

RESULT 845
AR057472
LOCUS AR057472 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 1676 from patent US 5837542.
ACCESSION AR057472
VERSION AR057472.1 GI:5983049
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and Draper,K.G.
TITLE Intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5837542-A 1676 17-NOV-1998;
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 897 CTCAGCTTCTCGCATC 912
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Db 2 CTCGGCTTCTGCCACC 17

RESULT 846
AR060182
LOCUS AR060182 17 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 164 from patent US 5840540.
ACCESSION AR060182
VERSION AR060182.1 GI:5986632
KEYWORDS
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SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.
TITLE        Nucleic acids encoding presenilin II
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5840540-A 164 24-NOV-1998;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 920 CATCACCACCCACCTC 935
Db 1 CATCTCCACCGTTC 16

RESULT 847
AR069075
LOCUS      AR069075
DEFINITION Sequence 25 from patent US 5854410.
ACCESSION AR069075
VERSION    AR069075.1 GI:6001282
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Arnold, L.J. Jr., Reynolds, M.A., Schwartz, D.A. and Daily, W.J.
TITLE      Oligonucleoside cleavage compounds and therapies
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5854410-A 25 29-DEC-1998;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 851 AGCTTCCTGCTCAG 866
Db 2 AGCTTCCTGCTCCTG 17

RESULT 848
AR078415
LOCUS      AR078415
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from patent US 5962643.
ACCESSION AR078415
VERSION    AR078415.1 GI:10005161
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Sheppard, D., Quaranta, V. and Pytela, R.
TITLE      Integrin .beta. subunit and uses thereof
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5962643-A 8 05-OCT-1999;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 838 CTTCTCTGAAGACAGC 853
Db 1 CATCTCCGAGACGGC 16

RESULT 849
AR078416
LOCUS      AR078416
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 5962643.
ACCESSION AR078416
VERSION    AR078416.1 GI:10005162
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Sheppard, D., Quaranta, V. and Pytela, R.
TITLE      Integrin .beta. subunit and uses thereof
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5962643-A 9 05-OCT-1999;
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Query Match
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 838 CTTCTCTGAAGACAGC 853
Db 1 CATCTCCGAGACGGC 16

RESULT 850
AR087337
LOCUS      AR087337
DEFINITION Sequence 164 from patent US 5986054.
ACCESSION AR087337
VERSION    AR087337.1 GI:10014100
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.
TITLE      Genetic sequences and proteins related to alzheimer's disease
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5986054-A 164 16-NOV-1999;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 920 CATCACCACCCACCTC 935
Db 1 CATCTCCACCGTTC 16

RESULT 851
AR104490
LOCUS      AR104490
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6093802.
ACCESSION AR104490
VERSION    AR104490.1 GI:12817198
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unknown.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS    Lin, L.-F.H., Collins, F.D., Doherty, D.H., Lile, J. and Bektesh, S.
TITLE      Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor

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JOURNAL Patent: US 6093802-A 18 25-JUL-2000;
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 841 CTCTGAAGACAGCGTC 856
DB 1 CTCTGGAGCCAGGGTC 16

RESULT 852
LOCUS AR115230 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1676 from patent US 6132967.
ACCESSION AR115230
VERSION AR115230.1 GI:14095552
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Grimm,S., Stinchcomb,D.T., McSwiggen,J., Sullivan,S. and
Draper,K.G.
TITLE Ribozyme treatment of diseases or conditions related to levels of
intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1)
JOURNAL Patent: US 6132967-A 1676 17-OCT-2000;
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 897 CTCAGCTTCGCGATC 912
DB 2 CTCGGCTTCGCCACC 17

RESULT 853
LOCUS AR134524 17 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 164 from patent US 6194153.
ACCESSION AR134524
VERSION AR134524.1 GI:14123429
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop,P.H., Rommens,J.M. and Fraser,P.E.
TITLE Methods for determining risk of developing alzheimer's disease by
detecting mutations in the presenilin 1 (PS-1) gene
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194153-A 164 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACACCGTC 935
DB 1 CATCTCCACCGCGTTC 16

JOURNAL Patent: US 6093802-A 18 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 841 CTCTGAAGACAGCGTC 856
DB 1 CTCTGGAGCCAGGGTC 16

RESULT 854
LOCUS AR147206 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6221376.
ACCESSION AR147206
VERSION AR147206.1 GI:15111009
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Lin,L.-F.H., Collins,F.D., Doherty,D.H., Lile,J. and Bektesh,S.
TITLE Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6221376-A 18 24-APR-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 841 CTCTGAAGACAGCGTC 856
DB 1 CTCTGGAGCCAGGGTC 16

RESULT 855
LOCUS BD253937 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD253937
VERSION BD253937.1 GI:33063707
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/1730.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 1730 10-DEC-2002;
COMMENT RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Eukaryote
PN JP 2002541795-A/1730
PD 10-DEC-2002
PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PT LAWRENCE BLATT,MICHAEL ZWICK,PAMELA PAVCO,JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
CI2N15/09,A61K38/00,A61K48/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,CI2N5/10, PC
CI2P21/02,
PC
CI2P21/02,CI2P21/02//A61K31/711,(CI2N5/10,CI2R1:91),(CI2P21/02, PC
CI2R1:91),
PC (CI2P21/02,CI2R1:91),(CI2P21/02,CI2R1:91),CI2N15/00,CI2N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,
PC (CI2N5/00,CI2R1:91)
CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH
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QY 754 AGGGTCCTTAGGCGTC 769

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PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N5/00,C12N5/00,
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 876 TTTCCTGAGATGCACT 891
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Db 16 TTTCCTGAATCTACT 1

RESULT 861
BD257469 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD257469
VERSION BD257469.1 GI:33067239
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/5262.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 5262 10-DEC-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Eukaryote
PN JP 2002541795-A/5262
PD 10-DEC-2002
PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PI LAWRENCE BLATT,MICHAEL,ZWICK,PAMELA PAVCO,JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,PC
C12P21/02,
PC
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C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N5/00,C12N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,
PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 876 TTTCCTGAGATGCACT 891
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Db 17 TTTCCTGAATCTACT 2

RESULT 860
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LOCUS
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD255590
VERSION BD255590.1 GI:33065360
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/3383.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 3383 10-DEC-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Eukaryote
PN JP 2002541795-A/3383
PD 10-DEC-2002
PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PI LAWRENCE BLATT,MICHAEL,ZWICK,PAMELA PAVCO,JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,PC
C12P21/02,
PC
C12P21/02,C12P21/02//A61K31/711,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,PC
C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N5/00,C12N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,
PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
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FT Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 876 TTTCCTGAGATGCACT 891
|||||
Db 17 TTTCCTGAATCTACT 2

RESULT 860
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LOCUS
DEFINITION Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules.
ACCESSION BD255590
VERSION BD255590.1 GI:33065360
KEYWORDS JP 2002541795-A/3383.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Zwick,M., Pavco,P. and Mcswiggen,J.
TITLE Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002541795-A 3383 10-DEC-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Eukaryote
PN JP 2002541795-A/3383
PD 10-DEC-2002
PF 11-APR-2000 JP 2000611654
PR 12-APR-1999 US 60/129390
PI LAWRENCE BLATT,MICHAEL,ZWICK,PAMELA PAVCO,JAMES MCSWIGGEN PC
C12N15/09,A61K38/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,PC
C12P21/02,
PC
C12P21/02,C12P21/02//A61K31/711,(C12N5/10,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,PC
C12R1:91),
PC (C12P21/02,C12R1:91),(C12P21/02,C12R1:91),C12N5/00,C12N5/00,
PC A61K37/02,
PC (C12N5/00,C12R1:91)
CC Regulation of repressor genes using nucleic acid molecules FH
Key source 1..17
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT /organism='Eukaryote'.

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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 897 CTCAGCTTCTCGGATC 912
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Db 2 CTCGGCTCTCGGAC 17

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RESULT 871
153878/c
LOCUS           I53878           17 bp      DNA           linear           PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION      Sequence 1619 from patent US 5646042.
ACCESSION       I53878
VERSION         I53878.1 GI:2475081
KEYWORDS        .
SOURCE          Unknown.
ORGANISM        Unknown.
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K., McSwiggen,J. and Jarvis,T.
TITLE          C-myb targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL        Patent: US 5646042-A 1619 08-JUL-1997;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
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               3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
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               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      837 TCTTCTCTGAAGACAG 852
Db      1 TGTTCCTTTAAAGACAG 16

RESULT 874
194404/c
LOCUS           I94404           17 bp      DNA           linear           PAT 01-DEC-1998
DEFINITION      Sequence 567 from patent US 5731295.
ACCESSION       I94404
VERSION         I94404.1 GI:3938874
KEYWORDS        .
SOURCE          Unknown.
ORGANISM        Unknown.
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and
               Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE          Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes
JOURNAL        Patent: US 5731295-A 567 24-MAR-1998;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
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               3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      769 CCACTTCTGAGGCGAG 784
Db      17 CCACTGCTGAAGGAAG 2

RESULT 875
ARI83020
LOCUS           ARI83020           17 bp      DNA           linear           PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION      Sequence 8 from patent US 6339148.
ACCESSION       ARI83020
VERSION         ARI83020.1 GI:20226227
KEYWORDS        .
SOURCE          Unknown.
ORGANISM        Unknown.
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Sheppard,D., Quaranta,V. and Pytela,R.
TITLE          Isolated nucleic acid encoding an integrin .beta.-subunit
JOURNAL        Patent: US 6339148-A 8 15-JAN-2002;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
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               Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      838 CTTTCTCTGAAGACAG 853
Db      1 CATCTCCGAAGACGC 16

RESULT 876
ARI87124/c
LOCUS           ARI87124           17 bp      DNA           linear           PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION      Sequence 541 from patent US 5731295.
ACCESSION       I94378
VERSION         I94378.1 GI:3938848
KEYWORDS        .
SOURCE          Unknown.
ORGANISM        Unknown.
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and
               Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE          Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes
JOURNAL        Patent: US 5731295-A 541 24-MAR-1998;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
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               /organism="unknown"
               /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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               Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      837 TCTTCTCTGAAGACAG 852
Db      2 TGTTCCTTTAAAGACAG 17

RESULT 873
194378
LOCUS           I94378           17 bp      DNA           linear           PAT 01-DEC-1998
DEFINITION      Sequence 541 from patent US 5731295.
ACCESSION       I94378
VERSION         I94378.1 GI:3938848
KEYWORDS        .
SOURCE          Unknown.
ORGANISM        Unknown.
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and
               Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE          Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes
JOURNAL        Patent: US 5731295-A 541 24-MAR-1998;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
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               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      837 TCTTCTCTGAAGACAG 852
Db      2 TGTTCCTTTAAAGACAG 17

RESULT 872
194377
LOCUS           I94377           17 bp      DNA           linear           PAT 01-DEC-1998
DEFINITION      Sequence 540 from patent US 5731295.
ACCESSION       I94377
VERSION         I94377.1 GI:3938847
KEYWORDS        .
SOURCE          Unknown.
ORGANISM        Unknown.
REFERENCE       1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Draper,K.G., Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J., Gustofson,J. and
               Stinchcomb,D.T.
TITLE          Method of reducing stromelysin RNA via ribozymes
JOURNAL        Patent: US 5731295-A 540 24-MAR-1998;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
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               3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
               Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      803 CTCTCTCCAACTCAG 818
Db      16 CTCTCTGAAGACTCAG 1
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      824  GCTGTGTCCTCTTTCT 839
          ||| ||||| ||| |||
Db       2  GCTCTGTCTCTCTTAT 17

RESULT 879
AR202457          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-APR-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 18 from patent US 6362319.
ACCESSION      AR202457
VERSION        AR202457.1  GI:20256996
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM      Unknown.
UNCLASSIFIED
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Lin,L.-F.H., Collins,F.D., Doherty,D.H., Lile,J. and Bektesh,S.
TITLE        Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor
JOURNAL
FEATURES
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Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      841  CTCTGAGACAGCGTC 856
          ||||| ||| ||| |||
Db       1  CTCTGGAGCCAGGGTC 16

RESULT 880
AR254897          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-DEC-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 181 from patent US 6482588.
ACCESSION      AR254897
VERSION        AR254897.1  GI:27303945
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM      Unknown.
UNCLASSIFIED
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Van Doorn,L.-J., Quint,W., Kleter,B. and Terscheget,J.
TITLE        Detection and identification of human papillomavirus by PCR and
              type-specific reverse hybridization
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6482588-A 181.19-NOV-2002;
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            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      859  GGCCTCCAGTTGGAACA 874
          ||| ||||| ||| |||
Db       1  GGCATCTGTTGGAACA 16

RESULT 881
AR256796          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-DEC-2002
LOCUS
DEFINITION      Sequence 164 from patent US 6485911.
ACCESSION      AR256796

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VERSION      AR256796.1  GI:27306404
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.
TITLE        Methods for determining risk of developing alzheimer's disease by
              detecting mutations in the presenilin 2 (PS-2) gene
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6485911-A 164 26-NOV-2002;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 920 CATCACACACCCCTC 935
Db 1 CATCTCCACCGTTC 16

RESULT 882
LOCUS      AR258362      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 32 from patent US 6489141.
ACCESSION  AR258362
VERSION     AR258362.1  GI:27308649
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Frazer, I.H. and Zhou, J.
TITLE        Nucleic acid sequence and methods for selectively expressing a
              protein in a target cell or tissue
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6489141-A 32 03-DEC-2002;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 836 TTCTTCTCTGAAGACA 851
Db 16 TTCTTCTCTCAAGACA 1

RESULT 883
LOCUS      AR262705      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6331140.
ACCESSION  AR262705
VERSION     AR262705.1  GI:28074348
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Mollet, B., Germond, J.E. and Lapiere, L.
TITLE        Mobile genetic elements as tools for genetic modification of L.
              delbrueckii or L. helveticus
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6331140-A 6 18-DEC-2001;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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VERSION      AR256796.1  GI:27306404
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      St. George-Hyslop, P.H., Rommens, J.M. and Fraser, P.E.
TITLE        Methods for determining risk of developing alzheimer's disease by
              detecting mutations in the presenilin 2 (PS-2) gene
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6485911-A 164 26-NOV-2002;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 920 CATCACACACCCCTC 935
Db 1 CATCTCCACCGTTC 16

RESULT 882
LOCUS      AR258362      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 32 from patent US 6489141.
ACCESSION  AR258362
VERSION     AR258362.1  GI:27308649
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Frazer, I.H. and Zhou, J.
TITLE        Nucleic acid sequence and methods for selectively expressing a
              protein in a target cell or tissue
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6489141-A 32 03-DEC-2002;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 836 TTCTTCTCTGAAGACA 851
Db 16 TTCTTCTCTCAAGACA 1

RESULT 883
LOCUS      AR262705      17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-JAN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6 from patent US 6331140.
ACCESSION  AR262705
VERSION     AR262705.1  GI:28074348
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Mollet, B., Germond, J.E. and Lapiere, L.
TITLE        Mobile genetic elements as tools for genetic modification of L.
              delbrueckii or L. helveticus
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6331140-A 6 18-DEC-2001;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 864 CAGTTGGAACTTTC 879
Db 17 CGTTTGGAACTTTC 2

RESULT 884
LOCUS      AR286191      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 563 from patent US 6528640.
ACCESSION  AR286191
VERSION     AR286191.1  GI:29723787
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Beigelman, L., Burgin, A., Beaudry, A., Karpeisky, A.,
              Matulic-Adamic, J., Sweedler, D. and Zinnen, S.
TITLE        Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6528640-A 563 04-MAR-2003;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              source
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                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 742 TGGTAGGTCCTCCAGGG 757
Db 1 TGGTCGGGGCCCCGGG 16

RESULT 885
LOCUS      AR286517      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 10-APR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 889 from patent US 6528640.
ACCESSION  AR286517
VERSION     AR286517.1  GI:29724113
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Beigelman, L., Burgin, A., Beaudry, A., Karpeisky, A.,
              Matulic-Adamic, J., Sweedler, D. and Zinnen, S.
TITLE        Synthetic ribonucleic acids with RNase activity
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6528640-A 889 04-MAR-2003;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 826 TGTGTCCTCTTTC 841
Db 16 TGGTCGCTTTTTC 1

RESULT 886
LOCUS      AR323734      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1136 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION  AR323734
VERSION     AR323734.1  GI:33709542
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KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
            related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6566127-A 1136 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1. .17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 862 TCCAGTGGACACTT 877
Db 17 TCCAGATGGACCAAT 2

RESULT 887
LOCUS      AR325759          17 bp      RNA          PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3161 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION  AR325759
VERSION     AR325759.1 GI:33711567
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
            related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6566127-A 3161 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 852 GCGTCTCGTCCAGT 867
Db 2 GCGTCTCGTCCAGT 17

RESULT 888
LOCUS      AR326234          17 bp      RNA          PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3636 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION  AR326234
VERSION     AR326234.1 GI:33712042
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
            related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6566127-A 3636 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1. .17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
            related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6566127-A 1136 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1. .17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 824 GCTGTGTCCTTTCT 839
Db 2 GCTGTGTCCTCTCTAT 17

RESULT 889
LOCUS      AR327276          17 bp      RNA          PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4678 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION  AR327276
VERSION     AR327276.1 GI:33713084
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
            related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6566127-A 4678 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1. .17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 824 GCTGTGTCCTTTCT 839
Db 1 GCTGTGTCCTCTCTCT 16

RESULT 890
LOCUS      AR327517          17 bp      RNA          PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4919 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION  AR327517
VERSION     AR327517.1 GI:33713325
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS     Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE       Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
            related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL     Patent: US 6566127-A 4919 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1. .17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 831 CTCTTTTCTCTCTGA 846
Db 2 CTCTGTGCTTCTCTGA 17

RESULT 891
LOCUS      AR327518          17 bp      RNA          PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4920 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION  AR327518
VERSION     AR327518.1 GI:33713326
KEYWORDS    .
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SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS      Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6566127-A 4920 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1..17
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      831 CTCCTTTCTCTCTCA 846
Db      1 CTCCTGCTCTCTCA 16

RESULT 892
AR327690 LOCUS      AR327690      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 5092 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION      AR327690
VERSION        AR327690.1 GI:33713498
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE          Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL        Patent: US 6566127-A 5092 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1..17
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      805 CTCCTCCCACTCAGG 820
Db      2 CCCCGCCACTCAGG 17

RESULT 893
AR327980 LOCUS      AR327980      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 5382 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION      AR327980
VERSION        AR327980.1 GI:33713788
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE          Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL        Patent: US 6566127-A 5382 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1..17
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      805 CTCCTCCCACTCAGG 820
Db      2 CCCCGCCACTCAGG 17

RESULT 894
AR329182 LOCUS      AR329182      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 6584 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION      AR329182
VERSION        AR329182.1 GI:33714990
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE          Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL        Patent: US 6566127-A 6584 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1..17
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      843 CTGAAGACAGCGTCT 858
Db      1 CTGAAGACAGCGTCT 16

RESULT 895
AR329187 LOCUS      AR329187      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 6589 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION      AR329187
VERSION        AR329187.1 GI:33714995
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM      Unknown.
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS        Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE          Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
              related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL        Patent: US 6566127-A 6589 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES       Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1..17
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      850 CAGCGTCTGGCTCCA 865
Db      2 CATCGTCATGGATCCA 17

RESULT 896
AR329269 LOCUS      AR329269      17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION      Sequence 6671 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION      AR329269
VERSION        AR329269.1 GI:33715077
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM      Unknown.

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ORGANISM Unknown.
Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6566127-A 6671 20-MAY-2003;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 873 CACTTTCCTGAGATGC 888
Db 2 CACTTACCTGAGGAGC 17

RESULT 897
AR342488
LOCUS AR342488 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from patent US 6576432.
ACCESSION AR342488
VERSION AR342488.1 GI:33737504
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sheppard,D. and Pytela,R.
TITLE Methods of detecting .alpha.v.beta.6 ligands
JOURNAL Patent: US 6576432-A 8 10-JUN-2003;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTCTCTCGAAGACAGC 853
Db 1 CATCTCGAAGACGGC 16

RESULT 898
AR360088
LOCUS AR360088 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 8 from patent US 6596277.
ACCESSION AR360088
VERSION AR360088.1 GI:33766957
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sheppard,D. and Pytela,R.
TITLE Methods of decreasing cell adhesion
JOURNAL Patent: US 6596277-A 8 22-JUL-2003;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTCTCTCGAAGACAGC 853
Db 1 CATCTCGAAGACGGC 16

RESULT 899
AR360089
LOCUS AR360089 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 6596277.
ACCESSION AR360089
VERSION AR360089.1 GI:33766958
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sheppard,D. and Pytela,R.
TITLE Methods of decreasing cell adhesion
JOURNAL Patent: US 6596277-A 9 22-JUL-2003;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTCTCTCGAAGACAGC 853
Db 1 CATCTCGAAGACGGC 16

RESULT 900
AR372680
LOCUS AR372680 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 164 from patent US 6395960.
ACCESSION AR372680
VERSION AR372680.1 GI:34610020
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop,P.H., Rommens,J.M. and Fraser,P.E.
TITLE Transgenic mice expressing human presenilin proteins
JOURNAL Patent: US 6395960-A 164 28-MAY-2002;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACCACCCCTC 935
Db 1 CATCTCCACCACCGTTC 16

RESULT 901
AR398181
LOCUS AR398181 17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 562 from patent US 6617438.
ACCESSION AR398181
VERSION AR398181.1 GI:40135785
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A.B., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.

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Db 1 CATCTCGAAGACGGC 16

RESULT 899
AR360089
LOCUS AR360089 17 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 9 from patent US 6596277.
ACCESSION AR360089
VERSION AR360089.1 GI:33766958
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
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                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Sheppard,D. and Pytela,R.
TITLE Methods of decreasing cell adhesion
JOURNAL Patent: US 6596277-A 9 22-JUL-2003;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTCTCTCGAAGACAGC 853
Db 1 CATCTCGAAGACGGC 16

RESULT 900
AR372680
LOCUS AR372680 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-SEP-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 164 from patent US 6395960.
ACCESSION AR372680
VERSION AR372680.1 GI:34610020
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
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                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS St. George-Hyslop,P.H., Rommens,J.M. and Fraser,P.E.
TITLE Transgenic mice expressing human presenilin proteins
JOURNAL Patent: US 6395960-A 164 28-MAY-2002;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACCACCCCTC 935
Db 1 CATCTCCACCACCGTTC 16

RESULT 901
AR398181
LOCUS AR398181 17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 562 from patent US 6617438.
ACCESSION AR398181
VERSION AR398181.1 GI:40135785
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
                /organism="unknown"
                /mol_type="genomic DNA"

REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Beigelman,L., Burgin,A.B., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.

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TITLE      Oligoribonucleotides with enzymatic activity
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6617438-A 562 09-SEP-2003;
FEATURES   source
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 742 TGGTAGGGTCCAGGG 757
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Db 1 TGGTCGGGCCCGGG 16

RESULT 902
AR398507/c
LOCUS      AR398507 17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 888 from patent US 6617438.
ACCESSION AR398507
VERSION   AR398507.1 GI:40136387
KEYWORDS  .
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Beigelman,L., Burgin,A.B., Beaudry,A., Karpeisky,A.,
TITLE      Matulic-Adamic,J., Sweedler,D. and Zinnen,S.
JOURNAL    Oligoribonucleotides with enzymatic activity
FEATURES   Patent: US 6617438-A 888 09-SEP-2003;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 826 TGTCTCTCTTTTCTTC 841
      ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 16 TGGTCGCTTTTGTC 1

RESULT 903
AR401931/c
LOCUS      AR401931 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 271 from patent US 6623962.
ACCESSION AR401931
VERSION   AR401931.1 GI:40149381
KEYWORDS  .
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and McSwiggen,J.A.
TITLE      Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases of conditions related
JOURNAL    to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FEATURES   Patent: US 6623962-A 271 23-SEP-2003;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 747 GGGTCCAGGTCCT 762
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Db 17 GGGATCCAGATCCT 2

TITLE      Oligoribonucleotides with enzymatic activity
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6632641-A 562 09-SEP-2003;
FEATURES   source
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 GGGTTGGCTGTGTCTC 833
      ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 16 GGGTGGGTGGTGTCTC 1

RESULT 904
AR408825/c
LOCUS      AR408825 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 20 from patent US 6632641.
ACCESSION AR408825
VERSION   AR408825.1 GI:40159226
KEYWORDS  .
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
TITLE      Method and apparatus for performing large numbers of reactions
JOURNAL    using array assembly with releasable primers
FEATURES   Patent: US 6632641-A 20 14-OCT-2003;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 GGGTTGGCTGTGTCTC 833
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Db 16 GGGTGGGTGGTGTCTC 1

RESULT 905
AR408826/c
LOCUS      AR408826 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 21 from patent US 6632641.
ACCESSION AR408826
VERSION   AR408826.1 GI:40159227
KEYWORDS  .
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
TITLE      Method and apparatus for performing large numbers of reactions
JOURNAL    using array assembly with releasable primers
FEATURES   Patent: US 6632641-A 21 14-OCT-2003;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..17
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 GGGTTGGCTGTGTCTC 833
      ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 16 GGGTGGGTGGTGTCTC 1

RESULT 906
AR408827/c
LOCUS      AR408827 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from patent US 6632641.
ACCESSION AR408827
VERSION   AR408827.1 GI:40159228
KEYWORDS  .
SOURCE    Unknown.
ORGANISM  Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS   Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
TITLE      Method and apparatus for performing large numbers of reactions
JOURNAL    using array assembly with releasable primers
FEATURES   Patent: US 6632641-A 22 14-OCT-2003;
            Location/Qualifiers
            source
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            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 GGGTTGGCTGTGTCTC 833
      ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 16 GGGTGGGTGGTGTCTC 1
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1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
TITLE Method and apparatus for performing large numbers of reactions
        using array assembly
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0127327-A 21 19-APR-2001;
        Protogene Laboratories, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 GGGTTGGCTGTGCTC 833
Db 17 GGGTGGGTGGTGTCTC 1

RESULT 917
AX133963/c
LOCUS AX133963 17 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from Patent WO0127327.
ACCESSION AX133963
VERSION AX133963.1 GI:14139904
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1 Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
AUTHORS Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
TITLE Method and apparatus for performing large numbers of reactions
        using array assembly
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0127327-A 22 19-APR-2001;
        Protogene Laboratories, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 GGGTTGGCTGTGCTC 833
Db 16 GGGTGGGTGGTGTCTC 1

RESULT 917
AX133963/c
LOCUS AX133963 17 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 22 from Patent WO0127327.
ACCESSION AX133963
VERSION AX133963.1 GI:14139904
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1 Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
AUTHORS Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
TITLE Method and apparatus for performing large numbers of reactions
        using array assembly
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0127327-A 22 19-APR-2001;
        Protogene Laboratories, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 GGGTTGGCTGTGCTC 833
Db 16 GGGTGGGTGGTGTCTC 1

RESULT 918
AX133970/c
LOCUS AX133970 17 bp DNA linear PAT 15-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from Patent WO0127327.
ACCESSION AX133970
VERSION AX133970.1 GI:14139911
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1 Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
AUTHORS Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
TITLE Method and apparatus for performing large numbers of reactions
        using array assembly
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0127327-A 29 19-APR-2001;
        Protogene Laboratories, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"

1 Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
AUTHORS Brennan,T.M., Chatelain,F. and Berninger,M.
TITLE Method and apparatus for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
        nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 259 16-AUG-2001;
        RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
        McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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Db 17 TAAATCTGGAGTCAGG 2

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LOCUS AX215664 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1106 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215664
VERSION AX215664.1 GI:15525707
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
        nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 1106 16-AUG-2001;
        RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
        McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 973 TAAATCTGGGTATGG 989
Db 17 TAAATCTGGAGTCAGG 2

RESULT 920
AX215664
LOCUS AX215664 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1106 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX215664
VERSION AX215664.1 GI:15525707
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J. and Chowrira,B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
        nogo gene expression
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0159103-A 1106 16-AUG-2001;
        RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Blatt, Lawrence (US) ;
        McSwiggen, James (US) ; Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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RESULT 921
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DEFINITION Sequence 2368 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX216926
VERSION AX216926.1 GI:15526987
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL nogo gene expression
PATENT: WO 0159103-A 2368 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 760 CCTAGGCTCCACTTC 775
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Db 16 CCTGCTCTCTCTTC 1

RESULT 922
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LOCUS AX217334 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2776 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX217334
VERSION AX217334.1 GI:15527395
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL nogo gene expression
PATENT: WO 0159103-A 2776 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 2 AGCCTCTTGTCTGCCA 17

RESULT 923
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LOCUS AX217335 17 bp RNA linear PAT 07-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2777 from Patent WO0159103.
ACCESSION AX217335
VERSION AX217335.1 GI:15527396
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Blatt, L., McSwiggen, J. and Chowrira, B.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the modulation and diagnosis of cd20 and
JOURNAL nogo gene expression
PATENT: WO 0159103-A 2777 16-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Blatt, Lawrence (US);
McSwiggen, James (US); Chowrira, Bharat M. (US)
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    /db_xref="taxon:32630"
    /note="Nucleic Acid"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 1 AGCCTCTTGTCTGCCA 16

RESULT 924
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LOCUS AX227528 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 900 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION AX227528
VERSION AX227528.1 GI:15556669
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Fattaey, A.R., Jarvis, T., McSwiggen, J., Booher, R.N. and Holman, P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
JOURNAL 1) enzyme
PATENT: WO 0157206-A 900 09-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US); Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 1 TCCAGAAATATTAAAG 16

RESULT 925
AX227686/c
LOCUS AX227686 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1058 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION AX227686
VERSION AX227686.1 GI:15556827
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1

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AUTHORS Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Meswigen,J., Boher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
1) enzyme
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
FEATURES
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1. .17
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 803 CTCCTCCCACTCAG 818
Db 17 CTCCTCCCACTACAG 2

RESULT 926
AX227723/c
LOCUS AX227723 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1095 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION AX227723
VERSION AX227723.1 GI:15556864
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Meswigen,J., Boher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
1) enzyme
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
FEATURES
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1. .17
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 TTTCTTCTCTGAAGA 849
Db 16 TTCTTCTCTCTCAGA 1

RESULT 927
AX252317/c
LOCUS AX252317 17 bp DNA linear PAT 05-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO0168697.
ACCESSION AX252317
VERSION AX252317.1 GI:15985652
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gorczynski,R.M. and Clark,D.A.
TITLE Methods and compositions for immunoregulation
JOURNAL Gorczynski, Reginald M. (CA) ; Clark, David A. (CA)
FEATURES
source
1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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AUTHORS Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Meswigen,J., Boher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
1) enzyme
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
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1. .17
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 803 CTCCTCCCACTCAG 818
Db 17 CTCCTCCCACTACAG 2

RESULT 926
AX227723/c
LOCUS AX227723 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1095 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION AX227723
VERSION AX227723.1 GI:15556864
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Meswigen,J., Boher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
1) enzyme
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
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1. .17
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 TTTCTTCTCTGAAGA 849
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RESULT 927
AX252317/c
LOCUS AX252317 17 bp DNA linear PAT 05-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO0168697.
ACCESSION AX252317
VERSION AX252317.1 GI:15985652
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gorczynski,R.M. and Clark,D.A.
TITLE Methods and compositions for immunoregulation
JOURNAL Gorczynski, Reginald M. (CA) ; Clark, David A. (CA)
FEATURES
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1. .17
/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
/note="ODN-3"

AUTHORS Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Meswigen,J., Boher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
1) enzyme
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
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RESULT 926
AX227723/c
LOCUS AX227723 17 bp RNA linear PAT 10-SEP-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1095 from Patent WO0157206.
ACCESSION AX227723
VERSION AX227723.1 GI:15556864
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Fattaey,A.R., Jarvis,T., Meswigen,J., Boher,R.N. and Holman,P.S.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of checkpoint kinase-1 (chk
1) enzyme
JOURNAL RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Fattaey, Ali R. (US)
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QY 834 TTTCTTCTCTGAAGA 849
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RESULT 927
AX252317/c
LOCUS AX252317 17 bp DNA linear PAT 05-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO0168697.
ACCESSION AX252317
VERSION AX252317.1 GI:15985652
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.

REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Gorczynski,R.M. and Clark,D.A.
TITLE Methods and compositions for immunoregulation
JOURNAL Gorczynski, Reginald M. (CA) ; Clark, David A. (CA)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 747 GGGTCCCGAGGTCCT 762
Db 16 GGACCCCAAGTCCCT 1

RESULT 928
AX262900
LOCUS AX262900 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 291 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX262900
VERSION AX262900.1 GI:16511699
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kniec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 291 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
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1. .17
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 2 GGTGGCTGTGTCTGT 17

RESULT 929
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LOCUS AX262901 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 292 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX262901
VERSION AX262901.1 GI:16511700
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kniec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 292 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
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Db 16 GGTGGCTGTGTCTGT 1

RESULT 929
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LOCUS AX262901 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 292 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX262901
VERSION AX262901.1 GI:16511700
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Kniec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 292 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 16 GGTGGCTGTGTCTGT 1

REFERENCE	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.									
AUTHORS	1									
TITLE	Kniac,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.									
JOURNAL	Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single stranded oligonucleotides									
FEATURES	Patent: WO 0173002-A 783 04-OCT-2001; UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)									
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RESULT 933										
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DEFINITION	Sequence 784 from Patent WO0173002.									
ACCESSION	AX263393									
VERSION	AX263393.1									
KEYWORDS	GI:16512192									
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)									
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens									
REFERENCE	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.									
AUTHORS	1									
TITLE	Kniac,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.									
JOURNAL	Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single stranded oligonucleotides									
FEATURES	Patent: WO 0173002-A 784 04-OCT-2001; UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)									
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Matches	13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps									
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Db	1	ACTTTCCTGAGTGCCA	16							
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LOCUS	AX263608									
DEFINITION	Sequence 999 from Patent WO0173002.									
ACCESSION	AX263608									
VERSION	AX263608.1									
KEYWORDS	GI:16512407									
SOURCE	Homo sapiens (human)									
ORGANISM	Homo sapiens									
REFERENCE	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.									
AUTHORS	1									
TITLE	Kniac,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.									
JOURNAL	Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single stranded oligonucleotides									
FEATURES	Patent: WO 0173002-A 999 04-OCT-2001; UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)									
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Db 1 GAGATCCCGAGGAG 16

RESULT 935
AX263609/c
LOCUS AX263609 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1000 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX263609
VERSION AX263609.1 GI:16512408
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 1000 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
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Query Match
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GCGAGTCCCGAGGAG 722
Db 1 GAGATCCCGAGGAG 2

RESULT 936
AX264611
LOCUS AX264611 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2002 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX264611
VERSION AX264611.1 GI:16513410
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 2002 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
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1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
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Query Match
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GCGAGTCCCGAGGAG 722
Db 1 GAGATCCCGAGGAG 2

RESULT 937
AX264612/c
LOCUS AX264612 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 2003 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX264612
VERSION AX264612.1 GI:16513411
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 2003 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
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1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 878 TCCTGAGATGCACTTA 893
Db 17 TCCTGAGATGCACTCA 2

RESULT 938
AX266291/c
LOCUS AX266291 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3682 from Patent WO0173002.
ACCESSION AX266291
VERSION AX266291.1 GI:16515090
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Kmiec,E.B., Gamper,H.B. and Rice,M.C.
TITLE Targeted chromosomal genomic alterations with modified single
stranded oligonucleotides
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0173002-A 3682 04-OCT-2001;
UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE (US)
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 862 TCCAGTTGGAACACTT 877
Db 16 TCCCTTGAACACGT 1

RESULT 939
AX266292
LOCUS AX266292 17 bp DNA linear PAT 26-OCT-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 3683 from Patent WO0173002.

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Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 918 ATCATCACCACCACC 933
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Db 2 ATCATCCACCACAC 17

RESULT 944
AX272825
LOCUS          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 29-OCT-2001
DEFINITION    Sequence 394 from Patent WO0162911.
ACCESSION    AX272825
VERSION      AX272825.1 GI:16545562
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and
              Ellis,J.H.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0162911-A 394 30-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME     PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 917 TATCATCACCACCACC 932
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Db 2 TATCTGCAGCACCACC 17

RESULT 945
AX272926
LOCUS          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 29-OCT-2001
DEFINITION    Sequence 495 from Patent WO0162911.
ACCESSION    AX272926
VERSION      AX272926.1 GI:16545663
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and
              Ellis,J.H.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0162911-A 495 30-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME     PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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QY 917 TATCATCACCACCACC 932
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Db 2 TATCTGCAGCACCACC 17

RESULT 946
AX273050
LOCUS          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 29-OCT-2001
DEFINITION    Sequence 619 from Patent WO0162911.
ACCESSION    AX273050
VERSION      AX273050.1 GI:16545787
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and
              Ellis,J.H.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0162911-A 619 30-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME     PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
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QY 917 TATCATCACCACCACC 932
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Db 1 TATCTGCAGCACCACC 16

RESULT 947
AX273105/c
LOCUS          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 29-OCT-2001
DEFINITION    Sequence 674 from Patent WO0162911.
ACCESSION    AX273105
VERSION      AX273105.1 GI:16545842
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., Hamblin,P.A. and
              Ellis,J.H.
TITLE        Method and reagent for the inhibition of grid
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0162911-A 674 30-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME     PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
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Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 911 TCAGATTATCATCACC 926
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Db 17 TCAGTTTCATCTCACC 2

RESULT 948
AX423355
LOCUS          17 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION    Sequence 1691 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION    AX423355
VERSION      AX423355.1 GI:21526737
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0188124-A 1691 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
source
1..17
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 718 GAGAGTGTACTGTCTG 733
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Db 2 GAGAGAGACTGTGGCC 17

RESULT 949
AX423670
LOCUS AX423670 17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2006 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX423670
VERSION AX423670.1 GI:21527052
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0188124-A 2006 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)
FEATURES
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 715 CAGGAGAGTGTACTCTG 730
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Db 2 CACGAGAGAGACTGTG 17

RESULT 950
AX423671
LOCUS AX423671 17 bp RNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 2007 from Patent WO0188124.
ACCESSION AX423671
VERSION AX423671.1 GI:21527053
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Jarvis,T., von Carlowitz,I., Mcswiggen,J.A., McLaughlin,F.G. and
Randi,A.M.
TITLE Method and reagent for the inhibition of erg
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0188124-A 2007 22-NOV-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; GLAXO GROUP LIMITED (GB)

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Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 716 AGGAGAGTGTACTCTGG 731
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Db 1 ACGAGAGAGACTGTGG 16

RESULT 951
AX427052/c
LOCUS AX427052 17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 16 from Patent WO0196604.
ACCESSION AX427052
VERSION AX427052.1 GI:21530435
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Bee,G., Kohne,D.E., Korb,L., Peterson,T. and Yguerabide,J.
TITLE Assay for genetic polymorphisms using scattered light detectable
labels
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0196604-A 16 20-DEC-2001;
Genicon Sciences Corporation (US)
FEATURES
source
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Location/Qualifiers
/organism="synthetic construct"
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 920 CATCACCACCCCTC 935
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Db 16 CAGGACCCCTC 1

RESULT 952
AX428782
LOCUS AX428782 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 181 from Patent EP1201771.
ACCESSION AX428782
VERSION AX428782.1 GI:21538693
KEYWORDS unidentified
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Van Doorn,L.J., Kleter,B. and Ter Schegget,J.
TITLE Detection and identification of human papillomavirus by pcr and
type-specific reverse hybridization
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1201771-A 181 02-MAY-2002;
INNOGENETICS N.V. (BE) ; Delfts Diagnostic laboratory B.V. (NL)
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
JOURNAL Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
Patent: WO 0224750-A 529 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..17
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 805 CTCCTCCAACTCAGGG 820
DB 16 CTGCTGCAAAATCAGGG 1
RESULT 963
AX475338/c
LOCUS AX475338 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 559 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475338
VERSION AX475338.1 GI:22214623
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
JOURNAL Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
Patent: WO 0224750-A 559 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 776 TGAGGCGAGCCCTCT 791
DB 17 TGAGAGGAGCTCTCT 2
RESULT 964
AX475340/c
LOCUS AX475340 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 561 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475340
VERSION AX475340.1 GI:22214625
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
JOURNAL Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
Patent: WO 0224750-A 561 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 775 CTGAGGGCAGCCCTC 790
DB 16 CTGAGAGGAGCTCCTC 1
RESULT 965
AX475589/c
LOCUS AX475589 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 810 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475589
VERSION AX475589.1 GI:22214874
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS Zhang, J.
JOURNAL Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
Patent: WO 0224750-A 810 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 778 AGGCGAGCCCTCTGG 793
DB 17 AGAGCAGCCCTCAGG 2
RESULT 966
AX475590/c
LOCUS AX475590 17 bp DNA linear PAT 12-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 811 from Patent WO0224750.
ACCESSION AX475590
VERSION AX475590.1 GI:22214875
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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AUTHORS Zhang, J.
JOURNAL Human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1
Patent: WO 0224750-A 811 28-MAR-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 778 AGGCGAGCCCTCTGG 793
DB 16 AGAGCAGCCCTCAGG 1
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RESULT 967
AX499696/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 1003 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION      AX499696
VERSION        AX499696.1 GI:23381989
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
               Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Zhan, J.
TITLE          Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1229046-A 1003 07-AUG-2002;
               Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES       source
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QY 796 CCAAGAGCTCTCCTCC 811
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Db 17 CCAAGATGTATCCTCC 2

RESULT 968
AX499697/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 1004 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION      AX499697
VERSION        AX499697.1 GI:23381990
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
               Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Zhan, J.
TITLE          Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1229046-A 1004 07-AUG-2002;
               Aeomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES       source
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 796 CCAAGAGCTCTCCTCC 811
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Db 17 CCAAGATGTATCCTCC 2

RESULT 969
AX500263
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 1570 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION      AX500263
VERSION        AX500263.1 GI:23382556
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
               Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Zhan, J.
TITLE          Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1229046-A 1570 07-AUG-2002;
               Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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QY 796 CCAAGAGCTCTCCTCC 811
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Db 16 CCAAGATGTATCCTCC 1

RESULT 970
AX500674
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 1981 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION      AX500674
VERSION        AX500674.1 GI:23382967
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
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REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Zhan, J.
TITLE          Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1229046-A 1981 07-AUG-2002;
               Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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QY 917 TATCATCACCACCACC 932
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Db 1 TACAATCACCACCATC 16

RESULT 971
AX500675
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 1982 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION      AX500675
VERSION        AX500675.1 GI:23382968
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
               Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Zhan, J.
TITLE          Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1229046-A 1982 07-AUG-2002;
               Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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QY 966 GACTCTCTTAATCTGG 981
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Db 2 GACCTCGAATCTGG 17

RESULT 972
AX500675
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-SEP-2002
DEFINITION     Sequence 1982 from Patent EP1229046.
ACCESSION      AX500675
VERSION        AX500675.1 GI:23382968
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
               Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Zhan, J.
TITLE          Human testis expressed patched like protein
JOURNAL        Patent: EP 1229046-A 1982 07-AUG-2002;
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Shannon,M.
Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 660 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 769 CCACCTCTGAGGCGAG 784
Db 2 CAACACTACAGAGGCGAG 17
RESULT 977
AX531152
LOCUS AX531152 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 661 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531152
VERSION AX531152.1 GI:25254104
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 661 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 1 CAACACTACAGAGGCGAG 16
RESULT 978
AX531204
LOCUS AX531204 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 713 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531204
VERSION AX531204.1 GI:25254201
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 713 11-SEP-2002;
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Db 1 CAACACTACAGAGGCGAG 16
RESULT 979
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DEFINITION Sequence 718 from Patent EP1239051.
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VERSION AX531209.1 GI:25254211
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SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 718 11-SEP-2002;
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Db 1 TCTCCGAGACAGCTT 16
RESULT 980
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LOCUS AX531517 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1026 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX531517
VERSION AX531517.1 GI:25254806
KEYWORDS
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1026 11-SEP-2002;
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RESULT 981
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LOCUS AX531519 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon.M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
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DEFINITION Sequence 1111 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX5311602
VERSION AX5311602.1 GI:25254994
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon.M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon.M.
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DEFINITION Sequence 1749 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532240
VERSION AX532240.1 GI:25256267
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon.M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
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RESULT 984
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DEFINITION Sequence 1750 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532241
VERSION AX532241.1 GI:25256269
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon.M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
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DEFINITION Sequence 1886 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532377
VERSION AX532377.1 GI:25256531
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon.M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1886 11-SEP-2002;
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DEFINITION Sequence 1886 from Patent EP1239051.
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon.M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
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QY 752 CCAGGTCCTCAGGCC 767
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DEFINITION Sequence 1889 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532380
VERSION AX532380.1 GI:25256537
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1889 11-SEP-2002;
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VERSION AX532415.1 GI:25256605
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1924 11-SEP-2002;
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ACCESSION AX532380
VERSION AX532380.1 GI:25256537
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1889 11-SEP-2002;
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AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
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LOCUS AX532417 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1926 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532417

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RESULT 990
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LOCUS AX532428 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 1937 from Patent EP1239051.
ACCESSION AX532428
VERSION AX532428.1 GI:25256631
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Shannon,M.
TITLE Human posh-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1239051-A 1937 11-SEP-2002;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)

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RESULT 991
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  1 Shannon,M.
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RESULT 993
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  1 Thompson,J., Mcswiggen,J., Mckenzie,T., Ayers,D., Szymkowski,D.E.
  and Grupe,A.
  Authors
  Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
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  Title
  Patent: WO 0211674-A 360 14-FEB-2002;
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  RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US) ; Syntex (U.S.A.) LLC (US) ;
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DEFINITION Sequence 2042 from Patent WO0211674.
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SOURCE Homo sapiens
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AUTHORS Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Thompson, J., McSwiggen, J., McKenzie, T., Ayers, D., Szymkowski, D.E.
JOURNAL Method and reagent for the inhibition of calcium activated chloride
channel-1 (clca-1)
PATENT: WO 0211674-A 2042 14-FEB-2002;
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ACCESSION AX634493
VERSION AX634493.1 GI:28470107
KEYWORDS unidentified
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ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T., Dudycz, L.W., Chowrira, B., Grimm, S., Drenzo, A.,
Karpeisky, A., Draper, K.G., Kisch, K., Matulic-Adamic, J.,
McSwiggen, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M.,
Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and
Woolf, T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
Genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 1632 27-NOV-2002;
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RESULT 997
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LOCUS AX648387 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 227 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX648387
VERSION AX648387.1 GI:29151207
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Gu, Y.
JOURNAL Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
PATENT: EP 1273660-A 227 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
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QY 943 TTTTACGCAAGAGAG 958
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Db 16 TTTCATGCAAGAGCG 1
RESULT 999
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LOCUS AX648389 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 229 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX648389
VERSION AX648389.1 GI:29151207
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Gu, Y.
JOURNAL Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
PATENT: EP 1273660-A 229 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 16 TTTCATGCAAGAGCG 1
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LOCUS AX648389 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 229 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX648389
VERSION AX648389.1 GI:29151207
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Euthera; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
TITLE Gu, Y.
JOURNAL Human sodium-hydrogen exchanger like protein 1
PATENT: EP 1273660-A 229 08-JAN-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
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Db 17 AGTTTCATCGCAAGAAG 2

RESULT 1000
AX648390/c
LOCUS AX648390 17 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 230 from Patent EP1273660.
ACCESSION AX648390
VERSION AX648390.1 GI:29151208
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
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  Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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  Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
  Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
  reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
  medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1400 16-JAN-2003;
  Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Db 16 AGTTTCATCGCAAGAAG 1

RESULT 1001
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LOCUS AX672955 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1400 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX672955
VERSION AX672955.1 GI:29331303
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
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  Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
  Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1400 16-JAN-2003;
  Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Db 16 AGTTTCATCGCAAGAAG 1

RESULT 1002
AX673189/c
LOCUS AX673189 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1634 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX673189
VERSION AX673189.1 GI:29331537
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
  Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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  Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
  Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
  reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
  medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 1634 16-JAN-2003;
  Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 928 CCACCTCTCCAGAGAT 943
Db 17 CCACCTCTCTCGGAT 2

RESULT 1003
AX674091
LOCUS AX674091 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2536 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX674091
VERSION AX674091.1 GI:29332439
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
  Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
  Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
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  Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
  Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
  reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 2536 16-JAN-2003;
  Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 802 GCTCTCTCCAACTCA 817
Db 1 GATCTCTCCAAACA 16

RESULT 1004

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AX674255/c
LOCUS AX674255 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2700 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX674255
VERSION AX674255.1 GI:293332603
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 2700 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 901 GCTTCTGCGATCAGAT 916
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Db 17 GCTTCTGAACTCAGAT 2

RESULT 1005
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LOCUS AX674449 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2894 from Patent WO03004526.
ACCESSION AX674449
VERSION AX674449.1 GI:293332797
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03004526-A 2894 16-JAN-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Db 2 ATCTGGTGTTTGTA 17

RESULT 1006
AX676064
LOCUS AX676064 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 17 from Patent WO02059381.
ACCESSION AX676064
VERSION AX676064.1 GI:29333748
KEYWORDS Mus sp.
SOURCE Mus sp.

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ORGANISM Mus sp.
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Slaugenhaupt,S. and Gusella,J.F.
TITLE Gene for identifying individuals with familial dysautonomia
JOURNAL Patent: WO 02059381-A 17 01-AUG-2002;
The General Hospital Corporation (US)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 900 AGCTTCTGCGATCAGA 915
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Db 1 AGGTTCTGCTTTCAGA 16

RESULT 1007
AX687514
LOCUS AX687514 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 246 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687514
VERSION AX687514.1 GI:29410208
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 246 05-FEB-2003;
Aecomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 935 CCAGAGAAATTTTACGC 950
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Db 1 CCAGAGACTTTTCGC 16

RESULT 1008
AX687770/c
LOCUS AX687770 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 502 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687770
VERSION AX687770.1 GI:29410466
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE Homo sapiens
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
TITLE Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 502 05-FEB-2003;
Aecomica, Inc. (US)
FEATURES
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Location/Qualifiers

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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 761 CTAGGCTCCACTTCT 776
Db 17 CTGGCTCCAGTGCT 2

RESULT 1009
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LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 504 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX687772
VERSION AX687772.1 GI:29410468
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
TITLE mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 504 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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QY 760 CCTTGGCTCCAGTGC 1
Db 16 CCTTGGCTCCAGTGC 1

RESULT 1010
AX688666
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1398 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688666
VERSION AX688666.1 GI:29411368
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
TITLE mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1398 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 832 TCTTTCTTCTCTGAA 847
Db 17 TCTTTCTTCTTGAAA 2

RESULT 1013
AX690324/c
LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3056 from Patent EP1281758.
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QY 778 AGGCGAGCCCTCTGG 793
Db 2 AGCGAGCCACACTGG 17

RESULT 1011
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DEFINITION Sequence 1399 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX688667
VERSION AX688667.1 GI:29411369
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
TITLE mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 1399 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 778 AGGCGAGCCCTCTGG 793
Db 1 AGCGAGCCACACTGG 16

RESULT 1012
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LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3055 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION AX690323
VERSION AX690323.1 GI:29413178
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
AUTHORS Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and
TITLE mdz12
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1281758-A 3055 05-FEB-2003;
Aeomica, Inc. (US)
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QY 832 TCTTTCTTCTCTGAA 847
Db 17 TCTTTCTTCTTGAAA 2

RESULT 1013
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LOCUS 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3056 from Patent EP1281758.
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VERSION	AX690324.1 GI:29413179
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SOURCE	Homo sapiens
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE	Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
AUTHORS	mdz12
TITLE	Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL	Patent: EP 1281758-A 3056 05-FEB-2003;
FEATURES	source
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LOCUS	AX691883 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION	Sequence 4615 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION	AX691883
VERSION	AX691883.1 GI:29414824
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE	Homo sapiens
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE	Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
AUTHORS	mdz12
TITLE	Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL	Patent: EP 1281758-A 4615 05-FEB-2003;
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RESULT 1015	
AX691884/c	
LOCUS	AX691884 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION	Sequence 4616 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION	AX691884
VERSION	AX691884.1 GI:29414825
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE	Homo sapiens
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE	Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
AUTHORS	mdz12
TITLE	Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL	Patent: EP 1281758-A 4615 05-FEB-2003;
FEATURES	source
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Db	716 AGGAGAGTCTGTGG 731 17 AGGAGAGGCGTGTTGG 2
RESULT 1016	
AX691887/c	
LOCUS	AX691887 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION	Sequence 4619 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION	AX691887
VERSION	AX691887.1 GI:29414828
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE	Homo sapiens
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE	Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
AUTHORS	mdz12
TITLE	Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL	Patent: EP 1281758-A 4619 05-FEB-2003;
FEATURES	source
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RESULT 1017	
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LOCUS	AX691888 17 bp DNA linear PAT 31-MAR-2003
DEFINITION	Sequence 4620 from Patent EP1281758.
ACCESSION	AX691888
VERSION	AX691888.1 GI:29414829
KEYWORDS	Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE	Homo sapiens
ORGANISM	Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi; Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE	Shannon,M., Gu,Y. and Nguyen,C.T.
AUTHORS	mdz12
TITLE	Four human zinc-finger-containing proteins : mdz3, mdz4, mdz7 and mdz12
JOURNAL	Patent: EP 1281758-A 4620 05-FEB-2003;
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KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM    Mus musculus
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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  Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 744 GTAGGGTCCCGGTC 759
Db 16 GTGGGGTCCAAGATC 1

RESULT 1023
AX723192/c
LOCUS      AX723192              17 bp  DNA          linear    PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 879 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION  AX723192
VERSION     AX723192.1 GI:30423693
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM    Mus musculus
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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  Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
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Qy 887 GCATTACTTCTCAGC 902
Db 16 GCATTATTCTGATC 1

RESULT 1024
AX723550/c
LOCUS      AX723550              17 bp  DNA          linear    PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1237 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION  AX723550
VERSION     AX723550.1 GI:30424051
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM    Mus musculus
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.

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TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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  Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 807 CCTCAACTCAGGGTT 822
Db 17 CCTCAACTCAGAT 2

RESULT 1025
AX723853/c
LOCUS      AX723853              17 bp  DNA          linear    PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1540 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION  AX723853
VERSION     AX723853.1 GI:30503196
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM    Mus musculus
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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  Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 901 GCTTCTCGATCAGAT 916
Db 17 GCTGCTGCTCAGAT 2

RESULT 1026
AX724290
LOCUS      AX724290              17 bp  DNA          linear    PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1977 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION  AX724290
VERSION     AX724290.1 GI:30503633
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM    Mus musculus
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE       Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
            reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
            medicines
JOURNAL     Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACACACCCCTCC 936
Db 2 ATCTCCACCTCCTAC 17

RESULT 1027
AX724662
LOCUS AX724662 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2349 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724662
VERSION AX724662.1 GI:30504005
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
TITLE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 2349 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACACACCCCTCC 936
Db 2 ATCACACCTCTCTCC 17

RESULT 1028
AX724690
LOCUS AX724690 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2377 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724690
VERSION AX724690.1 GI:30504033
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
TITLE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 2377 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 884 GATGCACCTACTTCTC 899
Db 1 GATCCACCTGCTTCTC 16

RESULT 1029
AX724743
LOCUS AX724743 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2430 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX724743
VERSION AX724743.1 GI:30504086
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
TITLE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 2430 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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/db_xref="taxon:10090"

Query Match
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 956 GAGCCAAATTGACTCT 971
Db 1 GATCCACATGGACTCT 16

RESULT 1030
AX726019/c
LOCUS AX726019 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3706 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX726019
VERSION AX726019.1 GI:30505362
KEYWORDS Mus musculus (house mouse)
SOURCE Mus musculus
ORGANISM Mus musculus
REFERENCE Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
AUTHORS Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
TITLE Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 3706 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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/db_xref="taxon:10090"

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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ACTCTCTAAATCGGT 982
Db 17 AATCTCTATATCTGAT 2

RESULT 1031

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AX726116
LOCUS AX726116 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3803 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX726116
VERSION AX726116.1 GI:30505459
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 3803 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 909 GATCAGATTATCATCA 924
Db 1 GATCAGCTTGTCTTCA 16
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RESULT 1032
AX726230/c
LOCUS AX726230 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3917 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX726230
VERSION AX726230.1 GI:30505573
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 3917 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 897 CTCGCTTCTGCGATC 912
Db 16 CTCGCTTCTGATC 1
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RESULT 1033
AX726565
LOCUS AX726565 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4252 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX726565
VERSION AX726565.1 GI:30505908
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)

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ORGANISM Mus musculus
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 4252 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 884 GATGCACCTTACTTCTC 899
Db 1 GATCCACTTATCTCTC 16
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RESULT 1034
AX726735
LOCUS AX726735 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4422 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX726735
VERSION AX726735.1 GI:30506078
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025176-A 4422 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 851 AGCGTCTCGGCTCCAG 866
Db 2 ATCTCTCTGGCTCTG 17
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RESULT 1035
AX727077
LOCUS AX727077 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4764 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION AX727077
VERSION AX727077.1 GI:30506420
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as

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medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025176-A 4764 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  921 ATCCACCACCCCTCC 936
Db   2 ATCCCCACCCAGCCACC 17
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RESULT 1036
AX727492      17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 5179 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION     AX727492
VERSION       AX727492.1 GI:30506835
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025176-A 5179 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  918 ATCATCACCACCCACC 933
Db   2 ATCATCACCACCCAGCCC 17
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RESULT 1037
AX727501/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 5188 from Patent WO03025176.
ACCESSION     AX727501
VERSION       AX727501.1 GI:30506844
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025176-A 5188 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025176-A 4764 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  901 GCTTCTCGCATCAGAT 916
Db   17 GCTTCTCCATAAGAT 2
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RESULT 1038
AX729131/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 765 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION     AX729131
VERSION       AX729131.1 GI:30508474
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025175-A 765 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  775 CTGAGGGCAGCCCTC 790
Db   16 CTGAGGGCAGCAGATC 1
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RESULT 1039
AX729165
LOCUS
DEFINITION    Sequence 799 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION     AX729165
VERSION       AX729165.1 GI:30508508
KEYWORDS
SOURCE        Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS       Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE         Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
              medicines
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025175-A 799 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  918 ATCATCACCACCCACC 933
Db   2 ATCATCACCACCCAGCCC 17
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Db      1 ||||| 2 ATCATCAAAACCC 17
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RESULT 1040
AX730128
LOCUS   AX730128
DEFINITION Sequence 1762 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730128
VERSION   AX730128.1 GI:30509471
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
          Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS  Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE    Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
          reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL  Patent: WO 03025175-A 1762 27-MAR-2003;
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      976 ATCTGGTGTATGGTA 991
Db      2 ATCTGGTGTATGGTA 17

RESULT 1041
AX730176
LOCUS   AX730176
DEFINITION Sequence 1810 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730176
VERSION   AX730176.1 GI:30509519
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
          Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS  Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE    Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
          reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
          medicines
JOURNAL  Patent: WO 03025175-A 1810 27-MAR-2003;
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      976 GAGCCAAATGACTCT 971
Db      1 GATCAAACTGACTCT 16

RESULT 1042
AX730185
LOCUS   AX730185
DEFINITION Sequence 1762 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730185
VERSION   AX730185.1 GI:30509528
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
          Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS  Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE    Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
          reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL  Patent: WO 03025175-A 1762 27-MAR-2003;
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      909 GATCAGATTATCATCA 924
Db      1 GATCAGATTATGACA 16

RESULT 1044
AX730546
LOCUS   AX730546
DEFINITION Sequence 2180 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730546
VERSION   AX730546.1 GI:30509889
KEYWORDS
SOURCE   Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
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Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2180 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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source
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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 884 GATGACATTACTTCTC 899
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
1 GATCCACTTCTTCTC 16

RESULT 1045
AX730880
LOCUS AX730880 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2514 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX730880
VERSION AX730880.1 GI:30510223
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 2514 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCACCTCC 936
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
2 ATCACCACCCGCCCC 17

RESULT 1046
AX731504/c
LOCUS AX731504 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3138 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX731504
VERSION AX731504.1 GI:30510847
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 3138 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 922 ATCACCACCTCTCAACT 815
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
1 GATCTGTCTCTTAAC 16

RESULT 1048
AX733345/c
LOCUS AX733345 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4979 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733345
VERSION AX733345.1 GI:30512688
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
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REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 4979 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES
source
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Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 928 CCACCCTCCAGAGAAT 943
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RESULT 1047
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LOCUS AX732805 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4439 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX732805
VERSION AX732805.1 GI:30512148
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 4439 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 800 GAGCTCTCTCCCAACT 815
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
1 GATCTGTCTCTTAAC 16

RESULT 1048
AX733345/c
LOCUS AX733345 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4979 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733345
VERSION AX733345.1 GI:30512688
KEYWORDS Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
1
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 4979 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
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QY 790 CTGGTCCCAAGAGCTC 805
Db 16 CTGGTGCAGAAAGATC 1

RESULT 1049
AX733973
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DEFINITION Sequence 5607 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733973
VERSION AX733973.1 GI:30513316
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5607 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 909 GATCAGATTATCATCA 924
Db 1 GATCTGATTATATCA 16

RESULT 1050
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DEFINITION Sequence 5629 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733995
VERSION AX733995.1 GI:30513338
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ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5629 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 GATCAGATTATCATCA 924
Db 1 GATCAGAAATTCACCA 16

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LOCUS AX733995          17 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5629 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733995
VERSION AX733995.1 GI:30513338
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5629 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 GATCAGATTATCATCA 924
Db 1 GATCAGAAATTCACCA 16

RESULT 1050
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LOCUS AX733995          17 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5629 from Patent WO03025175.
ACCESSION AX733995
VERSION AX733995.1 GI:30513338
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or virus resistance and their use as
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JOURNAL Patent: WO 03025175-A 5629 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 914 GATTATCATCACCACC 929
Db 1 GATCACTCACCACC 16

RESULT 1053
AX734902/c
LOCUS AX734902          17 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 492 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX734902

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VERSION      AX734902.1  GI:30514179
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE        Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025177-A 492 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES     1..17
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 871 AACACTTCTCGATC 886
Db 17 AACACTGCTTGATC 2

RESULT 1054
AX735651/c
LOCUS      AX735651 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1241 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX735651
VERSION   AX735651.1 GI:30514928
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03025177-A 1241 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES  1..17
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 897 CTGAGCTTCTCGATC 912
Db 16 CTTAGCTTCTTGATC 1

RESULT 1055
AX735664/c
LOCUS      AX735664 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1254 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX735664
VERSION   AX735664.1 GI:30514941
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03025177-A 1254 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
FEATURES  1..17
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 897 CTGAGCTTCTCGATC 912
Db 16 CTTAGCTTCTTGATC 1

RESULT 1056
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LOCUS      AX735840 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1430 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX735840
VERSION   AX735840.1 GI:30515117
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
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              thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03025177-A 1430 27-MAR-2003;
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FEATURES  1..17
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
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QY 897 CTCAGCTTCTGCAIC 912
Db 16 CTCAGCTCAAGCGATC 1

RESULT 1057
AX736360
LOCUS      AX736360 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1950 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX736360
VERSION   AX736360.1 GI:30515637
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03025177-A 1950 27-MAR-2003;
              Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCACCCCTCC 936
Db 2 ATCACCACCCCCCCCCC 17

RESULT 1057
AX736360
LOCUS      AX736360 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 1950 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION AX736360
VERSION   AX736360.1 GI:30515637
KEYWORDS  Homo sapiens (human)
SOURCE    Homo sapiens
ORGANISM  Homo sapiens
REFERENCE 1
AUTHORS   Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE     Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
              reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
              thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL   Patent: WO 03025177-A 1950 27-MAR-2003;
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCACCCCTCC 936
Db 2 ATCACCACCCCCCCCCC 17
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
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Qy      909 GATCAGATTATCATCA 924
Db      1 GATCACAATACTTCA 16

RESULT 1060
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LOCUS      AX737941      17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION      Sequence 3531 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX737941
VERSION      AX737941.1 GI:30517229
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025177-A 3531 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      918 ATCATCACCACCC 933
Db      2 ATCAACTCCCCACCC 17

RESULT 1061
AX738269
LOCUS      AX738269      17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION      Sequence 3859 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX738269
VERSION      AX738269.1 GI:30517557
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025177-A 3859 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Db      1 GATCACAATACTTAA 16

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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      909 GATCAGATTATCATCA 924
Db      1 GATCACAATACTTCA 16

RESULT 1058
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LOCUS      AX737119      17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION      Sequence 2709 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX737119
VERSION      AX737119.1 GI:30516407
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025177-A 2709 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
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Qy      851 AGCGTCCTGGTCCAG 866
Db      2 ATCATCCTGGTTCAG 17

RESULT 1059
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LOCUS      AX737583      17 bp      DNA
DEFINITION      Sequence 3173 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX737583
VERSION      AX737583.1 GI:30516871
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM      Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS      Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE      Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 03025177-A 3173 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
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Qy      909 GATCAGATTATCATCA 924
Db      1 GATCACAATACTTAA 16

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RESULT 1062
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LOCUS          17 bp      DNA          linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 3875 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX738285
VERSION        AX738285.1 GI:30517573
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
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               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE          Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
               reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
               thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 03025177-A 3875 27-MAR-2003;
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               Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      858 TGGCTCCAGTGTGGAC 873
Db      16 TGGCAGCAGTGTGATC 1
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RESULT 1063
AX738365
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA          linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 3955 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX738365
VERSION        AX738365.1 GI:30517653
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
               Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE          Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
               reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
               thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 03025177-A 3955 27-MAR-2003;
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               Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
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Db      2 ATCACCCCTCCCTCC 17
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RESULT 1064
AX738402/c
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA          linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 3992 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX738402
VERSION        AX738402.1 GI:30517690
KEYWORDS
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SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
               Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE          Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
               reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
               thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 03025177-A 3992 27-MAR-2003;
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Db      16 ATTGAATCTGTAGTC 1
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RESULT 1065
AX739661
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA          linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 5251 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX739661
VERSION        AX739661.1 GI:30518958
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
               Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE          Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
               reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
               thereof as medicaments
JOURNAL        Patent: WO 03025177-A 5251 27-MAR-2003;
               Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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               Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
               Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db      1 GATCAACCTCACACC 16
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RESULT 1066
AX739754
LOCUS          17 bp      DNA          linear      PAT 08-MAY-2003
DEFINITION     Sequence 5344 from Patent WO03025177.
ACCESSION      AX739754
VERSION        AX739754.1 GI:30519051
KEYWORDS
SOURCE         Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM       Homo sapiens
               Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
               Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE      1
AUTHORS        Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE          Sequences involved in phenomena of tumour suppression, tumour
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reversion, apoptosis and/or resistance to viruses and the use
thereof as medicaments
Patent: WO 03025177-A 5344 27-MAR-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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1. .17
/organism="Homo sapiens"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Qy 914 GATTATCATCACCACC 929
Db 1 GATCAACCTCACCACC 16

RESULT 1067
AX744990
LOCUS AX744990 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 955 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION AX744990
VERSION AX744990.1 GI:30723657
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhang, J.
AUTHORS A human G protein coupled receptor
TITLE A human G protein coupled receptor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03031621-A 955 17-APR-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 738 GACTTGTAGGTCC 753
Db 2 GACTTGAAGGATGCC 17

RESULT 1068
AX744991
LOCUS AX744991 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAY-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 956 from Patent WO03031621.
ACCESSION AX744991
VERSION AX744991.1 GI:30723658
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Zhang, J.
AUTHORS A human G protein coupled receptor
TITLE A human G protein coupled receptor
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03031621-A 956 17-APR-2003;
Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 777 GAGGGGAGCCCTCTG 792
Db 1 GAGGGGAGGCCACTG 16

RESULT 1071
AX757868/c
LOCUS AX757868 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003

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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 738 GACTTGTAGGTCC 753
Db 1 GACTTGAAGGATGCC 16

RESULT 1069
AX753896
LOCUS AX753896 17 bp DNA linear PAT 23-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 243 from Patent WO03037931.
ACCESSION AX753896
VERSION AX753896.1 GI:32166593
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon, M. and Phan, T.
AUTHORS Human angiotensin-like protein 1
TITLE Human angiotensin-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03037931-A 243 08-MAY-2003;
Amersham Biosciences SV Corp. (US)
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 775 CTGAGGGCAGCCCTC 790
Db 2 CTGAGGGGAGGCCAC 17

RESULT 1070
AX753899
LOCUS AX753899 17 bp DNA linear PAT 23-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 246 from Patent WO03037931.
ACCESSION AX753899
VERSION AX753899.1 GI:32166596
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
1 Shannon, M. and Phan, T.
AUTHORS Human angiotensin-like protein 1
TITLE Human angiotensin-like protein 1
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03037931-A 246 08-MAY-2003;
Amersham Biosciences SV Corp. (US)
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/db_xref="taxon:9606"

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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 777 GAGGGGAGCCCTCTG 792
Db 1 GAGGGGAGGCCACTG 16

RESULT 1071
AX757868/c
LOCUS AX757868 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003

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QY 871 AACACTTTCCTGAGAT 886
Db 17 AACACTAGCTGAGAT 2

RESULT 1076
AX759669
LOCUS AX759669 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 2990 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759669
VERSION AX759669.1 GI:32254285
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 2990 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 921 ATCACCACCCCTCC 936
Db 2 ATCACTACAACCATCC 17

RESULT 1077
AX759856
LOCUS AX759856 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3177 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759856
VERSION AX759856.1 GI:32254472
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 3177 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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FEATURES
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Query Match
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  Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 GATCAGATTATCATCA 924
Db 1 GATCACAATTATATAA 16

RESULT 1078
AX759857
LOCUS AX759857 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3178 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX759857
VERSION AX759857.1 GI:32254473
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 3178 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 976 ATCTGGTGTTGGGTA 991
Db 2 ATCTGGTGTTTGTGA 17

RESULT 1079
AX760278/c
LOCUS AX760278 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3599 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX760278
VERSION AX760278.1 GI:32254894
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE
  1
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Amson,R. and Tuijinder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 3599 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 928 CCACCCCTCCAGAGAT 943
Db 17 CCACCCCTCCTGGGAT 2

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RESULT 1080
AX761146/c
LOCUS AX761146 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4467 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX761146
VERSION AX761146.1 GI:32255762
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 4467 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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QY 971 TCTAATCTGGTCTAT 986
Db 17 TCTCAATCTGTGGAT 2
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AX761450/c
LOCUS AX761450 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4771 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX761450
VERSION AX761450.1 GI:32256066
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 4771 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 775 CTGAGGCAGCCCTC 790
Db 16 CTGAGGCAGCAGATC 1
RESULT 1082
AX761495/c
LOCUS AX761495 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 4816 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX761495
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VERSION AX761495.1 GI:32256111
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 4816 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 967 ACTCTCTAAATCTGGT 982
Db 17 ACTCACCAATCTGAT 2
RESULT 1083
AX762946
LOCUS AX762946 17 bp DNA linear PAT 25-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 6267 from Patent WO03040369.
ACCESSION AX762946
VERSION AX762946.1 GI:32257562
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Telerman,A., Anson,R. and Tuijnder,M.
TITLE Sequences involved in tumoral suppression, tumoral reversion,
apoptosis and/or viral resistance phenomena and their use as
medicines
JOURNAL Patent: WO 03040369-A 6267 15-MAY-2003;
Molecular Engines Laboratories (FR)
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 914 GATTATCATCACCACC 929
Db 1 GATCAACCTCACCACC 16
RESULT 1084
AX774028/c
LOCUS AX774028 17 bp DNA linear PAT 09-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from Patent WO03046162.
ACCESSION AX774028
VERSION AX774028.1 GI:32485854
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Katinger,H., Kunert,R., Mueller,D. and Unterluggauer,F.
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TITLE      Process for the production of polypeptides in mammalian cell
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03046162-A 13 05-JUN-2003;
            Polymun Scientific Immunobiologische Forschung GmbH (AT) ; Katinger,
            Hermann (AT) ; Kunert, Renate (AT) ; Mueller, Dethardt (AT) ;
            Unterluggauer, Florian (AT)
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            /note="Epo 204 back primer"

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Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 974 AAATCTGGTGTATGGG 989
Db 17 AACTTTGGTGTCTGGG 2

RESULT 1085
AX782274/c
LOCUS      AX782274
DEFINITION Sequence 605 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION  AX782274
VERSION     AX782274.1 GI:32950123
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Guo,J.
TITLE       Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03050284-A 605 19-JUN-2003;
            Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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Db 17 CTCTCATCTCTCTCAG 2

RESULT 1086
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LOCUS      AX782275
DEFINITION Sequence 606 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION  AX782275
VERSION     AX782275.1 GI:32950124
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Guo,J.
TITLE       Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03050284-A 606 19-JUN-2003;
            Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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TITLE      Process for the production of polypeptides in mammalian cell
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 03046162-A 13 05-JUN-2003;
            Polymun Scientific Immunobiologische Forschung GmbH (AT) ; Katinger,
            Hermann (AT) ; Kunert, Renate (AT) ; Mueller, Dethardt (AT) ;
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FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 974 AAATCTGGTGTATGGG 989
Db 17 AACTTTGGTGTCTGGG 2

RESULT 1085
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DEFINITION Sequence 605 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION  AX782274
VERSION     AX782274.1 GI:32950123
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
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REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Guo,J.
TITLE       Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03050284-A 605 19-JUN-2003;
            Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
FEATURES    Location/Qualifiers
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Qy 803 CTCTCTCCCAACTCAG 818
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LOCUS      AX782275
DEFINITION Sequence 606 from Patent WO03050284.
ACCESSION  AX782275
VERSION     AX782275.1 GI:32950124
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ORGANISM    Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
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REFERENCE   1
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TITLE       Human prostate cancer candidate protein 1
JOURNAL     Patent: WO 03050284-A 606 19-JUN-2003;
            Amersham Biosciences (SV) Corp. (US)
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            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
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            du gene de GAPDH"

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Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 923 CACCACCACCTCCAG 938
Db 17 CATCACCATCTCCAG 2

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RESULT 1089
AX799933/c
LOCUS AX799933 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-OCT-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 19 from Patent WO03045995.
ACCESSION AX799933
VERSION AX799933.1 GI:37605421
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 Zeng,S., Bogner,F.M., Kunert,R., Mueller,D. and Unterluggauer,F.
AUTHORS Cell culture process
TITLE Patent: WO 03045995-A 19 05-JUN-2003;
JOURNAL BIOCHEMIE Gesellschaft m.b.H. (AT)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 974 AAATCTGGTGTATGGG 989
Db 17 AACTTGGTGTCTGGG 2

RESULT 1090
BD067431/c
LOCUS BD067431 17 bp RNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors.
ACCESSION BD067431
VERSION BD067431.1 GI:22613034
KEYWORDS JP 2001511003-A/271.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Akhtar,S., Fell,P. and Meswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511003-A 271 07-AUG-2001;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC,ASTON UNIV
COMMENT OS Unidentified
PN JP 2001511003-A/271
PD 07-AUG-2001
PR 14-JAN-1998 JP 1998532913
PF 31-JAN-1997 US 60/036476,04-DEC-1997 US 08/985162 PI
SAGHIR AKHTAR,PATRICIA FELL,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN PC
CI2N5/00,C07K14/71
CC Strandedness: Single;
CC Topology: Linear;
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
related to
CC levels of epidermal growth factor receptors
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT /organism="Unidentified".
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/mol_type="genomic RNA"
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Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 747 GGGTCCCGGTCCT 762
Db 17 GGGATCCAGATCCCT 2

RESULT 1091
BD073209/c
LOCUS BD073209 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Nucleic acid sequence and method for selectively expressing protein
in target cell and tissue.
ACCESSION BD073209
VERSION BD073209.1 GI:22618812
KEYWORDS JP 2001509388-A/26.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Flaser,I. and Joe,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid sequence and method for selectively expressing protein
in target cell and tissue
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001509388-A 26 24-JUL-2001;
COMMENT THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001509388-A/26
PD 24-JUL-2001
PF 09-JUL-1998 JP 2000502189
PR 09-JUL-1997 AU PO 7765,11-SEP-1997 AU PO 9467 PI
IAN FLASER,JEAN JOE
PC CI2N15/09,A61K48/00,A61P35/00,A61P43/00,CI2N5/10,CI2N7/00// PC
A61K35/76,
PC CI2N15/00,CI2N5/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence: Oligonucleotide specific
for Thr(ACA)
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT /organism="Artificial Sequence".
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 836 TTCTTCTCTGAAGACA 851
Db 16 TTCTCTTCTCAGACA 1

RESULT 1092
BD102096
LOCUS BD102096 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Nucleic acid primer of eosinophilic bacterium and method of
identifying eosinophilic bacterium.
ACCESSION BD102096
VERSION BD102096.1 GI:22647670
KEYWORDS WO 0168914-A/11.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Takaichi,A., Okamoto,T., Watanabe,Y. and Hanya,I.
TITLE Nucleic acid primer of eosinophilic bacterium and method of
identifying eosinophilic bacterium
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0168914-A 11 20-SEP-2001;
OTSUKA PHARMACEUTICAL CO LTD,AKIHISA TAKAICHI, TOSHIHIKO OKAMOTO,
YOSHINARI WATANABE,IZUMI HANYA
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0168914-A/11
PD 20-SEP-2001

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PF 23-FEB-2001 WO 2001JP001332
PR 14-MAR-2000 JP 00P 70284
PI AKIHISA TAKAICHI,TOSHIHIKO OKAMOTO,YOSHINARI WATANABE,IZUMI
PI HANYA
PC C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC primer for A. acidoterrestris
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17 /organism='Artificial Sequence'
FEATURES
    source
    1..17
        Location/Qualifiers
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 762 TAGGCTCCACTTCG 777
DB 2 TAGGATCTACTGTG 17
RESULT 1093
BD104500
LOCUS BD104500 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Kit and method for determining HLA type.
ACCESSION BD104500
VERSION BD104500.1 GI:22650074
KEYWORDS WO 0192572-A/604.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Inoko,H., Kagiya,T., Ichihara,T., Matsumura,Y., Moriya,S. and Nishida,M.
TITLE Kit and method for determining HLA type
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192572-A 604 06-DEC-2001;
NISSHINO INDUSTRIES INC,SYSTEM RESEARCH INC,HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA,SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIO NISHIDA
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0192572-A/604
PD 06-DEC-2001
PF 01-JUN-2001 WO 2001JP004662
PR 01-JUN-2000 JP 00P 164798
PI HIDETOSHI INOKO,TAEKO KAGIYA,TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI PI MATSUMURA,
PI SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIO NISHIDA
PC C12Q1/68,C12M1/00,C12N15/09,G01N33/53
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:capture
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
    source
    1..17
        Location/Qualifiers
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 826 TGTGTCCTCTTTCTTC 841
DB 2 TGAGTGTCATTTCTTC 17
RESULT 1095
BD105131
LOCUS BD105131 17 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Kit and method for determining HLA type.
ACCESSION BD105131
VERSION BD105131.1 GI:22650705
KEYWORDS WO 0192572-A/1235.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Inoko,H., Kagiya,T., Ichihara,T., Matsumura,Y., Moriya,S. and Nishida,M.
TITLE Kit and method for determining HLA type
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0192572-A 1235 06-DEC-2001;
NISSHINO INDUSTRIES INC,SYSTEM RESEARCH INC,HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA,SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIO NISHIDA
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0192572-A/1235
PD 06-DEC-2001
PF 01-JUN-2001 WO 2001JP004662
PR 01-JUN-2000 JP 00P 164798
PI HIDETOSHI INOKO,TAEKO KAGIYA,TATSUO ICHIHARA,YOSHIYUKI PI MATSUMURA,
PI SHOGO MORIYA,MICHIO NISHIDA
PC C12Q1/68,C12M1/00,C12N15/09,G01N33/53
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:capture
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17

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FT          /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
  source
    Location/Qualifiers
      1..17
        /organism='synthetic construct'
        /mol_type='genomic DNA'
        /db_xref='taxon:32630'
Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 930 ACCCTCCAGAGATTT 945
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Db 1 ACCCTCCACAGGATGT 16

RESULT 1096
BD139909
LOCUS      17 bp DNA linear PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Heat shock protein of Streptococcus of Hsp60 family.
ACCESSION BD139909
VERSION BD139909.1 GI:23234854
KEYWORDS JP 2002508156-A/32.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Mizzen,L. and Wisniewski,J.
TITLE Heat shock protein of Streptococcus of Hsp60 family
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002508156-A 32 19-MAR-2002;
          STRESSGEN BIOTECHNOLOGIES CORP
COMMENT OS Unidentified
        PN JP 2002508156-A/32
        PD 19-MAR-2002
        PE 29-DEC-1998 JP 2000527654
        PR 31-DEC-1997 US 09/001737
        PI LEE MIZZEN,JAN WISNIEWSKI
        PC C12N15/09,A61K39/09,A61P31/04,C07K14/315,C07K19/00,C12N1/21,
        PC C12N5/10,
        PC C12N15/00,C12N5/00
        CC Strandedness: Single;
        CC Topology: Linear;
        CC Heat shock protein of Streptococcus of Hsp60 family FH Key
FT source
FT Location/Qualifiers
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    /organism='Unidentified'.
    /organism='unidentified'
    /mol_type='genomic DNA'
    /db_xref='taxon:32644'

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 969 TCCTAAATCTGGTGT 984
    |||||
Db 2 TCACCTAAGATGGTGT 17

RESULT 1097
BD197630
LOCUS      17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
          molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION BD197630
VERSION BD197630.1 GI:33007400
KEYWORDS JP 2002509721-A/656.
SOURCE JP 2002509721-A/656.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
          Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
          molecule participating in vasculogenic response
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 2019 02-APR-2002;
          RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
        PN JP 2002509721-A/2019
        PD 02-APR-2002
        PE 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
        PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
        PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
        PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
        PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
        PC A61P29/00,
        PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
        C12N5/00
        CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
        CC participating in vasculogenic response
        FH Key Location/Qualifiers
        FT source
        FT 1..17
          /organism='Homo sapiens'
          /mol_type='genomic RNA'
          /db_xref='taxon:9606'

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 936 CAGAGAATTTACGCA 951
    |||||
Db 1 CAGAGAATTTACGAA 16

RESULT 1098
BD198993
LOCUS      17 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
          molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION BD198993
VERSION BD198993.1 GI:33008763
KEYWORDS JP 2002509721-A/2019.
SOURCE JP 2002509721-A/2019.
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
          Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
          Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
          molecule participating in vasculogenic response
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002509721-A 2019 02-APR-2002;
          RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT OS Homo sapiens (human)
        PN JP 2002509721-A/2019
        PD 02-APR-2002
        PE 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
        PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
        PI PAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
        PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
        PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
        PC A61P29/00,
        PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
        C12N5/00
        CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
        CC participating in vasculogenic response
        FH Key Location/Qualifiers

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A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
CC participating in vasculogenic response
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..17
FT /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.
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source
1..17
/organism='Homo sapiens'
/mol_type='genomic RNA'
/db_xref='taxon:9606'
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCCGAG 720
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Db 1 CAGGGTCTCCCGAG 16

RESULT 1102
BD250597/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Identification of genetic targets for modulation by
oligonucleotides and generation of oligonucleotides for gene
modulation.
ACCESSION
BD250597
VERSION
BD250597.1 GI:33060367
KEYWORDS
JP 2002511276-A/151.
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Cowsert,L.M., Baker,B.F., Mcneil,J., Freier,S.M., Sasnor,H.M.,
Brooks,D.G., Ohasi,C., Wyatt,J.R., Borchers,A.H. and Vikkars,T.A.
TITLE
Identification of genetic targets for modulation by
oligonucleotides and generation of oligonucleotides for gene
modulation
JOURNAL
Patent: JP 2002511276-A 151 16-APR-2002;
ISIS PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2002511276-A/151
PD 16-APR-2002
PF 13-APR-1999 JP 2000543647
PR 13-APR-1998 US 60/081483,28-APR-1998 US 09/067638 PI
LEX M COWSERT,BRENDA F BAKER,JOHN MCNEIL,SUSAN M FRIER,HENRI PI
M SASNOR,
PI DOUGLAS G BROOKS,CARA OHASI,JACQUELINE R WYATT,ALEXANDER H PI
BORCHERS,
PI TIMOTHY A VIKKARS
PC C12N15/09,C07B61/00,C07B61/00,C12Q1/68,G06F17/30,G06F17/50, PC
C12N15/00
CC Antisense Oligonucleotide
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..18
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
FEATURES
source
1..18
Location/Qualifiers
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 712 TCCAGGAGTGACT 727
||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 16 TCACAGGAAGTGCT 1

RESULT 1103
AR215599/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 147 from patent US 6410323.
ACCESSION
AR215599
VERSION
AR215599.1 GI:23313855
KEYWORDS
Unknown.
SOURCE
Unknown.
ORGANISM
Unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 18)
AUTHORS
Roberts,M.L. and Cowsert,L.M.
TITLE
Antisense modulation of human Rho family gene expression
JOURNAL
Patent: US 6410323-A 147 25-JUN-2002;
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
1..18
source
/organism='unknown'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 712 TCCAGGAGTGACT 727
||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 16 TCACAGGAAGTGCT 1

RESULT 1104
AX207609/c
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 18 from Patent WO0157205.
ACCESSION
AX207609
VERSION
AX207609.1 GI:15422315
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Shir,A. and Levitzky,A.
TITLE
Selective killing of cells by activation of double-stranded rna
dependent protein kinase-pkr
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 0157205-A 18 09-AUG-2001;
Yissum Research and Development Co., Hebrew University of Jerusalem
(IL)
FEATURES
Location/Qualifiers
source
1..19
/organism='synthetic construct'
/mol_type='unassigned DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'
primer_bind 1..19
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 747 GGGTCCCGAGGTCCT 762
||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 17 GGGGCCAAGGACCCT 2

RESULT 1105
AX004061
LOCUS
DEFINITION
Sequence 6 from Patent WO923222.
ACCESSION
AX004061
VERSION
AX004061.1 GI:9927695
KEYWORDS
synthetic construct
SOURCE
synthetic construct
ORGANISM
artificial sequences.

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REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Osbourn,J.K.
TITLE        Cysteine nose antibody libraries, means for their production and
              uses thereof
JOURNAL      PATENT: WO 9923222-A 6 14-MAY-1999;
              CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECH (GB); OSBOURN JANE KATHARINE (GB)
FEATURES
source      1..21
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"
            /note="Primer"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 747 GGGTCCAGGGTCCCTAGGC 766
Db 2 GGGGCCAGGRACCTGTGTC 21
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      |||||:|:|:|:|:|

RESULT 1106
LOCUS      AR301675          11 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 256 from patent US 6538173.
ACCESSION  AR301675
VERSION     AR301675.1  GI:31689477
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Heber-Katz,E.
TITLE        Compositions and methods for wound healing
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6538173-A 256 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES
source      1..11
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 11;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 721 AGTGACTCTGG 731
Db 1 AGTGACTCTGG 11
      |||||
      |||||

RESULT 1107
LOCUS      AX628041/c      11 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5082 from Patent WO2053774.
ACCESSION  AX628041
VERSION     AX628041.1  GI:28456079
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM    Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Petersohn,D., Conradt,M. and Hofmann,K.
TITLE        Method for determining homeostasis of the skin
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 02053774-A 5082 11-JUL-2002;
            Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien (DE)
FEATURES
source      1..11
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 11;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 721 AGTGACTCTGG 731
Db 1 AGTGACTCTGG 11
      |||||
      |||||

REFERENCE
LOCUS      BD124425          11 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-SEP-2002
DEFINITION Compositions and method for healing wound.
ACCESSION  BD124425
VERSION     BD124425.1  GI:23219370
KEYWORDS    JP 2002503460-A/256.
SOURCE      Mus musculus (house mouse)
ORGANISM    Mus musculus
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Rodentia; Sciurognathi; Muridae; Murinae; Mus.

REFERENCE
AUTHORS      Katz,E.H.
TITLE        Compositions and method for healing wound
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2002503460-A 256 05-FEB-2002;
            THE WISTAR INSTITUTE
COMMENT      OS Mus musculus (mouse)
            PN JP 2002503460-A/256
            PD 05-FEB-2002
            PF 12-FEB-1999 JP 2000531545
            PR 13-FEB-1998 US 60/074737,26-AUG-1998 US 60/097937 PR
            28-SEP-1998 US 60/102051
            PI ELLEN HEBER KATZ
            PC C12N15/09,A01K67/027,C12N5/10,C12Q1/68,G01N33/50,C12N15/00, PC
            C12N5/00
            CC Compositions and method for healing wound
            FH Key
            FT source
            FT source
            FT Location/Qualifiers
            1..11
            /organism="Mus musculus"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:10090"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 11;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 721 AGTGACTCTGG 731
Db 1 AGTGACTCTGG 11
      |||||
      |||||

RESULT 1109
LOCUS      AR167712          12 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-DEC-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 76 from patent US 6287769.
ACCESSION  AR167712
VERSION     AR167712.1  GI:17903510
KEYWORDS
SOURCE      Unknown.
ORGANISM    Unknown.
            Unclassified.
            1 (bases 1 to 12)
            Inoue,T.
            Title
            Method of amplifying DNA fragment, apparatus for amplifying DNA
            fragment, method of assaying microorganisms, method of analyzing
            microorganisms and method of assaying contaminant
            Patent: US 6287769-A 76 11-SEP-2001;
            Location/Qualifiers
            1..12
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match          3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      848 GACAGCGTCCT 858
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Db      1 GACAGCGTCCT 11

RESULT 1110
E38702      E29596          12 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2001
LOCUS      Method for amplifying DNA fragment, method for estimating state of
DEFINITION microorganism existing and method for estimating state of waste.
ACCESSION  E29596
VERSION    E29596.1 GI:13021099
KEYWORDS   JP 199276176-A/76.
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 12)
AUTHORS    Koichi, I.
TITLE      Method for amplifying DNA fragment, method for estimating state of
JOURNAL    microorganism existing and method for estimating state of waste
COMMENT    Patent: JP 199276176-A/76 12-OCT-1999;
FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
PN JP 199276176-A/76
PD 12-OCT-1999
PF 31-MAR-1998 JP 1998087652
PR KOICHI INOUE
PI C12N15/09,B09B3/00,C12Q1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00,B09B3/00 CC
PC C12N15/09,B09B3/00,C12Q1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00,B09B3/00 CC
Strandedness: Single;
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..12 /organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES
source 1..12 /organism='Unidentified'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32644'

Query Match          3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      848 GACAGCGTCCT 858
      |||||||
Db      1 GACAGCGTCCT 11

RESULT 1111
E38702      E38702          12 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-JAN-2002
LOCUS      Method and device for amplifying DNA fragment.
DEFINITION E38702
ACCESSION  E38702
VERSION    E38702.1 GI:18621364
KEYWORDS   JP 2000270867-A/76.
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 12)
AUTHORS    Inoue, K.
TITLE      Method and device for amplifying DNA fragment
JOURNAL    Patent: JP 2000270867-A/76 03-OCT-2000;
FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
PN JP 2000270867-A/76
PD 03-OCT-2000
PF 19-MAR-1999 JP 1999076844
PR KOICHI INOUE
PI C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
PC C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
Strandedness: Single;
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..12 /organism='Unidentified'.
FEATURES
source 1..12 /organism='Unidentified'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32644'

Query Match          3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      848 GACAGCGTCCT 858
      |||||||
Db      1 GACAGCGTCCT 11

RESULT 1111
E38702      E38702          12 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 31-JAN-2002
LOCUS      Method and device for amplifying DNA fragment.
DEFINITION E38702
ACCESSION  E38702
VERSION    E38702.1 GI:18621364
KEYWORDS   JP 2000270867-A/76.
SOURCE     unidentified
ORGANISM   unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 12)
AUTHORS    Inoue, K.
TITLE      Method and device for amplifying DNA fragment
JOURNAL    Patent: JP 2000270867-A/76 03-OCT-2000;
FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
PN JP 2000270867-A/76
PD 03-OCT-2000
PF 19-MAR-1999 JP 1999076844
PR KOICHI INOUE
PI C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
PC C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
Strandedness: Single;
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..12 /organism='Unidentified'.
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source 1..12 /organism='Unidentified'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32644'
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PR KOICHI INOUE
PI C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
PC C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC Strandedness: Single;
CT Topology: Linear;
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..12 /organism='Unidentified'.
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/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32644'

Query Match          3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      848 GACAGCGTCCT 858
      |||||||
Db      1 GACAGCGTCCT 11

RESULT 1112
E64128      E64128          12 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2001
LOCUS      Method for amplifying DNA fragment, amplification apparatus of DNA
DEFINITION fragment, method for assaying a group of microorganisms, method
for analyzing a group of microorganisms, and method for assaying
contaminating substance.
ACCESSION  E64128
VERSION    E64128.1 GI:13019532
KEYWORDS   JP 199341989-A/76.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 12)
AUTHORS    Koichi, I.
TITLE      Method for amplifying DNA fragment, amplification apparatus of DNA
JOURNAL    fragment, method for assaying a group of microorganisms, method for
analyzing a group of microorganisms, and method for assaying
contaminating substance
Patent: JP 199341989-A/76 14-DEC-1999;
SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD, SOCIETY FOR TECHNO-INNOVATION OF AGRICULTURE
FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 199341989-A/76
PD 14-DEC-1999
PF 16-MAR-1999 JP 1999069694
PR KOICHI INOUE
PI C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
PC C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
CC C12N15/09,C12M1/00,C12Q1/00,C12Q1/68,C12N15/00
Strandedness: Single;
PH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..12 /organism='Artificial Sequence'.
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source 1..12 /organism='Artificial Sequence'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32630'

Query Match          3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      848 GACAGCGTCCT 858
      |||||||
Db      1 GACAGCGTCCT 11

RESULT 1113
BD061494
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LOCUS      BD061494                12 bp    DNA        linear        PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Method for discriminating microorganisms, apparatus for
discriminating microorganisms, method for preparing data base for
discriminating microorganisms, and recording medium recorded with
program for discriminating microorganisms.
ACCESSION  BD061494
VERSION    BD061494.1 GI:22607100
KEYWORDS  JP 2001275700-A/21.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 12)
AUTHORS    Inoue,K.
TITLE      Method for discriminating microorganisms, apparatus for
discriminating microorganisms, method for preparing data base for
discriminating microorganisms, and recording medium recorded with
program for discriminating microorganisms
JOURNAL    Patent: JP 2001275700-A 21 09-OCT-2001;
SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD, SOCIETY FOR TECHNO-INNOVATION OF AGRICULTURE
FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
COMMENT    OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001275700-A/21
PD 09-OCT-2001
PF 31-MAR-2000 JP 2000099482
PI KOICHI INOUE
PC C12Q1/68,C12M1/00,C12N15/09,G06F17/30,C12N15/00 CC
Primer
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FEATURES   source
            1..12
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="genomic DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      848 GACAGCGTCTCT 858
Db      1 GACAGCGTCTCT 11

RESULT 1114
LOCUS      BD101941                12 bp    DNA        linear        PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Method of discriminating microorganisms, apparatus for
discriminating microorganisms, method of making database for
discriminating microorganisms, microorganisms discriminating
program and record medium for recording the same.
ACCESSION  BD101941
VERSION    BD101941.1 GI:22647515
KEYWORDS  WO 0175156-A/21.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
ORGANISM   artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 12)
AUTHORS    Inoue,I.
TITLE      Method of discriminating microorganisms, apparatus for
discriminating microorganisms, method of making database for
discriminating microorganisms, microorganisms discriminating
program and record medium for recording the same
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0175156-A 21 11-OCT-2001;
SANYO ELECTRIC CO LTD, SOCIETY FOR TECHNO INNOVATION OF AGRICULTURE
FORESTRY AND FISHERIES, TAKAKAZU INOUE
COMMENT    OS Artificial Sequence
PN WO 0175156-A/21
PD 11-OCT-2001
PF 27-MAR-2001 WO 2001JP002516
PR 31-MAR-2000 JP 00P 099482
PI TAKAKAZU INOUE
PC C12Q1/68,C12N15/10,G01N27/447,G06F17/30,C12M1/00 CC
Primer

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FEATURES   source
            1..12
            Location/Qualifiers
            /organism="Artificial Sequence".

Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      848 GACAGCGTCTCT 858
Db      1 GACAGCGTCTCT 11

RESULT 1115
LOCUS      BD197865                14 bp    RNA        linear        PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
molecule participating in vasculogenic response.
ACCESSION  BD197865
VERSION    BD197865.1 GI:33007635
KEYWORDS  JP 2002509721-A/891.
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
            Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
            Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS    Pavco,P.A., Roberts,E., Jarvis,T., Coeshott,C. and Mcswiggen,J.A.
TITLE      Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions concerning
            molecule participating in vasculogenic response
JOURNAL    Patent: JP 2002509721-A 891 02-APR-2002;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT    OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2002509721-A/891
PD 02-APR-2002
PF 24-MAR-1999 JP 2000541291
PR 27-MAR-1998 US 60/079678
PI FAMELA A PAVCO,ELISABETH ROBERTS,THALE JARVIS,CLAIRE COESHOTT,
PI JAMES A MCSWIGGEN
PC C12N15/09,A61K31/7088,A61K31/7125,A61K48/00,A61P3/10,A61P17/06, PC
A61P29/00,
PC A61P35/00,A61P43/00,C12N5/10,C12N9/00//A61K35/76,C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Method and reagent for treating diseases or conditions CC
concerning molecule
CC participating in vasculogenic response
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..14
            /organism="Homo sapiens (human)".
FEATURES   source
            1..14
            Location/Qualifiers
            /organism="Homo sapiens"
            /mol_type="genomic RNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 14;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      898 TCAGCTTCTGCG 908
Db      3 TCAGCTTCTGCG 13

RESULT 1116
LOCUS      A07232
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide homologous to the alpha-1 antitrypsin gene.

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ACCESSION   A07232
VERSION     A07232.1 GI:413004
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
           synthetic construct
           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS    Garman,A.J. and Moore,R.S.
TITLE      Detection of nucleic acid sequences using fluorescence polarisation
JOURNAL    Patent: EP 0382433-A 15 16-AUG-1990;
           IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..15
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      917 TATCATCACCA 927
      |||||
Db      5 TATCATCACCA 15

RESULT 1117
A33056/c      A33056      15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 11-DEC-1996
LOCUS      ScFv PCR product BamHI insert mutagenic oligo.
ACCESSION   A33056
VERSION     A33056.1 GI:1926688
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      synthetic construct
           synthetic construct
           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS    .
TITLE      METHODS FOR PRODUCING MEMBERS OF SPECIFIC BINDING PAIRS
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 9201047-A 179 23-JAN-1992;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..15
            /organism="synthetic construct"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
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Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      925 CCACCACCCCTC 935
      |||||
Db      11 CCACCACCCCTC 1

RESULT 1118
A89502      A89502      15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 22-JAN-2000
LOCUS      Sequence 1650 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION   A89502
VERSION     A89502.1 GI:6738072
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      unidentified
           unidentified
           unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS    Brysch,W. and Schlingensiepen,K.
TITLE      AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 9833904-A 1650 06-AUG-1998;
           BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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            1..15
            /organism="unidentified"

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/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      763 AGGCCTCCACT 773
      |||||
Db      5 AGGCCTCCACT 15

RESULT 1119
AR033662/c      AR033662      15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-SEP-1999
LOCUS      Sequence 428 from patent US 5869253.
DEFINITION   AR033662
ACCESSION   AR033662
VERSION     AR033662.1 GI:5949267
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
           Unknown.
           Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS    Draper,K.G.
TITLE      Method and reagent for inhibiting hepatitis C virus replication
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5869253-A 428 09-FEB-1999;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..15
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      713 CCCAGGAGAGT 723
      |||||
Db      13 CCCAGGAGAGT 3

RESULT 1120
AR113484/c      AR113484      15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 16-MAY-2001
LOCUS      Sequence 428 from patent US 6132966.
DEFINITION   AR113484
ACCESSION   AR113484
VERSION     AR113484.1 GI:14093806
KEYWORDS    .
SOURCE      Unknown.
           Unknown.
           Unclassified.
REFERENCE   1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS    Draper,K.G.
TITLE      Method and reagent for inhibiting hepatitis C virus replication
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6132966-A 428 17-OCT-2000;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
            source
            1..15
            /organism="unknown"
            /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      713 CCCAGGAGAGT 723
      |||||
Db      13 CCCAGGAGAGT 3

RESULT 1121
I57891/c      I57891      15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-OCT-1997
LOCUS      Sequence 428 from patent US 5610054.
DEFINITION   I57891
ACCESSION   I57891

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VERSION      I57891.1  GI:2482955
KEYWORDS
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS      Draper,K.G.
TITLE        Enzymatic RNA molecule targeted against Hepatitis C virus
JOURNAL      Patent: US 5610034-A 428 11-MAR-1997;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1..15
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match          3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      713 CCCAGGAGAGT 723
Db      13 CCCAGGAGAGT 3

RESULT 1122
LOCUS    I61718                      15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 272 from patent US 5658780.
ACCESSION I61718
VERSION    I61718.1  GI:2479666
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS    Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K.G. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE      Rel a targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL    Patent: US 5658780-A 272 19-AUG-1997;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1..15
              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match          3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      897 CTCAGCTTCG 907
Db      1 CTCAGCTTCG 11

RESULT 1123
LOCUS    AR180643/c                  15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 711 from patent US 6333152.
ACCESSION AR180643
VERSION    AR180643.1  GI:20222676
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Unknown.
ORGANISM   Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS    Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE      Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6333152-A 711 25-DEC-2001;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
              source
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              /organism="unknown"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match          3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      923 CACCACCACCC 933
Db      4 CACCACCACCC 14

RESULT 1126
LOCUS    AX636200                    15 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3339 from Patent EP1260586.

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Qy      773 TTCTGAGGCA 783
Db      15 TTCTGAGGCA 5

RESULT 1124
LOCUS    AX374614/c                  15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 01-MAR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 35 from Patent WO0210454.
ACCESSION AX374614
VERSION    AX374614.1  GI:19169511
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM   Homo sapiens
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Choi,J.Y., Koshy,B., Kiem,S. and Stephens,J.C.
TITLE      Haplotypes of the alas2 gene
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0210454-A 35 07-FEB-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
              source
              1..15
              /organism="Homo sapiens"
              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match          3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      791 TGGTGCCAGAGC 803
Db      14 KGGTGCCAGAGC 2

RESULT 1125
LOCUS    AX572880                    15 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 29-NOV-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 3 from Patent WO02059352.
ACCESSION AX572880
VERSION    AX572880.1  GI:26004964
KEYWORDS
SOURCE     synthetic construct
              synthetic construct
              artificial sequences.
ORGANISM
REFERENCE  1
AUTHORS    Lopez-Calle,E., Fries,J. and Jungmann,J.
TITLE      Methods and means for detecting enzymatic cleavage and linkage
              reactions
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 02059352-A 3 01-AUG-2002;
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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              /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
              /db_xref="taxon:32630"
              /note="DNA"

Query Match          3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      923 CACCACCACCC 933
Db      4 CACCACCACCC 14

RESULT 1126
LOCUS    AX636200                    15 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3339 from Patent EP1260586.

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ACCESSION AX636200
VERSION AX636200.1 GI:28471814
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
AUTHORS
Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
Woolf,T.
TITLE
Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 1260586-A 3339 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 897 CTCAGCTTCGTG 907
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Db 1 CTCAGCTTCGTG 11
RESULT 1127
BD067015
LOCUS 15 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION BD067015
VERSION BD067015.1 GI:22612618
KEYWORDS JP 2001511000-A/1650.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Schlingensiepen,K.H. and Brysch,W.
TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511000-A 1650 07-AUG-2001;
BIOGENOSITIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
COMMENT
OS Unknown
PN JP 2001511000-A/1650
PD 07-AUG-2001
PE 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN,WOLFGANG BRYSCH
PC C12N15/11,C07H21/04,A61K31/70
CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key
SOURCE Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .15
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 763 AGGCTCCACT 773
|||||
Db 5 AGGCTCCACT 15
RESULT 1128

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BD207395/c
LOCUS 15 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to hepatitis C virus infection.
ACCESSION BD207395
VERSION BD207395.1 GI:33017165
KEYWORDS JP 2002512791-A/985.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J.A., Roberts,E., Pavco,P.A. and Macejak,D.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to hepatitis C virus infection
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002512791-A 985 08-MAY-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)
PN JP 2002512791-A/985
PD 08-MAY-2002
PE 26-APR-1999 JP 2000545991
PR 27-APR-1998 US 60/083217,18-SEP-1998 US 60/100842 PR
25-FEB-1999 US 09/257608, 23-MAR-1999 US 09/274553 PI
LAWRENCE BLATT,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN,ELISABETH ROBERTS,PAMELA A PI
PAVCO,
PI DENNIS MACEJAK
PC C12N9/00,A61K31/7105,A61K38/21,A61K48/00,A61P31/12,C12N15/09,
A61K37/66,
PC C12N15/00
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions
related to
hepatitis C virus infection.
CC Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1. .15
FT /organism='Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)',
virus',
Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 713 CCCAGGAGAGT 723
|||||
Db 13 CCCAGGAGAGT 3
RESULT 1129
BD208393/c
LOCUS 15 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to hepatitis C virus infection.
ACCESSION BD208393
VERSION BD208393.1 GI:33018163
KEYWORDS JP 2002512791-A/1983.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unidentified
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J.A., Roberts,E., Pavco,P.A. and Macejak,D.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to hepatitis C virus infection
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002512791-A 1983 08-MAY-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT
OS Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)
PN JP 2002512791-A/1983
PD 08-MAY-2002
PE 26-APR-1999 JP 2000545991
PR 27-APR-1998 US 60/083217,18-SEP-1998 US 60/100842 PR
25-FEB-1999 US 09/257608,23-MAR-1999 US 09/274553 PI

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LAWRENCE BLATT, JAMES A MCSWIGGEN, ELISABETH ROBERTS, PAMELA A PI
PAVCO,
PI DENNIS MACEJAK
PC C12N9/00.A61K31/7105.A61K38/21.A61K48/00.A61P31/12.C12N15/09,
PC A61K37/66,
PC C12N15/00
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
related to
CC hepatitis C virus infection.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..15
FT virus)'.
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 756 GGTCCCTAGGC 766
Db 14 GGTCCCTAGGC 4
RESULT 1130
BD208933/c
LOCUS 15 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to hepatitis C virus infection.
ACCESSION BD208933
VERSION BD208933.1 GI:33018703
KEYWORDS JP 2002512791-A/2523.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Blatt,L., Mcswiggen,J.A., Roberts,E., Pavco,P.A. and Macejak,D.
TITLE Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
to hepatitis C virus infection
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2002512791-A 2523 08-MAY-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
OS Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)
PN JP 2002512791-A/2523
PD 08-MAY-2002
PF 26-APR-1999 JP 2000545991
PR 27-APR-1998 US 60/083217,18-SEP-1998 US 60/100842 PR
25-FEB-1999 US 09/257608,23-MAR-1999 US 09/274553 PI
LAWRENCE BLATT, JAMES A MCSWIGGEN, ELISABETH ROBERTS, PAMELA A PI
PAVCO,
PI DENNIS MACEJAK
PC C12N9/00.A61K31/7105.A61K38/21.A61K48/00.A61P31/12.C12N15/09,
PC A61K37/66,
PC C12N15/00
CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
related to
CC hepatitis C virus infection.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT virus)'.
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QY 756 GGTCCCTAGGC 766
Db 14 GGTCCCTAGGC 4

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QY 713 CCCAGGAGAGT 723
Db 15 CCCAGGAGAGT 5
RESULT 1131
A09436/c
LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 09-NOV-1993
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide (c6).
ACCESSION A09436
VERSION A09436.1 GI:490541
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saitoh,Y., Satoh,S. and Yamada,H.
TITLE Process for production of somatostatin
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0197558-A 42 15-OCT-1986;
FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 716 AGGAGAGTGAC 726
Db 13 AGGAGAGTGAC 3
RESULT 1132
A10639/c
LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 02-DEC-1993
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide (C6).
ACCESSION A10639
VERSION A10639.1 GI:490767
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saito,Y., Sato,S., Ono,H. and Kitaguchi,T.
TITLE Process for production of gamma-interferon
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0176916-A 24 09-APR-1986;
FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"
Query Match 3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 716 AGGAGAGTGAC 726
Db 13 AGGAGAGTGAC 3
RESULT 1133
A11587/c
LOCUS 16 bp DNA linear PAT 16-NOV-1993
DEFINITION oligonucleotide 'c6'.
ACCESSION A11587
VERSION A11587.1 GI:491129
KEYWORDS

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SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
             artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saito,Y., Sato,S., Ono,H. and Kitaguchi,T.
TITLE        59 Valine insulin-like growth factor I and process for production
             thereof
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 0158892-A 83 23-OCT-1985;
             FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      716 AGGAGAGTGAC 726
DB      13 AGGAGAGTGAC 3

RESULT 1134
LOCUS      A35107              16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 06-DEC-1996
DEFINITION Synthetic IGF-I gene oligo.
ACCESSION  A35107
VERSION     A35107.1 GI:1926766
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     synthetic construct
           synthetic construct
           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS    Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saitoh,S., Saitoh,Y. and Kusunoki,C.
TITLE      Process for production of insulin-like growth factor I and plasmid
           for production thereof
JOURNAL    Patent: EP 0219814-A 57 29-APR-1987;
           FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
FEATURES   Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      716 AGGAGAGTGAC 726
DB      13 AGGAGAGTGAC 3

RESULT 1135
LOCUS      AR328572/c         16 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 5974 from patent US 6566127.
ACCESSION  AR328572
VERSION     AR328572.1 GI:33714380
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
           Unknown.
           Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS    Pavco,P., McSwiggen,J.A., Stinchcomb,D.T. and Escobedo,J.
TITLE      Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions
           related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6566127-A 5974 20-MAY-2003;
           Location/Qualifiers
           1..16
           /organism="unknown"

SOURCE      synthetic construct
ORGANISM     synthetic construct
             artificial sequences.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saito,Y., Sato,S., Ono,H. and Kitaguchi,T.
TITLE        59 Valine insulin-like growth factor I and process for production
             thereof
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 0158892-A 83 23-OCT-1985;
             FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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             /organism="synthetic construct"
             /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      716 AGGAGAGTGAC 726
DB      13 AGGAGAGTGAC 3

RESULT 1136
LOCUS      AR435915/c         16 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 174 from patent US 6656731.
ACCESSION  AR435915
VERSION     AR435915.1 GI:40198999
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
           Unknown.
           Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS    Eckstein,F., Ludwig,J. and Beigelman,L.
TITLE      Nucleic acid catalysts with endonuclease activity
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6656731-A 174 02-DEC-2003;
           Location/Qualifiers
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           /organism="unknown"
           /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      923 CACCACACCCC 933
DB      11 CACCACACCCC 1

RESULT 1137
LOCUS      BD104886          16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Kit and method for determining HLA type.
ACCESSION  BD104886
VERSION     BD104886.1 GI:22650460
KEYWORDS   WO 0192572-A/990.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
           synthetic construct
           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS    Inoko,H., Kagiya,T., Ichihara,T., Matsumura,Y., Moriya,S. and
           Nishida,M.
TITLE      Kit and method for determining HLA type
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0192572-A 990 06-DEC-2001;
           NISSHINBO INDUSTRIES INC,SYSTEM RESEARCH INC,HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO
           KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA, YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA, SHOGO MORIYA, MICHIO
           NISHIDA
COMMENT    OS Artificial Sequence
           PN WO 0192572-A/990
           PD 06-DEC-2001
           PF 01-JUN-2001 WO 2001JP004662
           PR 01-JUN-2000 JP 00P 164798
           PI HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA, YOSHIYUKI
           MATSUMURA,
           PI SHOGO MORIYA, MICHIO NISHIDA
           PC C1201/68, C12M1/00, C12N15/09, G01N33/53
           CC Description of Artificial Sequence: capture
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Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      894 CTTCTCAGCTT 904
DB      16 CTTCTCAGCTT 6

RESULT 1136
LOCUS      AR435915/c         16 bp      RNA      linear      PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 174 from patent US 6656731.
ACCESSION  AR435915
VERSION     AR435915.1 GI:40198999
KEYWORDS   .
SOURCE     Unknown.
           Unknown.
           Unclassified.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS    Eckstein,F., Ludwig,J. and Beigelman,L.
TITLE      Nucleic acid catalysts with endonuclease activity
JOURNAL    Patent: US 6656731-A 174 02-DEC-2003;
           Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      923 CACCACACCCC 933
DB      11 CACCACACCCC 1

RESULT 1137
LOCUS      BD104886          16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Kit and method for determining HLA type.
ACCESSION  BD104886
VERSION     BD104886.1 GI:22650460
KEYWORDS   WO 0192572-A/990.
SOURCE     synthetic construct
           synthetic construct
           artificial sequences.
REFERENCE  1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS    Inoko,H., Kagiya,T., Ichihara,T., Matsumura,Y., Moriya,S. and
           Nishida,M.
TITLE      Kit and method for determining HLA type
JOURNAL    Patent: WO 0192572-A 990 06-DEC-2001;
           NISSHINBO INDUSTRIES INC,SYSTEM RESEARCH INC,HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO
           KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA, YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA, SHOGO MORIYA, MICHIO
           NISHIDA
COMMENT    OS Artificial Sequence
           PN WO 0192572-A/990
           PD 06-DEC-2001
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           PR 01-JUN-2000 JP 00P 164798
           PI HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA, YOSHIYUKI
           MATSUMURA,
           PI SHOGO MORIYA, MICHIO NISHIDA
           PC C1201/68, C12M1/00, C12N15/09, G01N33/53
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Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.1e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 929 CACCCCTCCAGA 939
Db 4 CACCCCTCCAGA 14

RESULT 1138
LOCUS AR104490/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 14-FEB-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6093802.
ACCESSION AR104490
VERSION AR104490.1 GI:12817198
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Lin,L.-F.H., Collins,F.D., Doherty,D.H., Lile,J. and Bektesh,S.
TITLE Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6093802-A 18 25-JUL-2000;
FEATURES
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Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 856 CTGGCTCCAG 866
Db 13 CTGGCTCCAG 3

RESULT 1139
LOCUS AR147206 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6221376.
ACCESSION AR147206
VERSION AR147206.1 GI:15111009
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Lin,L.-F.H., Collins,F.D., Doherty,D.H., Lile,J. and Bektesh,S.
TITLE Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6221376-A 18 24-APR-2001;
FEATURES
    source
        Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 856 CTGGCTCCAG 866
Db 13 CTGGCTCCAG 3

RESULT 1139
LOCUS AR147206 17 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6221376.
ACCESSION AR147206
VERSION AR147206.1 GI:15111009
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Lin,L.-F.H., Collins,F.D., Doherty,D.H., Lile,J. and Bektesh,S.
TITLE Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6221376-A 18 24-APR-2001;
FEATURES
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        Location/Qualifiers
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Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 856 CTGGCTCCAG 866
Db 13 CTGGCTCCAG 3

RESULT 1140
LOCUS AR202457/c 17 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 18 from patent US 6362319.
ACCESSION AR202457
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VERSION AR202457.1 GI:20256996
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 17)
AUTHORS Lin,L.-F.H., Collins,F.D., Doherty,D.H., Lile,J. and Bektesh,S.
TITLE Glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6362319-A 18 26-MAR-2002;
FEATURES
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Query Match      3.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 856 CTGGCTCCAG 866
Db 13 CTGGCTCCAG 3

RESULT 1141
LOCUS AX350848 22 bp DNA linear PAT 06-FEB-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 48 from Patent WO0179294.
ACCESSION AX350848
VERSION AX350848.1 GI:18616308
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 artificial sequences.
AUTHORS Taupier,R.J., Vernet,C.A., Fernandes,B., Shimkets,R.A.,
Majumder,K., Padigaru,M., Colman,S.D., Zerhusen,B.D., Spytek,K.A.,
Burgess,C.E. and Liu,X.
TITLE Novel human proteins, polynucleotides encoding them and methods of
using the same
JOURNAL Patent: WO 0179294-A 48 25-OCT-2001;
FEATURES
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Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 757 GTCCCTAGGCTCCACTTC 775
Db 1 GACCCITGGACCTACTTC 19

RESULT 1142
LOCUS A11054/c 14 bp DNA linear PAT 06-DEC-1993
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide adapter B.
ACCESSION A11054
VERSION A11054.1 GI:489254
KEYWORDS
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 14)
AUTHORS Penhalva,A.M., Tourino,A., Patino,C., Sanchez,F., Rubio,V. and
Fernandez-Sousa,J.M.
TITLE Cephalosporium acremonium transformed with an aminoglycoside
resistance marker
JOURNAL Patent: EP 0181213-A 4 14-MAY-1986;
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      12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 CCTCTCAGAGATT 944
Db 14 CTCTCAGAGATT 1

RESULT 1143
AR049805/c
LOCUS AR049805 14 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 108 from patent US 5824770.
ACCESSION AR049805
VERSION AR049805.1 GI:5971797
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  Unknown.
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 14)
  Georgopoulos,K.
  Ikaros polypeptides
  TITLE
  Patent: US 5824770-A 108 20-OCT-1998;
  JOURNAL
  Location/Qualifiers
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      85.7%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
    Matches
      12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 891 TTACTTCTCAGCTT 904
Db 14 TTACTTCCCACCTT 1

RESULT 1144
AR149699/c
LOCUS AR149699 14 bp DNA linear PAT 08-AUG-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 108 from patent US 6228611.
ACCESSION AR149699
VERSION AR149699.1 GI:15114290
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  Unknown.
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 14)
  Georgopoulos,K.
  Ikaros: A T cell pathway regulatory gene
  TITLE
  Patent: US 6228611-A 108 08-MAY-2001;
  JOURNAL
  Location/Qualifiers
  FEATURES
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    Best Local Similarity
      85.7%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
    Matches
      12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 891 TTACTTCTCAGCTT 904
Db 14 TTACTTCCCACCTT 1

RESULT 1145
AR049805/c
LOCUS AR049805 14 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 108 from patent US 5824770.
ACCESSION AR049805
VERSION AR049805.1 GI:5971797
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  Unknown.
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 14)
  Georgopoulos,K.
  Ikaros polypeptides
  TITLE
  Patent: US 5824770-A 108 20-OCT-1998;
  JOURNAL
  Location/Qualifiers
  FEATURES
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        /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
    Query Match
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    Best Local Similarity
      85.7%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
    Matches
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QY 891 TTACTTCTCAGCTT 904
Db 14 TTACTTCCCACCTT 1

RESULT 1146
AR404828/c
LOCUS AR404828 14 bp mRNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 108 from patent US 6630141.
ACCESSION AR404828
VERSION AR404828.1 GI:40153555
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  Unknown.
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 14)
  Georgopoulos,K.
  Isolated antibody that binds to an Ikaros polypeptide
  TITLE
  Patent: US 6630141-A 108 07-OCT-2003;
  JOURNAL
  Location/Qualifiers
  FEATURES
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    Query Match
      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
    Best Local Similarity
      85.7%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
    Matches
      12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 891 TTACTTCTCAGCTT 904
Db 14 TTACTTCCCACCTT 1

RESULT 1147
AR408087/c
LOCUS AR408087 14 bp RNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 180 from patent US 6632057.
ACCESSION AR408087
VERSION AR408087.1 GI:40158074
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
  Unknown.
  Unclassified.
REFERENCE
  1 (bases 1 to 14)
  Fauchet,C.R.J.
  Fixing unit with an end imprint in a threaded terminal portion
  TITLE
  Patent: US 6632057-A 180 14-OCT-2003;
  JOURNAL
  Location/Qualifiers
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/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 899 CAGCTTCTGCGATC 912
Db 14 CAGCTTCTCAATC 1

RESULT 1148
A15243
LOCUS A15243 15 bp DNA linear PAT 22-MAR-1994
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide AH15.
ACCESSION A15243
VERSION A15243.1 GI:512691
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saito,Y., Yamada,H. and Ishii,Y.
TITLE A process for the production of alpha-human atrial natriuretic
polyptide
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 0206769-A 16 30-DEC-1986;
FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
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/organism="synthetic construct"
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/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 823 GGCTGTGTCCTTT 836
Db 1 GGCTGTAACCTTT 14

RESULT 1149
A16458
LOCUS A16458 15 bp DNA linear PAT 17-MAR-1994
DEFINITION Oligonucleotide AH15.
ACCESSION A16458
VERSION A16458.1 GI:489865
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Ueda,I., Niwa,M., Saito,Y., Yamada,H. and Ishii,Y.
TITLE A process for the production of alpha-human atrial natriuretic
polyptide
JOURNAL
Patent: EP 0440311-A 33 07-AUG-1991;
FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD
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/organism="synthetic construct"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32630"

Query Match
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 823 GGCTGTGTCCTTT 836
Db 1 GGCTGTAACCTTT 14

/mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 14;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 899 CAGCTTCTGCGATC 912
Db 14 CAGCTTCTCAATC 1

RESULT 1150
A87992/c
LOCUS A87992 15 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 140 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION A87992
VERSION A87992.1 GI:6736562
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Brysch,W. and Schlingensiepen,K.
TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 9833904-A 140 06-AUG-1998;
BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 923 CACCACCACCCCTCC 936
Db 15 CACCAGCCCCCTCC 2

RESULT 1151
A89407
LOCUS A89407 15 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 1555 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION A89407
VERSION A89407.1 GI:6737977
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Brysch,W. and Schlingensiepen,K.
TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD
JOURNAL
Patent: WO 9833904-A 1555 06-AUG-1998;
BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCACAG 718
Db 2 CAGAGAGTCCACAG 15

RESULT 1152
A89409
LOCUS A89409 15 bp DNA linear PAT 22-JAN-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 1557 from Patent WO9833904.
ACCESSION A89409
VERSION A89409.1 GI:6737979
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
unidentified
unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Brysch,W. and Schlingensiepen,K.
TITLE AN ANTISENSE OLIGONUCLEOTIDE PREPARATION METHOD

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JOURNAL	PATENT	LOCUS	DEFINITION	ACCESSION	VERSION	KEYWORDS	SOURCE	ORGANISM	REFERENCE	AUTHORS	TITLE	JOURNAL	FEATURES
JOURNAL	PATENT: WO 9833904-A 1557 06-AUG-1998; BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)	LOCUS	Sequence 140 from Patent EP0856579.	AR029846	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1
FEATURES	1. .15	LOCUS	Sequence 140 from Patent EP0856579.	AR029846	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1
Query Match	3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;	Best Local Similarity	85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;	Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
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DEFINITION	Sequence 140 from Patent EP0856579.	ACCESSION	AR029846	VERSION	AR029846.1	GI:6738473	KEYWORDS	unidentified	SOURCE	unidentified	ORGANISM	unclassified.	REFERENCE
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 15)	TITLE	An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method	JOURNAL	BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE)	FEATURES	1. .15	LOCUS	Sequence 140 from Patent EP0856579.	AR029846	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1
Query Match	3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;	Best Local Similarity	85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;	Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	923 CACCACCATGCAGAGA 936	Db	15 CACCACCATGCAGAGA 2										
RESULT 1154	AR029846/c	LOCUS	Sequence 35 from patent US 5861244.	AR029846	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1
DEFINITION	Sequence 35 from patent US 5861244.	ACCESSION	AR029846	VERSION	AR029846.1	GI:5943060	KEYWORDS	unidentified	SOURCE	unidentified	ORGANISM	unclassified.	REFERENCE
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 15)	TITLE	Genetic sequence assay using DNA triple strand formation	JOURNAL	PATENT: US 5861244-A 35 19-JAN-1999;	FEATURES	1. .15	LOCUS	Sequence 35 from patent US 5861244.	AR029846	1	CCACCATGCAGAGA 14	1
Query Match	3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;	Best Local Similarity	85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;	Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;									
QY	831 CTCCTTCTCTCTCT 844	Db	14 CTCCTTCTCTCTCT 1										
JOURNAL	PATENT: WO 9833904-A 1557 06-AUG-1998; BIOGNOSTIK GES (DE); BRYSCH WOLFGANG (DE)	LOCUS	Sequence 136 from patent US 5811300.	AR041346	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1
FEATURES	1. .15	LOCUS	Sequence 136 from patent US 5811300.	AR041346	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1
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RESULT 1155	AR041346	LOCUS	Sequence 136 from patent US 5811300.	AR041346	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1
DEFINITION	Sequence 136 from patent US 5811300.	ACCESSION	AR041346	VERSION	AR041346.1	GI:5961842	KEYWORDS	unidentified	SOURCE	unidentified	ORGANISM	unclassified.	REFERENCE
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 15)	TITLE	TNF- α alpha. ribozymes	JOURNAL	PATENT: US 5811300-A 136 22-SEP-1998;	FEATURES	1. .15	LOCUS	Sequence 136 from patent US 5811300.	AR041346	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 15	1
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QY	939 AGAATTTTACGCAA 952	Db	2 AGAATTTTACGCAA 15										
RESULT 1157	AR041832/c	LOCUS	Sequence 622 from patent US 5811300.	AR041832	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 14	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 14	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 14	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 14	1
DEFINITION	Sequence 622 from patent US 5811300.	ACCESSION	AR041832	VERSION	AR041832.1	GI:5962328	KEYWORDS	unidentified	SOURCE	unidentified	ORGANISM	unclassified.	REFERENCE
AUTHORS	1 (bases 1 to 15)	TITLE	TNF- α alpha. ribozymes	JOURNAL	PATENT: US 5811300-A 622 22-SEP-1998;	FEATURES	1. .15	LOCUS	Sequence 622 from patent US 5811300.	AR041832	1	AGAACTTTAAGCAA 14	1
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QY	939 AGAATTTTACGCAA 952	Db	1 AGAATTTTACGCAA 15										
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QY 863 CCAGTGGACACT 876
Db 15 CCAGCTGGAAGACT 2

RESULT 1158
AR041833
LOCUS AR041833 15 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 623 from patent US 5811300.
ACCESSION AR041833
VERSION AR041833.1 GI:5962329
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Sullivan,S., Draper,K., Kisich,K., Stinchcomb,D.T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE TNF- alpha. ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5811300-A 623 22-SEP-1998;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 810 CCAACTCAGGCTG 823
Db 2 CCAACTCAGCGCTG 15

RESULT 1159
AR078087/c
LOCUS AR078087 15 bp DNA linear PAT 31-AUG-2000
DEFINITION Sequence 27 from patent US 5962273.
ACCESSION AR078087
VERSION AR078087.1 GI:10004833
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Durmowicz,G.P., Harris,J.M. and Yanson,K.Dilly.
TITLE Detection of Neisseria gonorrhoeae by amplification and detection
of its nucleic acid
JOURNAL Patent: US 5962273-A 27 05-OCT-1999;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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ACCESSION AR131771
VERSION AR131771.1 GI:14120674
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 196 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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QY 870 GAACACTTTCTCTGA 883
Db 2 GAGCATTTCCTGA 15

RESULT 1161
AR131772
LOCUS AR131772 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 197 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION AR131772
VERSION AR131772.1 GI:14120675
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 197 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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RESULT 1162
AR132800
LOCUS AR132800 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 1225 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION AR132800
VERSION AR132800.1 GI:14121705
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 1225 27-FEB-2001;
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QY 870 GAACACTTTCTCTGA 883
Db 1 GAGCATTTCCTGA 14

RESULT 1163
AR131771
LOCUS AR131771 15 bp DNA linear PAT 16-MAY-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 196 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION AR131771
VERSION AR131771.1 GI:14120674
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 196 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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DEFINITION Sequence 197 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION AR131772
VERSION AR131772.1 GI:14120675
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 197 27-FEB-2001;
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Db 1 GAGCATTTCCTGA 14

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DEFINITION Sequence 1225 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION AR132800
VERSION AR132800.1 GI:14121705
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 1225 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Db 1 GAGCATTTCCTGA 14

RESULT 1166
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DEFINITION Sequence 196 from patent US 6194150.
ACCESSION AR131771
VERSION AR131771.1 GI:14120674
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Jarvis,T. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Nucleic acid based inhibition of CD40
JOURNAL Patent: US 6194150-A 196 27-FEB-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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QY 870 GAACACTTTCTCTGA 883
Db 2 GAGCATTTCCTGA 15
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QY 836 TTCTTCTCTGAAGA 849

Db 1 TGCTCTCTGAAGA 14

RESULT 1163

E35668/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

Accession

Version

Keywords

Source

Organism

Reference

Authors

Title

Journal

Comment

OS Artificial Sequence

FN JP 1999225781-A/27

PD 24-AUG-1999

PR 30-OCT-1998 JP 1998309591

PI JERROLD B DAMOWITSU JAMES M HARRIS KAREN DIRI YANSON PC

Cl2N15/09, Cl2M1/00, Cl2Q1/68, Cl2N15/00, Cl2N15/09, Cl2R1:36), PC

(Cl2Q1/68, Cl2R1:36), Cl2N15/00, Cl2N15/00, Cl2R1:36) CC

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Location/Qualifiers

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RESULT 1164

I61541

LOCUS

DEFINITION

Accession

Version

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Reference

Authors

Title

Journal

Features

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RESULT 1165

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LOCUS

DEFINITION

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Reference

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RESULT 1166

I61730

LOCUS

DEFINITION

Accession

Version

Keywords

Source

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Reference

Authors

Title

Journal

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Source

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Db 2 CAGCCTCCAGGCTC 15

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I61810/c

LOCUS

DEFINITION

Accession

Version

Keywords

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Organism

Reference

Authors

Title

Journal

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RESULT 1168

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LOCUS

DEFINITION

Accession

Version

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Organism

Reference

Authors

Title

Journal

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Query Match

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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 2 AAGACTTCTCTCC 15

RESULT 1169

I61810

LOCUS

DEFINITION

Accession

Version

Keywords

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Organism

Reference

Authors

Title

Journal

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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 2 AAGACTTCTCTCC 15

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AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K.G. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Rel a targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5658780-A 364 19-AUG-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Db 14 TCTGTGAACACAGC 1

RESULT 1168
I77819/c
LOCUS I77819 15 bp DNA linear PAT 03-APR-1998
DEFINITION Sequence 526 from patent US 5693532.
ACCESSION I77819
VERSION I77819.1 GI:3013973
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS McSwiggen,J., Draper,K., Pavco,P. and Woolf,T.
TITLE Respiratory syncytial virus ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5693532-A 526 02-DEC-1997;
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Best Local Similarity 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 910 ATCAGATTATCATC 923
Db 15 ATATATTATCATC 2

RESULT 1169
AR180353
LOCUS AR180353 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 421 from patent US 6333152.
ACCESSION AR180353
VERSION AR180353.1 GI:20222386
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Vogelstein,B., Kinzler,K.W., Zhang,L. and Zhou,W.
TITLE Gene expression profiles in normal and cancer cells
JOURNAL Patent: US 6333152-A 421 25-DEC-2001;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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QY 915 ATTATCATCACCAC 928
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AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K.G. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Rel a targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5658780-A 364 19-AUG-1997;
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Db 14 TCTGTGAACACAGC 1

RESULT 1170
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LOCUS AR183495 15 bp DNA linear PAT 20-APR-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 42 from patent US 6342220.
ACCESSION AR183495
VERSION AR183495.1 GI:20227464
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Adams,C.W., Carter,P.J., Fendly,B.M. and Gurney,A.L.
TITLE Agonist antibodies
JOURNAL Patent: US 6342220-A 42 29-JAN-2002;
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Db 15 GCTCCAGTAGTAAC 2

RESULT 1171
AR300257
LOCUS AR300257 15 bp DNA linear PAT 12-JUN-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 59 from patent US 6537775.
ACCESSION AR300257
VERSION AR300257.1 GI:31687676
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Tournier-Lasserre,E., Joutel,A., Bousser,M.-G. and Bach,J.-F.
TITLE Gene involved in cadasil, method of diagnosis and therapeutic application
JOURNAL Patent: US 6537775-A 59 25-MAR-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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Query Match
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 713 CCCAGGAGAGTGAC 726
Db 2 CCCAGGTCAGTGAC 15

RESULT 1172
AR349717/c
LOCUS AR349717 15 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 12 from patent US 6586183.
ACCESSION AR349717
VERSION AR349717.1 GI:33750528
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Drysdale,C.M., Judson,R.S., Liggett,S.B., Nandabalan,K., Stack,C.B.
TITLE Association of .beta.2-adrenergic receptor haplotypes with drug response
JOURNAL Patent: US 6586183-A 12 01-JUL-2003;

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 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

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 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 CCAGCCTCCAGAGA 941

Db 15 CCGCCTCCAGGGA 2

RESULT 1173
 AR349718/c 15 bp DNA linear PAT 17-AUG-2003
 LOCUS AR349718
 DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6586183.
 ACCESSION AR349718
 VERSION AR349718.1 GI:33750529
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE Unknown.
 ORGANISM Unknown.
 REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
 AUTHORS Drysdale, C.M., Judson, R.S., Liggett, S.B., Nandabalan, K., Stack, C.B. and Stephens, J.C.
 TITLE Association of β .2-adrenergic receptor haplotypes with drug response
 JOURNAL Patent: US 6586183-A 13 01-JUL-2003;
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 1. .15
 /organism="unknown"
 /mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 763 AGGCTCCACTTCT 776

Db 14 AGGCCACCACTGCT 1

RESULT 1174
 AX635964 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
 LOCUS AX635964
 DEFINITION Sequence 3103 from Patent EP1260586.
 ACCESSION AX635964
 VERSION AX635964.1 GI:28471578
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unclassified.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T., Dudycz, L.W., Chowrira, B., Grimm, S., Drenzo, A., Karpeisky, A., Draper, K.G., Kisich, K., Matulic-Adamic, J., McSwiggen, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M., Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and Woolf, T.
 TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 3103 27-NOV-2002;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
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 1. .15
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 /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 850 CAGCGTCTGGCTC 863
 Db 2 CAGCCTCCAGGCTC 15

RESULT 1175

AX636035 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
 LOCUS AX636035
 DEFINITION Sequence 3174 from Patent EP1260586.
 ACCESSION AX636035
 VERSION AX636035.1 GI:28471649
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unclassified.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T., Dudycz, L.W., Chowrira, B., Grimm, S., Drenzo, A., Karpeisky, A., Draper, K.G., Kisich, K., Matulic-Adamic, J., McSwiggen, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M., Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and Woolf, T.
 TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 3174 27-NOV-2002;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source
 1. .15
 /organism="unidentified"
 /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 798 AAGAGCTCTCTCC 811

Db 2 AAGACTTCTCTCC 15

RESULT 1176
 AX636183/c 15 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
 LOCUS AX636183
 DEFINITION Sequence 3322 from Patent EP1260586.
 ACCESSION AX636183
 VERSION AX636183.1 GI:28471797
 KEYWORDS
 SOURCE unidentified
 ORGANISM unclassified.

REFERENCE 1
 AUTHORS Stinchcomb, D.T., Dudycz, L.W., Chowrira, B., Grimm, S., Drenzo, A., Karpeisky, A., Draper, K.G., Kisich, K., Matulic-Adamic, J., McSwiggen, J.A., Modak, A., Pavco, P., Beigelman, L., Sullivan, S.M., Sweedler, D., Thompson, J.D., Tracz, D., Usman, N., Wincott, F.E. and Woolf, T.
 TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related genes

JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 3322 27-NOV-2002;
 RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
 FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
 source
 1. .15
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 /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
 /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 840 TCCTGTGAGACAGC 853

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Db      14  TCTGTGAACACAGC 1

RESULT 1177
AX636224
LOCUS      AX636224
DEFINITION Sequence 3363 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION  AX636224
VERSION     AX636224.1
KEYWORDS    AX636224.1 GI:28471838
SOURCE      .
ORGANISM    unidentified
            unclassified.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
            Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
            McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
            Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
            Wolf,T.
TITLE       Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
            genes
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1260586-A 3363 27-NOV-2002;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES    source
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            /organism="unidentified"
            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
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Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      798  AAGAGCTCTCTCTCC 811
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Db      2  AAGACTTCTCTCTCC 15

RESULT 1178
AX636846
LOCUS      AX636846
DEFINITION Sequence 3985 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION  AX636846
VERSION     AX636846.1
KEYWORDS    AX636846.1 GI:28472460
SOURCE      .
ORGANISM    unidentified
            unclassified.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
            Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
            McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
            Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
            Wolf,T.
TITLE       Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
            genes
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1260586-A 3985 27-NOV-2002;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES    source
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            /organism="unidentified"
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            /db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      939  AGAATTTTACGCA 952
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Db      2  AGAATTTTACGCA 15

RESULT 1179
AX636848
LOCUS      AX636848
DEFINITION Sequence 3987 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION  AX636848
VERSION     AX636848.1
KEYWORDS    AX636848.1 GI:28472462
SOURCE      .
ORGANISM    unidentified
            unclassified.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
            Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
            McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
            Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
            Wolf,T.
TITLE       Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
            genes
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1260586-A 3987 27-NOV-2002;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES    source
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            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      939  AGAATTTTACGCA 952
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Db      1  AGAATTTTACGCA 14

RESULT 1180
AX637311/c
LOCUS      AX637311
DEFINITION Sequence 4450 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION  AX637311
VERSION     AX637311.1
KEYWORDS    AX637311.1 GI:28472925
SOURCE      .
ORGANISM    unidentified
            unclassified.
REFERENCE   1
AUTHORS     Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
            Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisich,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
            McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
            Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
            Wolf,T.
TITLE       Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
            genes
JOURNAL     Patent: EP 1260586-A 4450 27-NOV-2002;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES    source
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            /mol_type="unassigned RNA"
            /db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      863  CCAGTTGGAACACT 876
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Db      15  CCAGTTGGAACACT 2

RESULT 1181
AX637313
LOCUS      AX637313

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DEFINITION Sequence 4452 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX637313
VERSION AX637313.1 GI:28472927
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisch,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
Sweeder,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 4452 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 810 CCAACTCAGGGTGTG 823
Db 2 CCAACTCAGCGCTG 15

RESULT 1182
AX638357/c
LOCUS AX638357
DEFINITION Sequence 5496 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX638357
VERSION AX638357.1 GI:28473971
KEYWORDS
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Dudycz,L.W., Chowrira,B., Grimm,S., Drenzo,A.,
Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisch,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
Sweeder,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 5496 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 910 ATCATATATATCATC 923
Db 15 ATATATATATATCATC 2

RESULT 1183
BD015524
LOCUS BD015524
DEFINITION 2-Aminopurine derivative.
ACCESSION BD015524
VERSION BD015524.1 GI:22556661

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KEYWORDS JP 2001206896-A/1.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM synthetic construct
artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Sasaki,S., Nagatsugi,F., Kawasaki,T., Usui,D. and Maeda,M.
TITLE 2-Aminopurine derivative
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001206896-A 1 31-JUL-2001;
HISAMITSU PHARMACEUTICAL CO INC
COMMENT
OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001206896-A/1
PD 31-JUL-2001
PF 04-SEP-2000 JP 2000267330
PI SHIGEKI SASAKI,FUMI NAGATSUGI,TAKESHI KAWASAKI,DAISAKU USUI,
PI MINORU MAEDA
PC C07H19/173,C07H21/04,C12N15/09//A61K31/7076,A61K31/7115,A61K48/
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PC A61P43/00,C12N15/00
CC Description of Artificial Sequence:synthetic polynucleotide FH
Key Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..15
FT /organism='Artificial Sequence'.

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGTGTCCTCTTCT 839
Db 1 CTTTNTCTCCTTCT 15

RESULT 1184
BD065505/c
LOCUS BD065505
DEFINITION An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION BD065505
VERSION BD065505.1 GI:22611108
KEYWORDS JP 2001511000-A/140.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
AUTHORS Schlingensiepen,K.H. and Brysch,W.
TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511000-A 140 07-AUG-2001;
BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
COMMENT
OS Unknown
PN JP 2001511000-A/140
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN,WOLFGANG BRYSCH
PC C12N15/11,C07H21/04,A61K31/70
CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key
Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..15
FT /organism='Unknown'.

FEATURES
source
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/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 923 CACGACCCCTCC 936
Db 15 CACGACCCCTCC 2

RESULT 1185
LOCUS BD066920 15 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION BD066920
VERSION BD066920.1 GI:22612523
KEYWORDS JP 2001511000-A/1555.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Schlengersiepen,K.H. and Brysch,W.
TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511000-A 1555 07-AUG-2001;
COMMENT BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
OS Unknown
PN JP 2001511000-A/1555
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN, WOLFGANG BRYSCH
PC C12N15/11,C07H21/04,A61K31/70
CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..15
FT /organism='Unknown'.
FEATURES
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/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32644'

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGGAGTCCAGG 718
Db 2 CAGGAGTCCAGG 15

RESULT 1186
LOCUS BD066922 15 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION BD066922
VERSION BD066922.1 GI:22612525
KEYWORDS JP 2001511000-A/1557.
SOURCE unidentified
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Schlengersiepen,K.H. and Brysch,W.
TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511000-A 1557 07-AUG-2001;
COMMENT BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
OS Unknown
PN JP 2001511000-A/1557
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN, WOLFGANG BRYSCH
PC C12N15/11,C07H21/04,A61K31/70
CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..15
FT /organism='Unknown'.

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FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..15
/organism='unidentified'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:32644'

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 CCACCTCCAGAGA 941
Db 1 CCACCTCCAGAGA 14

RESULT 1187
LOCUS BD080968/c 15 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Agonist antibodies against thrombopoietin receptor and therapeutic use thereof.
ACCESSION BD080968
VERSION BD080968.1 GI:22626571
KEYWORDS JP 2001513999-A/22.
SOURCE Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM Homo sapiens
Eukaryota; Metazoa; Chordata; Craniata; Vertebrata; Euteleostomi;
Mammalia; Eutheria; Primates; Catarrhini; Hominidae; Homo.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS Adams,C.W., Carter,P.J., Fendly,B.M. and Gurney,A.L.
TITLE Agonist antibodies against thrombopoietin receptor and therapeutic use thereof
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001513999-A 22 11-SEP-2001;
COMMENT GENENTECH INC
OS Homo sapiens (human)
PN JP 2001513999-A/22
PD 11-SEP-2001
PF 21-AUG-1998 JP 2000507802
PR 25-AUG-1997 US 08/918148
PI CAMELLIA W ADAMS, PAUL J CARTER, BRIAN M FENDLY, AUSTIN L GURNEY
PC C12N15/09,A61K31/711,A61K39/395,A61P7/00,A61P7/04,A61P7/06, PC
A61P37/02
PC C07K16/28,C07K17/00,C07K19/00,C12N5/10,C12P21/08,C12N15/00, PC
C12N5/00
CC Agonist antibodies against thrombopoietin receptor and CC
therapeutic use
FH Key
FT Location/Qualifiers
FT source 1..15
FT /organism='Homo sapiens (human)'.
FEATURES
source
Location/Qualifiers
1..15
/organism='Homo sapiens'
/mol_type='genomic DNA'
/db_xref='taxon:9606'

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 860 GCTCCAGTTGCAAC 873
Db 15 GCTCCAGTTAGTAC 2

RESULT 1188
LOCUS BD103565 15 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Variant prepro-neuropeptide Y, DNA molecule encoding variant signal peptide and utilization of the same.
ACCESSION BD103565
VERSION BD103565.1 GI:22649139
KEYWORDS JP 2001526296-A/9.
SOURCE unidentified

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ORGANISM      unclassified
REFERENCE      1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS        Koulu,M., Karvonen,M., Pesonen,U. and Uusitupa,M.
TITLE          Variant prepro-neurotrophin Y, DNA molecule encoding variant signal
               peptide and utilization of the same
JOURNAL        Patent: JP 2001526296-A 9 18-DEC-2001;
               HORMOS MEDICAL OY LTD
COMMENT        OS Unidentified
               PN JP 2001526296-A/9
               PD 18-DEC-2001
               PF 19-DEC-1998 JP 2000525455
               PR 16-DEC-1997 US 08/994946
               PI MARKKU KOULU,MATTI KARVONEN,ULLAMARI PESONEN,MATTI UUSITUPA PC
               C07K14/575,A01K67/027,A61K38/00,A61K38/22,A61K48/00,A61P3/06, PC
               A61P43/00,
               PC C07K16/26,C12N5/10,C12N15/09,C12Q1/68,G01N33/15,G01N33/50// PC
               C12P21/08,
               PC A61K37/02,A61K37/24,C12N5/00,C12N15/00
               CC Strandedness: Single;
               CC Topology: linear;
               CC /desc = 'primer'.
               FH Key Location/Qualifiers
               FT source 1..15
               FT /organism='Unidentified'.

FEATURES
  source      Location/Qualifiers
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             /organism="unidentified"
             /mol_type="genomic DNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 748 GGTCCCGAGGTCCC 761
Db 2 GGTCCCGAGGTCCC 15

RESULT 1189
BD209016/c
LOCUS      15 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
            to hepatitis C virus infection.
ACCESSION  BD209016.1 GI:33018786
VERSION     JP 2002512791-A/2606.
KEYWORDS    unclassified
SOURCE      unclassified
ORGANISM    unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS      Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J.A., Roberts,E., Pavco,P.A. and Macejak,D.
TITLE        Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
            to hepatitis C virus infection
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2002512791-A 2606 08-MAY-2002;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT      OS Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)
            PN JP 2002512791-A/2606
            PD 08-MAY-2002
            PF 26-APR-1999 JP 2000545991
            PR 27-APR-1998 US 60/083217,18-SEP-1998 US 60/100842 PR
            25-FEB-1999 US 09/257608,23-MAR-1999 US 09/274553 PI
            LAWRENCE BLATT,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN,ELISABETH ROBERTS,PAMELA A PI
            PAVCO,
            DENNIS MACEJAK
            PI C12N9/00,A61K31/7105,A61K38/21,A61K48/00,A61P31/12,C12N15/09,
            PC A61K37/66,
            PC C12N15/00,
            CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
            related to
            CC hepatitis C virus infection.
            FH Key Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..15
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  source      Location/Qualifiers
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             /mol_type="genomic RNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 714 CCAGGAGTGAAGT 727
Db 14 CCTGGAGAGTAACT 1

RESULT 1191
A26042/c
LOCUS      16 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAR-1995
DEFINITION polynucleotide 16C22.

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FT source 1..15
FT /organism='Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)'

FEATURES
  source      Location/Qualifiers
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             /organism="unidentified"
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             /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 717 GGAGAGTGAAGTCTG 730
Db 14 GGAGAGTAACTATG 1

RESULT 1190
BD209017/c
LOCUS      15 bp RNA linear PAT 17-JUL-2003
DEFINITION Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
            to hepatitis C virus infection.
ACCESSION  BD209017.1 GI:33018787
VERSION     JP 2002512791-A/2607.
KEYWORDS    unclassified
SOURCE      unclassified
ORGANISM    unclassified.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 15)
AUTHORS      Blatt,L., McSwiggen,J.A., Roberts,E., Pavco,P.A. and Macejak,D.
TITLE        Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions related
            to hepatitis C virus infection
JOURNAL      Patent: JP 2002512791-A 2607 08-MAY-2002;
            RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS INC
COMMENT      OS Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)
            PN JP 2002512791-A/2607
            PD 08-MAY-2002
            PF 26-APR-1999 JP 2000545991
            PR 27-APR-1998 US 60/083217,18-SEP-1998 US 60/100842 PR
            25-FEB-1999 US 09/257608,23-MAR-1999 US 09/274553 PI
            LAWRENCE BLATT,JAMES A MCSWIGGEN,ELISABETH ROBERTS,PAMELA A PI
            PAVCO,
            DENNIS MACEJAK
            PI C12N9/00,A61K31/7105,A61K38/21,A61K48/00,A61P31/12,C12N15/09,
            PC A61K37/66,
            PC C12N15/00,
            CC Enzymatic nucleic acid treatment of diseases or conditions CC
            related to
            CC hepatitis C virus infection.
            FH Key Location/Qualifiers
            FT source 1..15
            FT /organism='Hepatitis virus (hepatitis C virus)'

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  source      Location/Qualifiers
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             /organism="unidentified"
             /mol_type="genomic RNA"
             /db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 714 CCAGGAGTGAAGT 727
Db 14 CCTGGAGAGTAACT 1

RESULT 1191
A26042/c
LOCUS      16 bp DNA linear PAT 14-MAR-1995
DEFINITION polynucleotide 16C22.

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LOCUS AR029815 16 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 4 from patent US 5861244.
ACCESSION AR029815
VERSION AR029815.1 GI:5943029
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Wang,C.-G. and Hepburn,A.G.
TITLE Genetic sequence assay using DNA triple strand formation
JOURNAL Patent: US 5861244-A 4 19-JAN-1999;
FEATURES
source
1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 830 TCTCTTTCTCTCT 843
Db 1 TCTCTTTCTCTCT 14
RESULT 1197
AR029840/c
LOCUS AR029840 16 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 29 from patent US 5861244.
ACCESSION AR029840
VERSION AR029840.1 GI:5943054
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Wang,C.-G. and Hepburn,A.G.
TITLE Genetic sequence assay using DNA triple strand formation
JOURNAL Patent: US 5861244-A 29 19-JAN-1999;
FEATURES
source
1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 831 CTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 16 CTCTTTCTCTCT 3
RESULT 1198
AR063220
LOCUS AR063220 16 bp DNA linear PAT 29-SEP-1999
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5844096.
ACCESSION AR063220
VERSION AR063220.1 GI:5990911
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Hinrichs,S.H. and Orten,D.Jo.
TITLE Methods for inhibiting transcription of the cyclic AMP responsive element binding protein and the activating transcription factor 1
JOURNAL Patent: US 5844096-A 5 01-DEC-1998;
FEATURES
source
1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 792 GGTCCCAAGAGCTC 805
Db 2 GGGTCAAGAGCTC 15
RESULT 1199
AR139941/c
LOCUS AR139941 16 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6207417.
ACCESSION AR139941
VERSION AR139941.1 GI:14482437
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Zeebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.
TITLE DNA encoding stem cell factor
JOURNAL Patent: US 6207417-A 13 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES
source
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/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 718 GAGAGTGACTCTGG 731
Db 16 GACACTGACTCTGG 3
RESULT 1200
AR140260/c
LOCUS AR140260 16 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6207454.
ACCESSION AR140260
VERSION AR140260.1 GI:14482756
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unknown.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Zeebo,K.M., Bosselman,R.A., Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.
TITLE Method for enhancing the efficiency of gene transfer with stem cell factor (SCF) polypeptide
JOURNAL Patent: US 6207454-A 13 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES
source
1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 718 GAGAGTGACTCTGG 731
Db 16 GACACTGACTCTGG 3
RESULT 1201
AR140538/c
LOCUS AR140538 16 bp DNA linear PAT 16-JUN-2001
DEFINITION Sequence 13 from patent US 6207802.
ACCESSION AR140538
VERSION AR140538.1 GI:14483034

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KEYWORDS          Unknown.
SOURCE             Unknown.
ORGANISM           Unclassified.
REFERENCE          1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS            Zsebo,K.M.; Bosselman,R.A.; Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.
TITLE             Stem cell factor and compositions
JOURNAL           Patent: US 6207802-A 13 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES          Location/Qualifiers
source            1..16
                  /organism="unknown"
                  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 718 GAGACTGACTCTGG 731
Db 16 GACACTGACTCTGG 3

RESULT 1202
AR157691/c
LOCUS             AR157691             16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 17-OCT-2001
DEFINITION       Sequence 3 from patent US 6245748.
ACCESSION        AR157691
VERSION          AR157691.1 GI:16218668
KEYWORDS         .
SOURCE           Unknown.
ORGANISM         Unclassified.
REFERENCE        1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS          Wellstein,A. and Czubyayko,F.
TITLE            Inhibition of an FGF-binding protein using ribozymes
JOURNAL          Patent: US 6245748-A 3 12-JUN-2001;
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
source           1..16
                  /organism="unknown"
                  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 960 CAAATTGACTCTCT 973
Db 14 CCAATAGACTCTCT 1

RESULT 1203
E39139
LOCUS             E39139             16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 18-JUN-2001
DEFINITION       Improved PCR method for primer elongation pre-amplification.
ACCESSION        E39139
VERSION          E39139.1 GI:13017701
KEYWORDS         JP 1999318498-A/5.
SOURCE           synthetic construct
ORGANISM         artificial sequences.
REFERENCE        1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS          Urufuganku,D. and Joseph,R.
TITLE            Improved PCR method for primer elongation pre-amplification
JOURNAL          Patent: JP 1999318498-A 5 24-NOV-1999;
COMMENT          ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH
OS               Artificial Sequence
PN               JP 1999318498-A/5
PD               24-NOV-1999
PF               26-MAR-1999 JP 1999084967
PR               26-MAR-1998 DE 19813317:0
PI               URUFUGANKU DIETOMIYA,JOSEPH RUSSHOFU
PC               C12Q1/68,C12N15/09,C12N15/00
CC

KEYWORDS          Unknown.
SOURCE             Unknown.
ORGANISM           Unclassified.
REFERENCE          1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS            Zsebo,K.M.; Bosselman,R.A.; Suggs,S.V. and Martin,F.H.
TITLE             Stem cell factor and compositions
JOURNAL           Patent: US 6207802-A 13 27-MAR-2001;
FEATURES          Location/Qualifiers
source            1..16
                  /organism="unknown"
                  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 763 AGGCCTCCACTTCT 776
Db 3 AGGCCTCCCTGCT 16

RESULT 1204
I07129
LOCUS             I07129             16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 02-DEC-1994
DEFINITION       Sequence 22 from Patent EP 0316115.
ACCESSION        I07129
VERSION          I07129.1 GI:590350
KEYWORDS         .
SOURCE           Unknown.
ORGANISM         Unclassified.
REFERENCE        1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS          Schoner,B.E. and Schoner,R.G.
TITLE            Novel vactors and expression sequences for production of
                  polypeptides
JOURNAL          Patent: EP 0316115-A2 22 17-MAY-1989;
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
source           1..16
                  /organism="unknown"
                  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 TTATCATCACCACC 929
Db 1 TTATCATCATCATC 14

RESULT 1205
I26252/c
LOCUS             I26252             16 bp      DNA      linear      PAT 07-OCT-1996
DEFINITION       Sequence 37 from patent US 5556955.
ACCESSION        I26252
VERSION          I26252.1 GI:1606122
KEYWORDS         .
SOURCE           Unknown.
ORGANISM         Unclassified.
REFERENCE        1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS          Vergnaud,G.
TITLE            Process for detection of new polymorphic loci in a DNA sequence,
                  nucleotide sequences forming hybridization probes and their
                  applications
JOURNAL          Patent: US 5556955-A 37 17-SEP-1996;
FEATURES        Location/Qualifiers
source           1..16
                  /organism="unknown"
                  /mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 AGGCAGCCCTCT 791
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Db 16 AGTCCAGCCCCCTC 3
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RESULT 1206
I49531 LOCUS linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 5641486.
ACCESSION I49531
VERSION I49531.1 GI:2471751
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Hinrichs,S.H. and Orten,D.Jo.
TITLE Methods for inhibiting transcription of the cyclic AMP responsive element binding protein and the activating transcription factor 1
JOURNAL Patent: US 5641486-A 5 24-JUN-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 792 GGTCGCCAAGAGCTC 805
|| |||||||
Db 2 GGGGTCAAGAGCTC 15

RESULT 1207
I62275/c LOCUS linear PAT 07-OCT-1997
DEFINITION Sequence 829 from patent US 5658780.
ACCESSION I62275
VERSION I62275.1 GI:2480223
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Stinchcomb,D.T., Draper,K.G. and McSwiggen,J.
TITLE Rel a targeted ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 5658780-A 829 19-AUG-1997;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 773 TTCTGAGGCAGCC 786
|| |||||||
Db 15 TTCTGAAGCGGCC 2

RESULT 1208
AR203384 LOCUS linear PAT 20-JUN-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 5 from patent US 6365375.
ACCESSION AR203384
VERSION AR203384.1 GI:21499759
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Dietmaier,W. and Ruschhoff,J.

TITLE Method of primer-extension preamplification PCR
JOURNAL Patent: US 6365375-A 5 02-APR-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="unassigned DNA"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 763 AGGCCTCCACTTCT 776
|| |||||||
Db 3 AGGCCTCCCCCTGCT 16

RESULT 1209
AR234403 LOCUS DNA linear PAT 20-DEC-2002
DEFINITION Sequence 57 from patent US 6458567.
ACCESSION AR234403
VERSION AR234403.1 GI:27277091
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Barber,U.R., Welch,P.J., Tritz,R., Yei,S. and Yu,M.
TITLE Hepatitis C Virus ribozymes
JOURNAL Patent: US 6458567-A 57 01-OCT-2002;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 753 CAGGTCCTTAGGC 766
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Db 2 CAGGGTCCCCCGGC 15

RESULT 1210
AR397598/c LOCUS DNA linear PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 24 from patent US 6617433.
ACCESSION AR397598
VERSION AR397598.1 GI:40134698
KEYWORDS
SOURCE Unknown.
ORGANISM Unclassified.
REFERENCE 1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Marraccini,P. and Rogers,J.
TITLE Coffee storage proteins
JOURNAL Patent: US 6617433-A 24 09-SEP-2003;
FEATURES Location/Qualifiers
source 1..16
/organism="unknown"
/mol_type="genomic DNA"

Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 718 GAGAGTGACTCTGG 731
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Db 14 GAGCGGGACTCTGG 1

RESULT 1211

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AR435794/c
LOCUS       AR435794               16 bp      RNA          linear          PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 53 from patent US 6656731.
ACCESSION    AR435794
VERSION      AR435794.1 GI:40198878
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Eckstein,F., Ludwig,J. and Beigelman,L.
TITLE        Nucleic acid catalysts with endonuclease activity
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6656731-A 53 02-DEC-2003;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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               /organism="unknown"
               /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      921 ATCACCACCACTTCT 934
Db      16 ATCATCACACCTTCT 3

RESULT 1212
LOCUS       AR435795/c             16 bp      RNA          linear          PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 54 from patent US 6656731.
ACCESSION    AR435795
VERSION      AR435795.1 GI:40198879
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Eckstein,F., Ludwig,J. and Beigelman,L.
TITLE        Nucleic acid catalysts with endonuclease activity
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6656731-A 54 02-DEC-2003;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             source
               1..16
               /organism="unknown"
               /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      920 CATCACCAACCC 933
Db      14 CATCATCACACCC 1

RESULT 1213
LOCUS       AX001014/c            16 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 10-MAR-2000
DEFINITION   Sequence 24 from Patent WO9902688.
ACCESSION    AX001014
VERSION      AX001014.1 GI:7241253
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       unidentified
ORGANISM     unidentified
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Marraccini,P. and Rogers,J.
TITLE        COFFEE STORAGE PROTEINS
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 9902688-A 24 21-JAN-1999;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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               /organism="unidentified"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      853 CGTCTCTGGCTCCAG 866
Db      3 CGCCCTGGATCCAG 16

AR435794/c
LOCUS       AR435794               16 bp      RNA          linear          PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 53 from patent US 6656731.
ACCESSION    AR435794
VERSION      AR435794.1 GI:40198878
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Eckstein,F., Ludwig,J. and Beigelman,L.
TITLE        Nucleic acid catalysts with endonuclease activity
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6656731-A 53 02-DEC-2003;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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               /organism="unknown"
               /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      921 ATCACCACCACTTCT 934
Db      16 ATCATCACACCTTCT 3

RESULT 1212
LOCUS       AR435795/c             16 bp      RNA          linear          PAT 18-DEC-2003
DEFINITION   Sequence 54 from patent US 6656731.
ACCESSION    AR435795
VERSION      AR435795.1 GI:40198879
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Unknown.
ORGANISM     Unknown.
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Eckstein,F., Ludwig,J. and Beigelman,L.
TITLE        Nucleic acid catalysts with endonuclease activity
JOURNAL      Patent: US 6656731-A 54 02-DEC-2003;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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               /organism="unknown"
               /mol_type="unassigned RNA"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      920 CATCACCAACCC 933
Db      14 CATCATCACACCC 1

RESULT 1213
LOCUS       AX001014/c            16 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 10-MAR-2000
DEFINITION   Sequence 24 from Patent WO9902688.
ACCESSION    AX001014
VERSION      AX001014.1 GI:7241253
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       unidentified
ORGANISM     unidentified
REFERENCE    1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS      Marraccini,P. and Rogers,J.
TITLE        COFFEE STORAGE PROTEINS
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 9902688-A 24 21-JAN-1999;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             source
               1..16
               /organism="unidentified"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      853 CGTCTCTGGCTCCAG 866
Db      3 CGCCCTGGATCCAG 16

/mol_type="unassigned DNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      718 GAGAGTGACTCTGG 731
Db      14 GAGCGGAGACTCTGG 1

RESULT 1214
LOCUS       AX011282               16 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 06-SEP-2000
DEFINITION   Sequence 5 from Patent EP0957177.
ACCESSION    AX011282
VERSION      AX011282.1 GI:9997833
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       Homo sapiens (human)
ORGANISM     Homo sapiens
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Dietmaier,W.D. and Rueschoff,J.P.
TITLE        Improved method for primer extension preamplification-pcr
JOURNAL      Patent: EP 0957177-A 5 17-NOV-1999;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
             source
               1..16
               /organism="Homo sapiens"
               /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:9606"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      763 AGGCCTCCACTTCT 776
Db      3 AGGCCTCCCTTCT 16

RESULT 1215
LOCUS       AX322719              16 bp      DNA          linear          PAT 07-JAN-2002
DEFINITION   Sequence 4 from Patent WO0192502.
ACCESSION    AX322719
VERSION      AX322719.1 GI:18093709
KEYWORDS     .
SOURCE       unidentified
ORGANISM     unidentified
REFERENCE    1
AUTHORS      Svendsen,A., Glad,S.O., Fukuyama,S. and Matsui,T.
TITLE        Cutinase variants
JOURNAL      Patent: WO 0192502-A 4 06-DEC-2001;
FEATURES     Location/Qualifiers
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               1..16
               /organism="unidentified"
               /mol_type="unassigned DNA"
               /db_xref="taxon:32644"
               /note="Dop2-R"

Query Match      3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      853 CGTCTCTGGCTCCAG 866
Db      3 CGCCCTGGATCCAG 16
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RESULT 1216
AX636680/c
LOCUS AX636680 16 bp RNA linear PAT 21-FEB-2003
DEFINITION Sequence 3819 from Patent EP1260586.
ACCESSION AX636680
VERSION AX636680.1 GI:28472294
KEYWORDS
SOURCE
ORGANISM
REFERENCE
1
AUTHORS
Karpeisky,A., Draper,K.G., Kisch,K., Matulic-Adamic,J.,
McSwiggen,J.A., Modak,A., Pavco,P., Beigelman,L., Sullivan,S.M.,
Sweedler,D., Thompson,J.D., Tracz,D., Usman,N., Wincott,F.E. and
Woolf,T.
TITLE Method and reagent for inhibiting the expression of disease related
genes
JOURNAL Patent: EP 1260586-A 3819 27-NOV-2002;
RIBOZYME PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (US)
FEATURES
source
1. .16
Location/Qualifiers
/organism="unidentified"
/mol_type="unassigned RNA"
/db_xref="taxon:32644"
Query Match 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 773 TTCTGAGGCGCACC 786
Db 15 TTCTGAGGCGGCC 2

RESULT 1217
BD065518
LOCUS BD065518 16 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION BD065518
VERSION BD065518.1 GI:22611121
KEYWORDS JP 2001511000-A/153.
SOURCE unclassified.
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Schlingensiepen,K.H. and Brysch,W.
TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511000-A 153 07-AUG-2001;
BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
COMMENT OS Unknown
PN JP 2001511000-A/153
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN,WOLFGANG BRYSCH
PC C12N15/11.C07H21/04.A61K31/70
CC An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method FH Key
Location/Qualifiers
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/organism='Unknown'.
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Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
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Qy 776 TGAGGGCAGCCCT 789
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Db 3 TGGGGGCGAGCCCT 16

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BD065703/c
LOCUS BD065703 16 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method.
ACCESSION BD065703
VERSION BD065703.1 GI:22611306
KEYWORDS JP 2001511000-A/338.
SOURCE unclassified.
ORGANISM unclassified.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Schlingensiepen,K.H. and Brysch,W.
TITLE An antisense oligonucleotide preparation method
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001511000-A 338 07-AUG-2001;
BIOGNOSTIK GESELLSCHAFT FUR BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK MBH
COMMENT OS Unknown
PN JP 2001511000-A/338
PD 07-AUG-2001
PF 30-JAN-1998 JP 1998532533
PR 31-JAN-1997 EP 97101531.8
PI KARL HERMANN SCHLINGENSIEPEN,WOLFGANG BRYSCH
PC C12N15/11.C07H21/04.A61K31/70
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Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.6e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 790 CTGCTGCCAGAC 803
Db 16 CTGCTGCCATGAC 3

RESULT 1219
BD076480/c
LOCUS BD076480 16 bp DNA linear PAT 27-AUG-2002
DEFINITION Inhibition of FGF-binding protein by using ribozyme.
ACCESSION BD076480
VERSION BD076480.1 GI:22622083
KEYWORDS JP 2001517461-A/3.
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE
1 (bases 1 to 16)
AUTHORS Wellstein,A. and Czabayko,F.
TITLE Inhibition of FGF-binding protein by using ribozyme
JOURNAL Patent: JP 2001517461-A 3 09-OCT-2001;
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY
COMMENT OS Artificial Sequence
PN JP 2001517461-A/3
PD 09-OCT-2001
PF 25-SEP-1998 JP 2000512990
PR 26-SEP-1997 US 60/060170
PI ANTON WELLSTEIN,FRANK CZUBAYKO
PC C12N15/09.A61K9/127.A61K31/7105.A61K48/00.A61P25/00.A61P35/00.
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 14 CCAATAGACTCTCT 1

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  DEFINITION
  BD081767
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  BD081767.1 GI:22627370
  VERSION
  JP 2001509386-A/23.
  KEYWORDS
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  1 (bases 1 to 16)
  REFERENCE
  1 Marraccini, P. and Rogers, J.
  AUTHORS
  Storage protein of coffee
  TITLE
  Patent: JP 2001509386-A 23 24-JUL-2001;
  JOURNAL
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  PN JP 2001509386-A/23
  PD 24-JUL-2001
  PF 25-JUN-1998 JP 2000502184
  PR 12-JUL-1997 EP 97202183.6
  PI PIERRE MARRACCINI, JOHN ROGERS
  PC C12N15/09, A01H5/00, A61K7/00, A61K38/00, C07K14/415, C12N5/10, PC
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 14 GAGCGGACTCTGG 1

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  BD088103
  A method of arraying genome clone.
  DEFINITION
  BD088103
  Accession
  BD088103.1 GI:22633713
  VERSION
  JP 2001321190-A/347.
  KEYWORDS
  synthetic construct
  SOURCE
  ORGANISM
  artificial sequences.
  1 (bases 1 to 16)
  REFERENCE
  1 Soeda, E.
  AUTHORS
  A method of arraying genome clone
  TITLE

JOURNAL
  Patent: JP 2001321190-A 347 20-NOV-2001;
  THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH, YUGENKAISHA
  GENOTECHS
  OS Artificial Sequence
  PN JP 2001321190-A/347
  PD 20-NOV-2001
  PF 12-MAR-2001 JP 2001068285
  PI EIICHI SOEDA
  PC C12N15/09, C12N15/09, C12M1/00, C12Q1/68, G01N33/53, G01N33/566, PC
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LOCUS
  BD104577
  Kit and method for determining HLA type.
  DEFINITION
  BD104577
  Accession
  BD104577.1 GI:22650151
  VERSION
  WO 0192572-A/681.
  KEYWORDS
  synthetic construct
  SOURCE
  ORGANISM
  artificial sequences.
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  REFERENCE
  1 Inoko, H., Kagiya, T., Ichihara, T., Matsumura, Y., Moriya, S. and
  Nishida, M.
  AUTHORS
  Kit and method for determining HLA type
  TITLE
  Patent: WO 0192572-A 681 06-DEC-2001;
  JOURNAL
  NISSHINO INDUSTRIES INC, SYSTEM RESEARCH INC, HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO
  KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA, YOSHIYUKI MATSUMURA, SHOGO MORIYA, MICHIO
  NISHIDA
  OS Artificial Sequence
  PN WO 0192572-A/681
  PD 06-DEC-2001
  PF 01-JUN-2001 WO 2001JP004662
  PR 01-JUN-2000 JP 00P 164798
  PI HIDETOSHI INOKO, TAEKO KAGIYA, TATSUO ICHIHARA, YOSHIYUKI PI
  MATSUMURA,
  PC SHOGO MORIYA, MICHIO NISHIDA
  CC C12Q1/68, C12M1/00, C12N15/09, G01N33/53
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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 15 TGCAGTACTCTC 2

RESULT 1223

AB067830
LOCUS Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-stSG3242 at lp36.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION AB067830
VERSION AB067830.1 GI:15128634
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.
REFERENCE 1

AUTHORS Chen, Y.Z., Hayashi, Y., Wu, J.G., Takaoka, E., Maekawa, K., Watanabe, N., Inazawa, J., Hosoda, F., Arai, Y., Mizushima, H., Morohashi, A., Chira, M., Nakagawara, A., Liu, S., Hoshi, M., Horii, A. and Soeda, E.

TITLE A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human

JOURNAL Chromosome 1p35-p36

MEDLINE Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)

PUBMED 21269192

REFERENCE 11374902

REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 16)

AUTHORS Horii, A.

TITLE Direct Submission

JOURNAL Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai, Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail: horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp, Tel: 81-22-717-8042, Fax: 81-22-717-8047)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

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Query Match

Best Local Similarity 3.7%; Score 10.8; DB 1; Length 16;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 730 GGTCATAGGACTTG 743

Db 1 GGACATGGGACTTG 14

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LOCUS Synthetic construct DNA, forward primer for human STS sts-stSG3242 at lp36.
DEFINITION
ACCESSION AR189999
VERSION AR189999.1 GI:20235964
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.

AUTHORS Chen, Y.Z., Hayashi, Y., Wu, J.G., Takaoka, E., Maekawa, K., Watanabe, N., Inazawa, J., Hosoda, F., Arai, Y., Mizushima, H., Morohashi, A., Chira, M., Nakagawara, A., Liu, S., Hoshi, M., Horii, A. and Soeda, E.

TITLE A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human

JOURNAL Chromosome 1p35-p36

MEDLINE Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)

PUBMED 21269192

REFERENCE 11374902

REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 16)

AUTHORS Horii, A.

TITLE Direct Submission

JOURNAL Submitted (04-AUG-2001) Akira Horii, Tohoku University School of Medicine, Molecular Pathology; 2-1 Seiryomachi, Aoba-ku, Sendai, Miyagi 980-8575, Japan (E-mail: horii@mail.cc.tohoku.ac.jp, Tel: 81-22-717-8042, Fax: 81-22-717-8047)

FEATURES Location/Qualifiers

source

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Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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Db 17 GTCCCAGGAAGGG 4

RESULT 1225

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DEFINITION
ACCESSION AR324976
VERSION AR324976.1 GI:33710784
KEYWORDS synthetic construct
SOURCE synthetic construct
ORGANISM artificial sequences.

AUTHORS Chen, Y.Z., Hayashi, Y., Wu, J.G., Takaoka, E., Maekawa, K., Watanabe, N., Inazawa, J., Hosoda, F., Arai, Y., Mizushima, H., Morohashi, A., Chira, M., Nakagawara, A., Liu, S., Hoshi, M., Horii, A. and Soeda, E.

TITLE A BAC-based STS-content map spanning a 35-Mb region of human

JOURNAL Chromosome 1p35-p36

MEDLINE Genomics 74 (1), 55-70 (2001)

PUBMED 21269192

REFERENCE 11374902

REFERENCE 2 (bases 1 to 17)

AUTHORS Pavco, P., McSwiggen, J., Stinchcomb, D., and Escobedo, J.

TITLE Method and reagent for the treatment of diseases or conditions

JOURNAL related to levels of vascular endothelial growth factor receptor

Patent: US 6566127-A 2378 20-MAY-2003;

Patent: US 6566127-A 2378 20-MAY-2003;

Patent: US 6566127-A 2378 20-MAY-2003;

Patent: US 6566127-A 2378 20-MAY-2003;

Patent: US 6566127-A 2378 20-MAY-2003;

Patent: US 6566127-A 2378 20-MAY-2003;

Patent: US 6566127-A 2378 20-MAY-2003;

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Patent: US 6566127-A 2378 20-MAY-2003;

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Job time : 9 secs

GenCore version 5.1.6
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Run on: July 12, 2004, 10:27:15 ; Search time 5 Seconds
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2.964 Million cell updates/sec

Title: us-10-016-149-3
Perfect score: 290
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Scoring table: IDENTITY_NUC
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 0.5

Searched: 1460 seqs, 25555 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 2920

Minimum DB seq length: 8
Maximum DB seq length: 50

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%
Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 1475 summaries

Database : rngdb:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

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C 1	50	17.2	50	1 AAL32100	Human SNP oligonuc
C 2	24	8.3	24	1 ABL43300	Human chromosome 1
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C 4	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82862	Human PLA2 antisen
C 5	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82861	Human PLA2 antisen
C 6	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82849	Human PLA2 antisen
C 7	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82866	Human PLA2 antisen
C 8	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82869	Human PLA2 antisen
C 9	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82852	Human PLA2 antisen
C 10	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82865	Human PLA2 antisen
C 11	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82847	Human PLA2 antisen
C 12	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82858	Human PLA2 antisen
C 13	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82860	Human PLA2 antisen
C 14	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82848	Human PLA2 antisen
C 15	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82867	Human PLA2 antisen
C 16	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82855	Human PLA2 antisen
C 17	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82857	Human PLA2 antisen
C 18	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82868	Human PLA2 antisen
C 19	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82851	Human PLA2 antisen
C 20	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82853	Human PLA2 antisen
C 21	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82864	Human PLA2 antisen
C 22	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82859	Human PLA2 antisen
C 23	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82863	Human PLA2 antisen
C 24	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82850	Human PLA2 antisen
C 25	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82854	Human PLA2 antisen
C 26	20	6.9	20	1 ACC82856	Human PLA2 antisen
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C 33	17	5.9	25	1 ACK10597	Human microarray D

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38	16.4	5.7	19	1	ABZ76989	Bovine DGAR PCR pr
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40	16.4	5.7	20	1	AAZ32376	Rat endothelin-1 (
C 41	16.4	5.7	23	1	ACF79767	Reporter probe REP
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C 43	16	5.5	24	1	AAV27299	Opium poppy berber
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C 45	16	5.5	24	1	AB190074	Capture oligonucle
46	15.8	5.4	20	1	ADE52676	dnaform38861 PCR p
C 47	15.8	5.4	22	1	ABZ30698	Candida albicans G
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C 50	15.4	5.3	19	1	AAV39569	Mass spectrometric
C 51	15.4	5.3	19	1	AAZ71816	Human biallelic ma
C 52	15.4	5.3	20	1	AAZ96605	PCR primer used to
53	15.2	5.2	20	1	ABL45060	Human chromosome 1
54	15.2	5.2	20	1	AB193352	Capture oligonucle
55	15.2	5.2	20	1	ABT33824	Human DNA Metase D
56	15.2	5.2	20	1	ABT33852	DNMT3a oligonucleo
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59	15.2	5.2	21	1	AAZ11784	Oligonucleotide pr
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65	15	5.2	23	1	AAZ87786	Human SNORF36 rece
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C 79	14.6	5.0	21	1	AAZ35294	Blunt ended oligon
C 80	14.6	5.0	21	1	AAZ35299	Sticky ended oligo
C 81	14.6	5.0	21	1	AAZ35298	Sticky ended oligo
82	14.6	5.0	21	1	AAZ35295	Blunt ended oligon
83	14.6	5.0	21	1	AAZ75874	Human biallelic ma
C 84	14.6	5.0	21	1	AAZ63802	Human DSP-3 RACE P
C 85	14.6	5.0	21	1	AAZ29603	Human DSP-3 CDNA R
C 86	14.6	5.0	21	1	AAZ32193	Human dual-specifi
87	14.6	5.0	21	1	AAZ30126	Human PTTG2 DNA am
88	14.6	5.0	21	1	AAZ30950	Human PTTG gene am
89	14.6	5.0	21	1	ABN87431	PTTG related PCR p
C 90	14.6	5.0	21	1	ABN98065	Human PTTG2 PCR pr
C 91	14.6	5.0	22	1	AAA93650	Human SECX 2777610
C 92	14.6	5.0	22	1	ADA23328	Human SECX associa
93	14.4	5.0	17	1	AAZ70412	Single nucleotide
94	14.4	5.0	17	1	ABV90402	Human POSHL1 scann
95	14.4	5.0	17	1	ABV90404	Human POSHL1 scann
96	14.4	5.0	19	1	AAZ10202	Human biallelic po
97	14.4	5.0	20	1	ACD26260	Human p53 sequenci
98	14.4	5.0	21	1	AAZ95402	Human gene single
C 99	14.4	5.0	22	1	ABA03892	Human POLY11 PCR p
C 100	14.4	5.0	22	1	ABX56488	Human complement r
C 101	14.4	5.0	22	1	AAZ58975	Human PCR primer A
C 102	14.2	4.9	20	1	AAZ25676	Human endogenous r
C 103	14.2	4.9	20	1	AAZ02226	PCR primer used to
104	14.2	4.9	20	1	AAZ94789	Human TNFalpha ant
C 105	14.2	4.9	20	1	AAA41105	PCR primer used to
106	14.2	4.9	20	1	AAZ91904	PCR primer for Sur

107	14.2	4.9	20	1	AAA93137	Clone vc65_1 secre	13.4	4.6	17	1	AAA36427	Human genomic SNP
108	14.2	4.9	20	1	AAK95036	Human cDNA clone-s	13.4	4.6	17	1	AAH95808	Human Chk1 ribozym
109	14.2	4.9	20	1	AF62076	PCR primer used fo	13.4	4.6	17	1	ABV90405	Human POSHL1 scann
110	14.2	4.9	20	1	ABL59021	Nucleotide sequenc	13.4	4.6	17	1	ABV90401	Human POSHL1 scann
111	14.2	4.9	20	1	AB290449	Human oligonucleot	13.4	4.6	17	1	ADB43783	Tumour suppression
112	14.2	4.9	20	1	ACD05333	Tumour necrosis fa	13.4	4.6	18	1	AAT08673	Primer P53-3X5SEQ
113	14.2	4.9	20	1	AAV47823	PCR primer, 3m4, f	13.4	4.6	18	1	AAV30210	Caenorhabditis ele
114	14.2	4.9	21	1	AAV49762	Chicken HMGI-C mic	13.4	4.6	18	1	AAV55574	TRAF3 antisense ol
115	14.2	4.9	21	1	AAV16142	Mouse neurofibroma	13.4	4.6	18	1	AAZ95437	TEIL random bindin
116	14.2	4.9	21	1	AAZ28247	PCR primer for Tum	13.4	4.6	19	1	ABX77193	Mouse alpha-1-acid
117	14.2	4.9	21	1	AAZ66309	Primer LR3 used in	13.4	4.6	20	1	AAZ01462	PCR primer used to
118	14.2	4.9	21	1	AAZ97401	Human gene single	13.4	4.6	20	1	AAZ05919	PCR primer used to
119	14.2	4.9	21	1	ADB54460	PCR primer 128 use	13.4	4.6	20	1	AAZ70176	Human biallelic ma
120	14.2	4.9	21	1	ADC82856	Sequencing primer	13.4	4.6	20	1	AAZ93148	Clone vgl1_1 secre
121	14.2	4.9	21	1	AAH84285	Human cell death p	13.4	4.6	20	1	AAZ78311	Human lg L chain s
122	14.2	4.9	21	1	AAZ80030	Alphal integrin pr	13.4	4.6	20	1	AAZ32329	Human B7-1 antisen
123	14.2	4.9	21	1	AAZ57212	Cysteine nose lib	13.4	4.6	20	1	AAZ43527	Human DDB2 antisen
124	14.2	4.9	21	1	AAZ57211	Cysteine nose lib	13.4	4.6	20	1	ABL44404	Human chromosome 1
125	13.8	4.8	17	1	ABK00013	Human NOGO Hammerh	13.4	4.6	20	1	AAZ16656	Human inhibitor of
126	13.8	4.8	17	1	ABK00072	Human NOGO Inozyme	13.4	4.6	20	1	AAZ16657	Human inhibitor of
127	13.8	4.8	17	1	ABK00773	Human leukocyte an	13.4	4.6	20	1	ABZ93836	Human oligonucleot
128	13.8	4.8	18	1	AAZ94794	Human leukocyte an	13.4	4.6	20	1	ABZ90892	Human oligonucleot
129	13.8	4.8	18	1	AAZ60611	Human PDK-1 antise	13.4	4.6	20	1	ABT21439	Multiplex group PC
130	13.8	4.8	18	1	ABZ10908	Haematopoietic cel	13.4	4.6	20	1	ABT33855	DNMT3a oligonucleo
131	13.8	4.8	19	1	AAZ12911	PCR primer PA3 use	13.4	4.6	20	1	ABT33830	Human DNA Metase D
132	13.8	4.8	19	1	ABA96160	Plasmid pTc99A pr	13.4	4.6	20	1	ABT33829	Human DNA Metase D
133	13.8	4.8	19	1	ADA25415	Human PKC-alpha sh	13.4	4.6	20	1	ADZ27864	Human B7-1 targete
134	13.8	4.8	19	1	ADA25290	Human PKC-alpha sh	13.4	4.6	20	1	AAZ91393	Human PTEN phospho
135	13.8	4.8	20	1	AAQ82537	Chromosome 11 (loc	13.2	4.6	18	1	AAZ74927	Human biallelic ma
136	13.8	4.8	20	1	AAV47983	Human B7-1 targett	13.2	4.6	18	1	AAZ14019	Human PTEN antisen
137	13.8	4.8	20	1	AAZ66991	Human leukocyte an	13.2	4.6	18	1	ABD40054	Human PTEN antisen
138	13.8	4.8	20	1	AAZ32825	Human B7-1 mRNA an	13.2	4.6	18	1	ABT06147	Human light chain
139	13.8	4.8	20	1	AAZ54566	Human HLA Class I	13.2	4.6	18	1	ABT15916	B7-related PCR pri
140	13.8	4.8	20	1	AAZ54556	Human HLA Class I	13.2	4.6	18	1	ADA83688	Filament forming b
141	13.8	4.8	20	1	ABZ21947	Human API4 antisen	13.2	4.6	19	1	AAQ37401	Primer LNK4. Sync
142	13.8	4.8	20	1	AAZ43528	Human DDB2 antisen	13.2	4.6	19	1	AAZ08667	Primer P53-5X2SEQ
143	13.8	4.8	20	1	ABK69338	Chimeric phosphoro	13.2	4.6	19	1	AAZ36928	OVCA1 gene exon 3
144	13.8	4.8	20	1	ABZ97786	Human CCR3 oligonu	13.2	4.6	19	1	AAZ99856	Primer for exon 2
145	13.8	4.8	20	1	ABZ77282	Antisense oligonuc	13.2	4.6	19	1	AAZ99826	Primer for exon 2
146	13.8	4.8	20	1	ACC49468	Rat Gjb1 related m	13.2	4.6	19	1	AAZ81944	PCR primer used to
147	13.8	4.8	20	1	ACF57282	Human TIMP-2 forwa	13.2	4.6	19	1	AAZ73500	Blocking oligonuc
148	13.8	4.8	20	1	ADE27760	Human B7-1 mRNA ta	13.2	4.6	19	1	AAZ62207	Mtf DNA related PC
149	13.8	4.8	21	1	AAQ51187	DNA fragment encod	13.2	4.6	19	1	ABK40968	Human obesity-asso
150	13.8	4.8	21	1	AAZ67320	Nucleotide fragmen	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAQ37339	PCR primer RW01, f
151	13.8	4.8	21	1	AAH62656	Synaptotragin 5 po	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ28558	Universal bacteri
152	13.8	4.8	21	1	ACC49466	Rat Gjb1 related l	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ74100	Escherichia coli t
153	13.8	4.8	21	1	ACC84120	Forward PCR primer	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ75708	Mouse genomic DNA
154	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAQ50930	T-cell antigen rec	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ92779	Primer #4 for cyto
155	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAQ44560	Antisense oligonuc	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ92771	Primer #2 for cyto
156	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ01809	Peptide nucleic ac	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAV51864	Zea mays genome re
157	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ08661	Primer P53-5X2P fo	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ20973	Human PRCC-TFE3 co
158	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ33085	Antisense oligonuc	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ52776	Cytochrome b-5 red
159	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ68532	Nucleotide sequenc	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ52768	Cytochrome b-5 red
160	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ97227	Primer used to amp	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ03610	Alpha-v beta-3 MAB
161	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ92117	PCR primer used to	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ03610	PCR primer used to
162	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ55728	TRAF1 antisense ol	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ00531	Human thioredoxin
163	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ79944	Hepatitis B virus	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ10987	HLA-A allele PCR p
164	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ79945	Hepatitis B virus	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ33246	PCR primer used to
165	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ92255	Forward PCR primer	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ40789	Human TPFApha ant
166	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ48952	Human VCAM-1 antise	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ40789	Human biallelic ma
167	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ62909	Human PEPCK-cytoso	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ72782	Human biallelic ma
168	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAI69296	Bacillus sp alkali	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ70940	Human biallelic ma
169	13.6	4.7	20	1	ABZ85647	Capture oligonucle	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ70208	Primer 2 for human
170	13.6	4.7	20	1	ABZ85647	Human oligonucleot	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAA09931	Primer 4 for human
171	13.6	4.7	20	1	ABZ87806	Human oligonucleot	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ09931	Mouse II-5 recepto
172	13.6	4.7	20	1	ABZ85417	Human oligonucleot	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ37740	Antisense oligonuc
173	13.6	4.7	20	1	ACC00306	Human G protein-co	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAA54139	CRF2 receptor anti
174	13.6	4.7	20	1	ACC46925	Human phospholipas	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ33143	Human B7-1 antisen
175	13.6	4.7	20	1	ABT43122	Neuroblastoma-rela	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ72928	Human daxx inhibit
176	13.6	4.7	20	1	ABT32297	RO 1186 PCR primer	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAZ45660	Human PARP-1 antise
177	13.6	4.7	20	1	AAZ85786	Human VCAM-1 targe	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABZ76950	Universal PCR prim
178	13.6	4.7	20	1	ADC39041	RSPav antisense st	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAH03141	Microorganism dete
179	13.4	4.6	17	1	AAV99300		13.2	4.6	20	1		

253	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAF89453	Human genetic mark
c 254	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABZ72185	Gene 216 SSCP sequ
c 255	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABZ72187	Gene 216 SSCP sequ
256	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABL45546	Human chromosome 2
c 257	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABL44166	Human chromosome 1
c 258	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABL89164	Human JAZF1 PCR pr
c 259	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABT06146	Human light chain
c 260	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABD07187	Rattus norvegicus
c 261	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABZ91957	Human oligonucleot
c 262	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABZ98510	Human oligonucleot
c 263	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABZ98436	Human ICAM oligonu
c 264	13.2	4.6	20	1	ADA66486	Transforming growt
c 265	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABQ80956	PCR primer #1 for
c 266	13.2	4.6	20	1	ADA05973	Human MOVX forward
c 267	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABX12839	PCR primer, CMV_38
c 268	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABX12841	PCR primer, #1, us
c 269	13.2	4.6	20	1	AAD50322	Human GALT 5 speci
c 270	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABX04394	Human ADAMTS13 exo
c 271	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABX075038	Mouse Interleukin
c 272	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABX75038	Human gene 216 pol
c 273	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABZ74914	Human acyl coenzym
c 274	13.2	4.6	20	1	ABZ75040	Human B7-1 targete
c 275	13.2	4.6	20	1	ADA27565	Rod opsin hairpin
c 276	13.2	4.6	20	1	ACD05017	Rabbit CERP HH rib
c 277	13.2	4.6	20	1	ADB68680	Human apolipoprote
c 278	13.2	4.6	20	1	ADB68680	MAB 25D2 primer B1
c 279	13.2	4.6	20	1	ADZ27565	Anti-human IL-4 MA
c 280	13	4.5	14	1	ABZ72890	Human biallelic po
c 281	13	4.5	15	1	AAV50305	Potato citrate syn
c 282	13	4.5	15	1	AAD26056	Potato citrate syn
c 283	13	4.5	16	1	AAQ48328	Tumour suppression
c 284	13	4.5	16	1	AAQ98837	Tumour suppression
c 285	13	4.5	16	1	AAQ09974	Cysteine noose lib
c 286	13	4.5	17	1	AAV96653	Human FADD primer
c 287	13	4.5	17	1	AAV96653	Human Her-3 mRNA i
c 288	13	4.5	17	1	ABT34631	Human interferon-g
c 289	13	4.5	17	1	ADB44659	HLA Class I locus-
c 290	13	4.5	18	1	AAV57206	HIV-1 related bind
c 291	13	4.5	18	1	AAZ44788	Glucocerebrosidase
c 292	13	4.5	18	1	AAH47596	Multiple glucocore
c 293	13	4.5	18	1	ABL46183	EP-916734 primer N
c 294	13	4.5	19	1	AAQ10624	Reverse primer #10
c 295	13	4.5	19	1	ABL88901	Telomerase reverse
c 296	13	4.5	20	1	AAQ339303	Capture oligonucle
c 297	13	4.5	20	1	AAQ48247	Human oligonucleot
c 298	13	4.5	20	1	AAV58641	Enzymatic RNA mole
c 299	13	4.5	20	1	AAV58641	Hammerhead ribozym
c 300	13	4.5	20	1	AAV58641	Hammerhead ribozym
c 301	13	4.5	20	1	AAV58641	Hammerhead ribozym
c 302	13	4.5	20	1	AAV58641	Hammerhead ribozym
c 303	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Probe DHOG-57 for
c 304	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Human TIF-2 subtr
c 305	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Human C-raf target
c 306	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Oestrogen receptor
c 307	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 308	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 309	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 310	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 311	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 312	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 313	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 314	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 315	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 316	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 317	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 318	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 319	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 320	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 321	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 322	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 323	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 324	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
c 325	12.8	4.4	17	1	AAQ57220	Single nucleotide
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human POSHL1 scann
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human POSHL1 scann
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human tumour endot
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	HCV minus strand D
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Murine oligonucleo
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Tumour suppression
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Fowlpox virus Orfl
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Polynistidine codl
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	PCR primer for hum
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Oligonucleotide pr
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human biallelic ma
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human G-alpha-i3 a
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human PDK-1 antise
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Nascent protein ge
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human CACP (MSF) g
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Metal capturing pr
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human genotyping p
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human CYP7A1 fragm
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	6xHis-tag linker o
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	DNA sequence encod
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Anorexia / life-st
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Primer 4 to amplif
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Probe JH3 for HNK-
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	lacZ-specific prim
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	PCR primer for PGI
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Primer used to amp
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	A thaliana VRN1 ge
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Interleukin-4 (il-
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human GCPII gene e
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human chromosome 1
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Ribozyme target id
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human TNFR2 PCR pr
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human ABCA6 specif
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human c-jun gene a
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human c-jun specif
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Portion of TCR Val
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Probe HBR198 for
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human breast cance
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Primer 3 for B. na
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	16S rRNA gene PCR
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human biallelic po
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Primer T1SERG:649U
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human genomic DNA
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Reverse primer A31
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Wild type BRCA1 ex
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	PCR primer DHRD.91
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	cdk3 ribozyme bind
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Cyclin H ribozyme
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	PCR primer used to
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Arabidopsis DHS PC
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Primer for studyin
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Cell-cycle depende
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Cyclin H ribozyme
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	HIV-1 related bind
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human DNA represen
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Arabidopsis deoxyh
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human chromosome 1
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Mouse TNF-a hammer
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Peptide nucleic ac
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human CHM1 allele
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Nucleotide sequenc
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Egl linked triplex
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human biallelic po
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human TIE-2 subtr
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Rat ICAM hammerhea
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Rat ICAM hammerhea
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Rat ICAM hammerhea
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Interleukin-15 gen
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Interleukin-15 gen
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Integrin subunit b
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Integrin subunit b
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human C-raf target
1	12.8	4.4	17	1	ABV90003	Human C-raf target

C 399	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAA35998	Human genomic SNP	472	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABN01621	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 400	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAA25681	Oestrogen receptor	473	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABN08916	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 401	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAA25682	Oestrogen receptor	C 474	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABN00669	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 402	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAA89019	Plasmodium falciparum	C 475	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABN07398	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 403	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAH94606	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 476	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABN06056	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 404	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAH95807	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 477	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABN07401	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 405	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAH94605	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 478	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABN06109	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 406	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAH95551	Human Chk1 ribozym	C 479	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABN07399	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 407	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABV90400	Human POSHL1 scann	C 480	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABN00670	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 408	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABV90406	Human POSHL1 scann	C 481	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABN00534	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 409	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABL31499	Human HLA genotypi	C 482	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABN07673	Human GDMPLP-1 17-m
C 410	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABT36883	Tumour suppression	C 483	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABN06784	Human KTM1A porti
C 411	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABT36883	Tumour suppression	C 484	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABQ63784	Human KTM1A porti
C 412	12.4	4.3	17	1	ACA07861	NFKB sub-unit modu	C 485	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABQ63333	Human HTPL scannin
C 413	12.4	4.3	17	1	ACA06818	NFKB sub-unit modu	C 486	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABQ63752	Human HTPL scannin
C 414	12.4	4.3	17	1	ACA07860	Murine oligonucleo	C 487	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABQ63333	Human HTPL scannin
C 415	12.4	4.3	17	1	ACC66201	Tumour suppression	C 488	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABV79209	Human HTPL scannin
C 416	12.4	4.3	17	1	ADB40304	Tumour suppression	C 489	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABV80323	Human HTPL scannin
C 417	12.4	4.3	17	1	ADB41697	Tumour suppression	C 490	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABV7629	Human HTPL scannin
C 418	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAV52007	Tumour suppression	C 491	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABV74901	Human HTPL scannin
C 419	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAZ41002	Zea mays genome re	C 492	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABV91212	Human HTPL scannin
C 420	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAZ41002	Human RhoC phospho	C 493	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABV90001	Human HTPL scannin
C 421	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAZ41002	Nucleotide sequenc	C 494	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABV90004	Human HTPL scannin
C 422	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAZ41002	Human Akt-3 antise	C 495	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABV90314	Human HTPL scannin
C 423	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAZ41002	Rho C antisense ph	C 496	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABV90314	Human HTPL scannin
C 424	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAZ41002	Mouse p97 (mp97) c	C 497	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABV91175	Human HTPL scannin
C 425	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAZ41002	ERRC1 gene exon 4	C 498	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABV91175	Human HTPL scannin
C 426	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAZ41002	Human obesity-asso	C 499	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABV91175	Human HTPL scannin
C 427	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABK43430	Human chromosome 1	C 500	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABL31166	Human HTPL scannin
C 428	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABK43430	Human SNGC sequenc	C 501	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABL31166	Human HTPL scannin
C 429	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABK43430	Human SNGC sequenc	C 502	12.2	4.2	17	1	ABL31166	Human HTPL scannin
C 430	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAQ82247	Chromosome 11 (loc	C 503	12.2	4.2	17	1	ACC52342	Human HTPL scannin
C 431	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAV52006	Zea mays genome re	C 504	12.2	4.2	17	1	ACC51704	Human HTPL scannin
C 432	12.4	4.3	17	1	AAV52006	NBCCS (PTC) gene e	C 505	12.2	4.2	17	1	ACA08293	Human HTPL scannin
C 433	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Human epoxide hydr	C 506	12.2	4.2	17	1	ACA06441	Human HTPL scannin
C 434	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	HCV coding region-	C 507	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 435	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	HCV coding region-	C 508	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 436	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	HCV coding region-	C 509	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 437	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	HCV coding region-	C 510	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 438	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Human c-fos siRNA 1	C 511	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 439	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Human c-fos trans	C 512	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 440	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 513	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 441	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 514	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 442	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 515	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 443	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 516	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 444	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 517	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 445	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 518	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 446	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 519	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 447	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 520	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 448	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 521	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 449	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 522	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 450	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 523	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 451	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 524	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 452	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 525	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 453	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 526	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 454	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 527	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 455	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 528	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 456	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 529	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 457	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 530	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 458	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 531	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 459	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 532	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 460	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 533	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 461	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 534	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 462	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 535	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 463	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 536	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 464	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 537	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 465	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 538	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 466	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 539	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 467	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 540	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 468	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 541	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 469	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 542	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 470	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 543	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin
C 471	12.4	4.3	17	1	ABD00537	Mitogen activated	C 544	12.2	4.2	17	1	ADA99256	Human HTPL scannin

545	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA338061	HLA-A specific exo
546	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA206579	ELK-1 expression m
547	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA259167	Hexa (his) oligonuc
548	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA259168	Hexa (his) oligonuc
549	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA224159	VH3 DP-32 primer 2
550	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA533054	Human cDNA library
551	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA084888	Human Akt-2 phosph
552	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA270911	Human biallelic ma
553	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA272957	Human biallelic ma
554	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA277176	Human biallelic ma
555	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA92571	Antisense oligonuc
556	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA92641	Antisense oligonuc
557	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA337259	Human PRO1480 reve
558	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA543484	Primer #76 used in
559	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA502452	Human TSRI, sequen
560	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA502453	Human TSRI, sequen
561	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA94722	Rho C antisense ph
562	12.2	4.2	18	1	AA149055	Drosophila ubx gen
563	12.2	4.2	18	1	AB570100	Pseudomonas specie
564	12.2	4.2	18	1	ABV74444	RNA oligonucleotid
565	12.2	4.2	18	1	ACC59640	Human erythropoiet
566	12.2	4.2	18	1	ACC59677	Human erythropoiet
567	12.2	4.2	18	1	AB210907	Haematopoietic cel
568	12.2	4.2	18	1	ACC59779	Human erythropoiet
569	12.2	4.2	18	1	ACD68423	Human erythropoiet
570	12.2	4.2	18	1	ACC85118	Novel human secret
571	12.2	4.2	18	1	ACH04528	Human erythropoiet
572	12.2	4.2	18	1	ACD68069	Human secreted/tra
573	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD54014	Novel human secret
574	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD54014	Oligonucleotide 6
575	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD18125	Human PRO PCR prim
576	12.2	4.2	18	1	ADD70771	Human secreted/tra
577	12.2	4.2	18	1	ADD39848	Human secreted/tra
578	12.2	4.2	18	1	ADD38415	Human secreted/tra
579	12.2	4.2	18	1	ADD39371	Human secreted/tra
580	12.2	4.2	18	1	ADD38894	Human secreted/tra
581	12.2	4.2	18	1	ADD40325	Human secreted/tra
582	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD505046	Human secreted/tra
583	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	HLA class I allele
584	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	HLA class I allele
585	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
586	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
587	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
588	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
589	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
590	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
591	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
592	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
593	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
594	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
595	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
596	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
597	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
598	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
599	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
600	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
601	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
602	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
603	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
604	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
605	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
606	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
607	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
608	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
609	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
610	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
611	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
612	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
613	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
614	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
615	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
616	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra
617	12.2	4.2	18	1	AD513527	Human secreted/tra

Human KDR VEGF rec
Human KDR VEGF rec
Integrin alpha 6 s
Integrin alpha 6 s
Forward primer #3
Human genomic SNP
Human Chk1 ribozym
Human NOGO inozyme
Human NOGO Zinzyne
BRCA1 mutation cor
BRCA1 mutation cor
Male-sterile plant
Male-sterile plant
Tumour suppression
Tumour suppression
NFkB sub-unit modu
NFkB sub-unit modu
Human NOV2 CGI4076
c-jun antisense ol
Human stromelysin
Antisense oligonuc
Rho B antisense ph
Human GPCR TW2 pri
Filament forming b
Food enrichment-re
ODN2 - control oli
Probe (17) for DNA
Mouse relA hammerh
Human ICAM hammerh
Human ICAM hammerh
Human relA hammerh
Mouse B7-2 hammerh
Mouse B7-2 hammerh
Rabbit CERP HH rib
Rabbit CERP HH rib
ErbB-2 gene antise
Peptide nucleic ac
Substrate for hamm
IGF-1 oligonucleot
IGFBP3 oligonucleo
IGFBP3 oligonucleo
IGFBP3 oligonucleo
IGFBP3 oligonucleo
IGFBP3 oligonucleo
Human TNFRSF11B ge
Tumour suppression
ASO probe #6, used
Hepatitis C virus
Human neurotrophin
Human neurotrophin
M. tuberculosis 23
Stimulus-responsiv
Optineurin promote
Oligonucleotide SE
Oligonucleotide SE
Fungus-derived 18S
Capture probe 14
Human MACHR-6 cDNA
Human flh84g5 3' u
Rat MACHR-6 antise
Human leukocyte an
Rat sodium channel
Sodium channel bet
Human DBD-Flag fus
Human muscarinic a
Human flt1 VEGF re
Human flt1 VEGF re
Human flt1 VEGF re
Human flt1 VEGF r
Mouse flk-1 VEGF r
Mouse flk-1 VEGF r
Mouse flk-1 VEGF r
Mouse flk-1 VEGF r

691	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV97255	Human EGF-R target
692	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV97557	Human EGF-R target
693	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95036	Mouse IL-2 recepto
694	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV94629	Human IL-2 recepto
695	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95035	Mouse IL-2 recepto
696	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Mouse IL-2 recepto
697	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human TIE-2 subatr
698	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Integrin alpha 6 s
699	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human TIE-2 subatr
700	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human TIE-2 subatr
701	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human TIE-2 subatr
702	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human genomic SNP
703	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human genomic SNP
704	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Oestrogen receptor
705	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Hammerhead ribozym
706	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Hammerhead ribozym
707	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Hammerhead ribozym
708	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Hammerhead ribozym
709	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Hammerhead ribozym
710	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Forward primer #76
711	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
712	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
713	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
714	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
715	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
716	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
717	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
718	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
719	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
720	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
721	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
722	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
723	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
724	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
725	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
726	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
727	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
728	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
729	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
730	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
731	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
732	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
733	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
734	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
735	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
736	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
737	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
738	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
739	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
740	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
741	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
742	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
743	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
744	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
745	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
746	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
747	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
748	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
749	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
750	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
751	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
752	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
753	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
754	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
755	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
756	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
757	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
758	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
759	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
760	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
761	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
762	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
763	11.8	4.1	17	1	AAV95037	Human Chk1 ribozym
764	11.8	4.1	17	1	ABT34486	Tumour suppression
765	11.8	4.1	17	1	ABT34804	Tumour suppression
766	11.8	4.1	17	1	ABT37773	Tumour suppression
767	11.8	4.1	17	1	ABT38264	Tumour suppression
768	11.8	4.1	17	1	ABT38680	Tumour suppression
769	11.8	4.1	17	1	ABT38096	Tumour suppression
770	11.8	4.1	17	1	ABT36538	Tumour suppression
771	11.8	4.1	17	1	ABT39383	Tumour suppression
772	11.8	4.1	17	1	ACA06674	NFKB sub-unit modu
773	11.8	4.1	17	1	ADA98599	Human MD23 scannin
774	11.8	4.1	17	1	ADA99598	Human MD23 scannin
775	11.8	4.1	17	1	ADA99600	Human MD23 scannin
776	11.8	4.1	17	1	ABZ61520	Human H-Ras DNazym
777	11.8	4.1	17	1	ABZ65412	Human H-Ras DNazym
778	11.8	4.1	17	1	ABZ61986	HCV DNazyme subtr
779	11.8	4.1	17	1	ACD58975	HCV DNazyme subtr
780	11.8	4.1	17	1	ACD53117	HCV minus strand D
781	11.8	4.1	17	1	ACD63638	HCV inozyme subtr
782	11.8	4.1	17	1	ACD57171	HBV inozyme subtr
783	11.8	4.1	17	1	ACD53116	HBV hammerhead rib
784	11.8	4.1	17	1	ACD51657	Murine oligonucleo
785	11.8	4.1	17	1	ACC63349	Murine oligonucleo
786	11.8	4.1	17	1	ACC63371	Murine oligonucleo
787	11.8	4.1	17	1	ACC66522	Murine oligonucleo
788	11.8	4.1	17	1	ACC64959	Murine oligonucleo
789	11.8	4.1	17	1	ACC67111	Cooperative oligon
790	11.8	4.1	17	1	ADA18584	LRP5 mutagenic PCR
791	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD898966	Human GAP_N DNA 17
792	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD840889	Human GAP_N DNA 17
793	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD842007	Tumour suppression
794	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD842034	Tumour suppression
795	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD843581	Tumour suppression
796	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD841984	Tumour suppression
797	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820777	Human GAP_N DNA 17
798	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820776	Human GAP_N DNA 17
799	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820775	Plant growth assoc
800	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820772	HLA class I allele
801	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820771	Human probe SB188
802	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820770	Cholesterol homeos
803	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820769	Methylphosphonate
804	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820768	hMLH1 gene exon 14
805	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820767	Primer #1 for SWSS
806	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820766	Rabbit CETP hairpi
807	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820765	Human fit1 VEGF re
808	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820764	Sense oligonucleot
809	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820763	Antisense oligonuc
810	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820762	Human eosinophil m
811	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820761	p53 gene antisense
812	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820760	Human SAD RACE pri
813	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820759	Chlamydia trachoma
814	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820758	Human RhoC phospho
815	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820757	Human CD40 phospho
816	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820756	Human G-alpha-13 a
817	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820755	Sensory neurone sp
818	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820754	Human major basic
819	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820753	Human major basic
820	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820752	Nucleotide sequenc
821	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820751	PCR primer used to
822	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820750	Human soluble prot
823	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820749	Low adenosine anti
824	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820748	Low adenosine anti
825	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820747	Human CD40 antisen
826	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820746	Human OB gene sequ
827	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820745	Human Akt-2 phosph
828	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820744	Human biallelic ma
829	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820743	Human biallelic ma
830	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820742	Human NF-kappa-B p
831	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820741	Human eosinophil m
832	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820740	Human major basic
833	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820739	Human PRO1780 forw
834	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820738	
835	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820737	
836	11.8	4.1	17	1	AD820736	

837	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAAL2345	Human OB DNA PCR p	c 910	11.6	4.0	20	1	AAAL43528	Human DB2 antisen
c 838	11.8	4.1	18	1	AA392612	Antisense oligonuc	c 911	11.6	4.0	20	1	AAAL43527	Human DB2 antisen
c 839	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAC62703	Human OB gene sequ	912	11.6	4.0	21	1	AA28247	PCR primer for Tum
c 840	11.8	4.1	18	1	AA75986	PCR primer used to	913	11.6	4.0	21	1	AA28247	Sequencing primer
841	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAC60660	Human PDK-1 antise	c 914	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAV00738	Oligoribonucleotid
842	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAFS4529	Primer #136 used i	c 915	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF47146	Oligonucleotide SE
c 843	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAPE2423	A thaliana VRN1 ge	916	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABH25420	Oligonucleotide SE
c 844	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAPE2422	A thaliana VRN1 ge	c 917	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABH13776	Oligonucleotide SE
c 845	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAH27339	PCR primer #8. Ho	c 918	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABH57806	Oligonucleotide SE
c 846	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAAS11421	Reverse PCR primer	c 919	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABC43234	Oligonucleotide SE
c 847	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAAF94724	Rho C antisense ph	c 920	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABC63553	Oligonucleotide SE
c 848	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAI66130	Human glaucoma-cod	c 921	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF40780	Oligonucleotide SE
849	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAAF98230	C neofornans stral	c 922	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABH45911	Oligonucleotide SE
850	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAAF97808	Human chromosome 1	c 923	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABH45911	Oligonucleotide SE
851	11.8	4.1	18	1	AAAF97807	Human chromosome 1	c 924	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABH45911	Oligonucleotide SE
852	11.8	4.1	18	1	ABF44918	Human retina speci	c 925	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF40781	Oligonucleotide SE
853	11.8	4.1	18	1	ABK95416	Human sequence tag	c 926	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF51680	Oligonucleotide SE
854	11.8	4.1	18	1	ABX89577	Human ZTMO-1 gene	927	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF36119	Oligonucleotide SE
c 855	11.8	4.1	18	1	ABK49594	Human ZTMO-1 gene	928	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF37365	Oligonucleotide SE
c 856	11.8	4.1	18	1	AD40895	Mouse alpha-fetopr	c 929	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF84669	Oligonucleotide SE
c 857	11.8	4.1	18	1	AA516214	Human ZTMO-1 PCR	c 930	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF84668	Oligonucleotide SE
858	11.8	4.1	18	1	AD38462	KARAP/DAP12 specif	c 931	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF84668	Oligonucleotide SE
859	11.8	4.1	18	1	ABT82208	p53 mutation detec	c 932	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF56232	Oligonucleotide SE
c 860	11.8	4.1	18	1	ABL61451	Human Ob gene Srs	933	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF56232	Oligonucleotide SE
c 861	11.8	4.1	18	1	AB295789	Human eosinophil m	934	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF37369	Oligonucleotide SE
c 862	11.8	4.1	18	1	AB295649	Human major basic	935	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF37369	Oligonucleotide SE
c 863	11.8	4.1	18	1	ABX12830	Alpha-fetoprotein	c 936	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF51681	Oligonucleotide SE
c 864	11.8	4.1	18	1	ACA75493	Human WSX receptor	937	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABH57807	Oligonucleotide SE
c 865	11.8	4.1	18	1	ACA75494	Human WSX receptor	c 938	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF14531	Oligonucleotide SE
c 866	11.8	4.1	18	1	ACF62866	Human oestrogen re	939	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF47147	Oligonucleotide SE
c 867	11.8	4.1	18	1	ACF62868	Human oestrogen re	c 940	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF47147	Oligonucleotide SE
c 868	11.8	4.1	18	1	ACD26355	Mouse alpha-fetopr	c 941	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF50806	Oligonucleotide SE
c 869	11.8	4.1	18	1	ACC80565	Pluripotent stem c	c 942	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF50807	Oligonucleotide SE
870	11.8	4.1	18	1	ABX96437	Human obese (ob) g	c 943	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF5635	Oligonucleotide SE
871	11.8	4.1	18	1	ACH68568	Novel human secret	c 944	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABH25421	Oligonucleotide SE
c 872	11.8	4.1	18	1	ACH66800	Human WSX receptor	c 945	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF56233	Oligonucleotide SE
c 873	11.8	4.1	18	1	ACH66799	Human WSX receptor	c 946	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF14530	Oligonucleotide SE
874	11.8	4.1	18	1	ACH04670	Human secreted/bra	c 947	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF56233	Oligonucleotide SE
875	11.8	4.1	18	1	ACD68214	Novel human secret	c 948	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABH45910	Oligonucleotide SE
876	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADC26385	NOV protein-relate	c 949	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF40791	Oligonucleotide SE
c 877	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADC15721	E. intestinalis sp	950	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF68103	Oligonucleotide SE
c 878	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADC70362	Primer oligo used	951	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF54392	Oligonucleotide SE
c 879	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADC70363	Primer oligo used	952	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABH13777	Oligonucleotide SE
c 880	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADC08934	Human WSX receptor	c 953	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF36118	Oligonucleotide SE
c 881	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADC08935	Human WSX receptor	c 954	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF37368	Oligonucleotide SE
c 882	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADC18322	Human PRO PCR prim	c 955	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF68102	Oligonucleotide SE
c 883	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADC73361	Human endothelial	c 956	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABF68102	Oligonucleotide SE
c 884	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADD70968	Human endothelial	957	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAQ24934	Oligonucleotide SE
885	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADD70968	Human endothelial	958	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAQ24934	Synthetic primer (
886	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADD40045	Human PRO 1780 Taq	959	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAV39510	Human B7-2 hammarh
887	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADD70491	Human PRO 1780 Taq	960	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAV39510	Mass spectrometric
888	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADD38612	Human PRO 1780 Taq	961	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAV42654	DNA sequence of th
889	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADD39568	Human PRO 1780 Taq	962	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAZ63736	Probe used to iden
890	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADD39091	Human PRO 1780 Taq	963	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAAL3593	Substrate for hamm
891	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADD40522	Human PRO 1780 Taq	964	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAAL3593	15-mer oligonucleo
892	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADE15063	Human PRO 1780 Taq	965	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAAC68373	Human IRRR oligonu
893	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADE50743	Beer spoilage-asso	966	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAF92148	Human IGERB allele
894	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADE20355	Human PRO 1780 Taq	967	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAF92148	Human IGERB allele
895	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADE34614	Human alpha-1-anti	968	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAAS02969	Human CHMR1 allele
896	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADE50266	Human lymphoid cel	969	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAAS02969	15-mer template ca
c 897	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADE84526	Human PRO 1780 Taq	970	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAAH41398	15-mer template ol
898	11.8	4.1	18	1	ADE21824	Oligonucleotide SE	971	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAAF10749	Solid state sequen
c 899	11.8	4.1	18	1	ABF31454	Oligonucleotide SE	972	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAAF46556	IGFBP2 oligonucleo
900	11.6	4.0	13	1	ABF31454	Oligonucleotide SE	973	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAAF46557	IGFBP2 oligonucleo
901	11.6	4.0	13	1	ABF40554	Oligonucleotide SE	974	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABK98734	IGFBP2 oligonucleo
c 902	11.6	4.0	13	1	ABF31455	Oligonucleotide SE	975	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABK98734	Solid state sequen
903	11.6	4.0	13	1	ABF40555	Oligonucleotide SE	976	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAAD20801	Oligonucleotide #7
c 904	11.6	4.0	15	1	AAI67349	Human FKBP8 allele	977	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAAD20801	15mer oligonucleot
905	11.6	4.0	15	1	AAAS64891	ASO primer, #8, fo	978	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABAF73888	Human SFC6A4 allel
906	11.6	4.0	15	1	AAAL39576	SSTR4 gene polymor	979	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABAF73888	Human SFC6A4 allel
c 907	11.6	4.0	15	1	ABK39417	Human ETRF allele-	980	11.4	3.9	13	1	AAAS14452	ZFP36 allele-speci
c 908	11.6	4.0	15	1	ABK72358	Human HTR5A gene a	981	11.4	3.9	13	1	ABK39458	ASO primer #15 to
c 909	11.6	4.0	19	1	AAK34383	Wild type BRCA1 ex	c 982	11.4	3.9	15	1	ABK81482	Human CASP5 gene a
			20	1	AAAS10705	PCR primer IFN-gam	982	11.4	3.9	15	1	ABK11880	Solid state sequen

c 993	11.4	3.9	15	1	ABK12921	ASO probe #1, used
c 984	11.4	3.9	15	1	AAAD32304	Human neurotrophin
c 985	11.4	3.9	15	1	ABK00789	Hepatitis C virus
c 986	11.4	3.9	15	1	ABL36351	Human lysosomal ac
c 987	11.4	3.9	15	1	AA595905	Human CALM1 gene a
c 988	11.4	3.9	15	1	ADC84146	Human papillomavir
c 989	11.4	3.9	16	1	AQC95497	PCR primer #1 for
c 990	11.4	3.9	16	1	AA083162	Phosphorothioate-c
c 991	11.4	3.9	16	1	AAV18122	Human HNG gene exo
c 992	11.4	3.9	16	1	AAAX33869	HPV-16 inhibitor.
c 993	11.4	3.9	16	1	AAAX33872	Triple helix third
c 994	11.4	3.9	16	1	AAI14543	ICAM-1 triple heli
c 995	11.4	3.9	16	1	AAI16848	ICAM-1 triple heli
c 996	11.4	3.9	16	1	AAI16849	Tumour suppression
c 997	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADB42331	Human TIE-2 subtr
c 998	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAA18463	Human C HUMJUNA/HU
c 999	11.4	3.9	17	1	AA047614	Chicken C CHKJUN,
1000	11.4	3.9	17	1	AA045935	Beta-App codon 717
c1001	11.4	3.9	17	1	AA074972	Mouse flt-1 VEGF r
1002	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAAX69318	Mouse flt-1 VEGF r
1003	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAAX69318	Mouse flk-1 VEGF r
1004	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAAX72667	Human EGF-R target
1005	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAAX72668	Human EGF-R target
1006	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAV97556	Human TIE-2 subtr
c1007	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAV97354	Human C-raf target
1008	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAAI19029	Human C-raf target
c1009	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAV91322	Human C-raf target
c1010	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAV91324	Human C-raf target
c1011	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAV91266	Human C-raf target
c1012	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAV91323	Antisense oligonuc
c1013	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAV63349	Nucleic acid trans
1014	11.4	3.9	17	1	AA36637	Template pyrimidin
1015	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAZ39487	Oestrogen receptor
1016	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAAF07162	Hammerhead ribozym
1017	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAAC82857	Nucleic acid trans
1018	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAH94965	Human Chk1 ribozym
c1019	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK01050	Human NOGO Inozyme
c1020	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK01051	Human NOGO Inozyme
c1021	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK00169	Human NOGO Inozyme
c1022	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK01935	Human NOGO Inozyme
c1023	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK01138	Human NOGO Hammerh
c1024	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK00168	Human NOGO Hammerh
c1025	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK00277	Human NOGO Inozyme
c1026	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK00775	Human NOGO Inozyme
1027	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK02514	Human NOGO DNAzyme
c1028	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK02188	Human NOGO Inozyme
c1029	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK00776	Human NOGO Inozyme
1030	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK02530	Human NOGO Inozyme
c1031	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK01150	Human NOGO Inozyme
c1032	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK02470	LDLR mutation corr
c1033	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK02470	LDLR mutation corr
c1034	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABA80748	LDLR mutation corr
1035	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABA81193	APP mutation corr
1036	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABA80749	APP mutation corr
c1037	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABA81192	Wild-type beta amy
c1038	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAFS8105	HPV11 DNAzyme targ
1039	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABA02622	Pyrimidine-rich ol
1040	11.4	3.9	17	1	AAAS08467	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
c1041	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN05923	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
c1042	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN05923	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
c1043	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN06061	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1044	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN10690	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1045	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN10693	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1046	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN09922	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1047	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN10691	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1048	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN09921	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1049	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN06058	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
c1050	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN06059	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
c1051	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN09925	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1052	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN10692	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1053	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN08913	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1054	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN08913	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1055	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABN09924	Human GMPLP-1 17-m

1056	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABQ64015	Human KTM1a porti
1057	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABQ64014	Human KTM1a porti
c1058	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK87254	Bacillus thuringie
c1059	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV79207	Human HTPL scannin
c1060	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV79208	Human HTPL scannin
c1061	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV79206	Human HTPL scannin
c1062	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV79205	Human HTPL scannin
1063	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK18229	Human ERG hammehe
1064	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK18937	Human ERG DNAzyme
1065	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK18227	Human ERG hammehe
1066	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK18230	Human ERG hammehe
1067	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK18228	Yeast G-protein co
c1068	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK95592	Human POSHL1 scann
c1069	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV91242	Human POSHL1 scann
c1070	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV89489	Human POSHL1 scann
1071	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV90407	Human POSHL1 scann
c1072	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV89488	Human POSHL1 scann
c1073	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV89490	Human POSHL1 scann
c1074	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV91241	Human POSHL1 scann
c1075	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV89492	Human POSHL1 scann
c1076	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV91243	Human POSHL1 scann
c1077	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV89491	Human POSHL1 scann
c1078	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV91240	Human POSHL1 scann
c1079	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABV91244	Human endogenous r
c1080	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABX04724	Human C1CA1 gene e
c1081	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK57459	Human C1CA1 gene e
c1082	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK56764	Human C1CA1 gene e
c1083	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK56082	Human C1CA1 gene e
c1084	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABK56765	Human C1CA1 gene e
c1085	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC52663	Human tumour suppr
1086	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC51724	Human tumour suppr
1087	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACA99711	G-protein coupled
1088	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACA99709	G-protein coupled
1089	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACA99708	G-protein coupled
1090	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACA99710	G-protein coupled
1091	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABT34878	Tumour suppression
1092	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABT38119	Tumour suppression
c1093	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABT38296	Tumour suppression
1094	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABT36652	Tumour suppression
1095	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABT34831	Tumour suppression
1096	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABT35188	Tumour suppression
1097	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABT36587	Tumour suppression
c1098	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABT38629	Tumour suppression
1099	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABT39947	Tumour suppression
1100	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABT37602	Tumour suppression
c1101	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABT39947	NFKB sub-unit modu
1102	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACA06884	NFKB sub-unit modu
1103	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACA08328	Necrosis factor ka
1104	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACA09135	Human MD23 scannin
c1105	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADA99252	Human MD23 scannin
1106	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADA99255	Human MD23 scannin
1107	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADA99254	Human HER2 DNAzyme
1108	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADA99255	Human HER2 DNAzyme
1109	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABZ64959	Human HER2 DNAzyme
c1110	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABZ64959	Human HER2 DNAzyme
c1111	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABZ64960	Human HER2 DNAzyme
c1112	11.4	3.9	17	1	ABZ64903	HCV minus strand D
c1113	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACD63522	HCV amberyne subs
1114	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACD63522	HCV amberyne subs
c1115	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACD55654	HCV amberyne subs
c1116	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACD55652	HCV DNAzyme subtr
1117	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACD59492	HCV DNAzyme subtr
c1118	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACD59147	Murine oligonucleo
c1119	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC65564	Murine oligonucleo
c1120	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC65729	Murine oligonucleo
1121	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC68304	Murine oligonucleo
1122	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC68413	Murine oligonucleo
1123	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC66026	Murine oligonucleo
1124	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC63058	Murine oligonucleo
1125	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC63951	Murine oligonucleo
c1126	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC65677	Murine oligonucleo
1127	11.4	3.9	17	1		
1128	11.4	3.9	17	1		

Human KTM1a porti	Human KTM1a porti
Bacillus thuringie	Bacillus thuringie
Human HTPL scannin	Human HTPL scannin
Human HTPL scannin	Human HTPL scannin
Human HTPL scannin	Human HTPL scannin
Human HTPL scannin	Human HTPL scannin
Human ERG hammehe	Human ERG hammehe
Human ERG DNAzyme	Human ERG DNAzyme
Human ERG hammehe	Human ERG hammehe
Human ERG hammehe	Human ERG hammehe
Yeast G-protein co	Yeast G-protein co
Human POSHL1 scann	Human POSHL1 scann
Human POSHL1 scann	Human POSHL1 scann
Human POSHL1 scann	Human POSHL1 scann
Human POSHL1 scann	Human POSHL1 scann
Human POSHL1 scann	Human POSHL1 scann
Human POSHL1 scann	Human POSHL1 scann
Human endogenous r	Human endogenous r
Human C1CA1 gene e	Human C1CA1 gene e
Human C1CA1 gene e	Human C1CA1 gene e
Human C1CA1 gene e	Human C1CA1 gene e
Human C1CA1 gene e	Human C1CA1 gene e
Human tumour suppr	Human tumour suppr
Human tumour suppr	Human tumour suppr
G-protein coupled	G-protein coupled
G-protein coupled	G-protein coupled
G-protein coupled	G-protein coupled
G-protein coupled	G-protein coupled
Tumour suppression	Tumour suppression
Tumour suppression	Tumour suppression
Tumour suppression	Tumour suppression
Tumour suppression	Tumour suppression
Tumour suppression	Tumour suppression
Tumour suppression	Tumour suppression
NFXB sub-unit modu	NFXB sub-unit modu
NFXB sub-unit modu	NFXB sub-unit modu
NFXB sub-unit modu	NFXB sub-unit modu
Human MD23 scannin	Human MD23 scannin
Human MD23 scannin	Human MD23 scannin
Human HER2 DNAzyme	Human HER2 DNAzyme
Human HER2 DNAzyme	Human HER2 DNAzyme
Human HER2 DNAzyme	Human HER2 DNAzyme
Human HER2 DNAzyme	Human HER2 DNAzyme
HCV minus strand D	HCV minus strand D
HBV amberzyme subs	HBV amberzyme subs
HBV amberzyme subs	HBV amberzyme subs
HCV minus strand D	HCV minus strand D
HBV amberzyme subs	HBV amberzyme subs
HCV DNAzyme substr	HCV DNAzyme substr
HCV DNAzyme substr	HCV DNAzyme substr
Murine oligonucleo	Murine oligonucleo
Murine oligonucleo	Murine oligonucleo
Murine oligonucleo	Murine oligonucleo
Murine oligonucleo	Murine oligonucleo
Murine oligonucleo	Murine oligonucleo
Murine oligonucleo	Murine oligonucleo

1129	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC64621	Murine oligonucleo	c1202	11.2	3.9	17	1	AAA32731	Low adenosine anti
c1130	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC66851	Murine oligonucleo	c1203	11.2	3.9	17	1	AAA32763	Low adenosine anti
1131	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC63198	Murine oligonucleo	1204	11.2	3.9	17	1	ABN86980	Hepatitis C virus
1132	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC64157	Murine oligonucleo	c1205	11.2	3.9	17	1	AAA03122	Human adenosine A1
c1133	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC64736	Murine oligonucleo	c1206	11.2	3.9	17	1	AAA03090	Human adenosine A1
1134	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC63628	Murine oligonucleo	c1207	11.2	3.9	17	1	AAF18853	Human adenosine A1
1135	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC64863	Murine oligonucleo	c1208	11.2	3.9	17	1	AAF18885	Human adenosine A1
c1136	11.4	3.9	17	1	ACC63726	Murine oligonucleo	c1209	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA244071	L. delbruekii inse
c1137	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADB41838	Tumour suppression	c1210	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA261023	PCR primer used co
1138	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADB41237	Tumour suppression	1211	11.2	3.9	17	1	AAA24993	Oestrogen receptor
1139	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADB41598	Tumour suppression	1212	11.2	3.9	17	1	AAA25008	Oestrogen receptor
1140	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADB41111	Tumour suppression	1213	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270538	Single nucleotide
c1141	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADB41145	Tumour suppression	1214	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270535	Single nucleotide
1142	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADB44939	Tumour suppression	1215	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1143	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADD20778	Tumour suppression	c1216	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1144	11.4	3.9	17	1	ADD20778	Tumour suppression	c1217	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1145	11.4	3.9	17	1	AA270577	Tumour suppression	1218	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1146	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1219	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1147	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1220	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1148	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1221	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1149	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1222	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1150	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1223	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1151	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1224	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1152	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1225	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1153	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1226	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1154	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1227	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1155	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1228	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1156	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1229	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1157	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1230	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1158	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1231	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1159	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1232	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1160	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1233	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1161	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1234	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1162	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1235	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1163	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1236	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1164	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1237	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1165	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1238	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1166	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1239	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1167	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1240	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1168	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1241	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1169	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1242	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1170	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1243	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1171	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1244	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1172	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1245	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1173	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1246	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1174	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1247	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1175	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1248	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1176	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1249	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1177	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1250	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1178	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1251	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1179	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1252	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1180	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1253	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1181	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1254	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1182	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1255	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1183	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1256	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1184	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1257	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1185	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1258	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1186	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1259	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1187	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1260	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1188	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1261	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1189	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1262	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1190	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1263	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1191	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1264	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1192	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1265	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1193	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1266	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1194	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1267	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1195	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1268	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1196	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1269	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1197	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1270	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1198	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1271	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1199	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	c1272	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
1200	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1273	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide
c1201	11.2	3.9	16	1	AA270557	Human GAP N DNA 17	1274	11.2	3.9	17	1	AA270595	Single nucleotide

Human	adenosine A1	17	1	ABZ94547	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	adenosine A1
Human	adenosine A1	17	1	ABZ94579	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	adenosine A1
Human	tumour suppress	17	1	ACC52633	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	tumour suppress
Human	tumour suppress	17	1	ACC54127	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	tumour suppress
Human	tumour suppress	17	1	ACC53769	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	tumour suppress
Human	tumour suppress	17	1	ACC52867	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	tumour suppress
Human	tumour suppress	17	1	ACC53933	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	tumour suppress
G-protein coupled		17	1	ACD00458	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	G-protein coupled	
G-protein coupled		17	1	ACD00459	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	G-protein coupled	
Human erythropoiet		17	1	ACC59641	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human erythropoiet	
Human erythropoiet		17	1	ACC59678	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human erythropoiet	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT36125	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT39970	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT39992	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT40051	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT40149	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT36877	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT39342	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT35128	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT36417	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT37501	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT38802	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT35162	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT36182	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ABT36543	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
Tumour suppression		17	1	ACA07722	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Tumour suppression	
NFKB sub-unit modu		17	1	ACA06766	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	NFKB sub-unit modu	
NFKB sub-unit modu		17	1	ACA06714	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	NFKB sub-unit modu	
NFKB sub-unit modu		17	1	ACA08989	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	NFKB sub-unit modu	
NFKB sub-unit modu		17	1	ACA07820	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	NFKB sub-unit modu	
NFKB sub-unit modu		17	1	ACA06442	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	NFKB sub-unit modu	
Human MDZ12 scanni		17	1	ADB03629	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human MDZ12 scanni	
Human MDZ12 scanni		17	1	ADB04971	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human MDZ12 scanni	
Human MDZ12 scanni		17	1	ADB03634	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human MDZ12 scanni	
Human MDZ12 scanni		17	1	ADB04972	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human MDZ12 scanni	
Human MDZ3 scannin		17	1	ADB00412	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human MDZ3 scannin	
Human MDZ3 scannin		17	1	ADB00413	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human MDZ3 scannin	
Human MDZ3 scannin		17	1	ADB03630	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human MDZ3 scannin	
Human MDZ3 scannin		17	1	ADA99515	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human MDZ3 scannin	
Human MD24 scannin		17	1	ADA99513	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human MD24 scannin	
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Human MD24 scannin		17	1	ADB03633	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human MD24 scannin	
Human MD24 scannin		17	1	AD802069	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human MD24 scannin	
Human K-Ras DNazyme		17	1	ADA99257	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human K-Ras DNazyme	
Human K-Ras DNazyme		17	1	ABZ60425	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human K-Ras DNazyme	
Human HER2 DNazyme		17	1	ABZ64548	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human HER2 DNazyme	
Human HER2 DNazyme		17	1	ABZ61871	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human HER2 DNazyme	
Human HER2 DNazyme		17	1	ABZ65463	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human HER2 DNazyme	
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HBV inozyme substr		17	1	ACD52929	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV inozyme substr	
HBV inozyme substr		17	1	ACD59642	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV inozyme substr	
HBV hammerhead rib		17	1	ACD59642	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV hammerhead rib	
HBV minus strand D		17	1	ACD59642	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV minus strand D	
HBV DNazyme substr		17	1	ACD64292	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV DNazyme substr	
HBV DNazyme substr		17	1	ACD54830	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV DNazyme substr	
HBV DNazyme substr		17	1	ACD55353	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV DNazyme substr	
HBV minus strand D		17	1	ACD53269	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV minus strand D	
HBV minus strand D		17	1	ACD65163	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV minus strand D	
HBV inozyme substr		17	1	ACD62617	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV inozyme substr	
HBV inozyme substr		17	1	ACD52629	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV inozyme substr	
HBV inozyme substr		17	1	ACD52930	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV inozyme substr	
HBV hammerhead rib		17	1	ACD52498	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV hammerhead rib	
HBV inozyme substr		17	1	ACD52812	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV inozyme substr	
HBV DNazyme substr		17	1	ACD57507	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV DNazyme substr	
HBV DNazyme substr		17	1	ACD59286	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV DNazyme substr	
HBV minus strand D		17	1	ACD64173	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV minus strand D	
HBV DNazyme substr		17	1	ACD58496	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV DNazyme substr	
HBV hammerhead rib		17	1	ACD51182	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV hammerhead rib	
HBV minus strand D		17	1	ACD65100	11.2	3.9	17	1	Human	GDMLP-1	17-m	11.2	3.9	17	1	HBV minus strand D	

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Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 11; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction; (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 869 GGAAACACTTCTCTGAGATGC 888
 Db 1 GGAAACACTTCTCTGAGATGC 20
 RESULT 4
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 ID ACC82862 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC82862;
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128034.
 XX
 KW Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
 KW PLA2G5; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX

XX 20-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 11; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction; (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 8.3%; Score 24; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 7;
 Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 966 GACTCTCTAAATCTGGTATGGG 989
 Db 24 GACTCTCTAAATCTGGTATGGG 1
 RESULT 3
 ABL43299
 ID ABL43299 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL43299;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:343.
 XX
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA

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PN WO2003038050-A2.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX
PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
PT or an inflammatory disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
CC also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
CC HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 865 AGTTGGACACTTTCCTGAG 884
DB 20 AGTTGGACACTTTCCTGAG 1

RESULT 5
ACC82861/c
ID ACC82861 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC82861;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128033.
XX
KW Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

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XX WO2003038050-A2.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX
PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
PT or an inflammatory disorder.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
CC also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
CC HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 861 CTCAGTTGGACACTTTC 880
DB 20 CTCAGTTGGACACTTTC 1

RESULT 6
ACC82849/c
ID ACC82849 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACC82849;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128021.
XX
KW Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER

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FT XX /mod_base= OTHER
FT XX /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
PN WO2003038050-A2.
XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX PF 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX DR
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
XX PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
XX PT or an inflammatory disorder.
XX PS Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX CC for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
XX CC also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
XX CC hPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
XX CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
XX CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
XX CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
XX CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 728 CTGGTCATAGGACTTGGTAG 747
DB 20 CTGGTCATAGGACTTGGTAG 1

RESULT 7
ACC82866/c
ID ACC82866 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACC82866;
XX DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128038.
XX KW Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
XX KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; hPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
XX KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
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FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c

FT XX /mod_base= OTHER
FT XX /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
PN WO2003038050-A2.
XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX PF 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX DR
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
XX PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
XX PT or an inflammatory disorder.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX CC for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
XX CC also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
XX CC hPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
XX CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
XX CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
XX CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
XX CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 884 GATGCACCTTACTTCTCAGCT 903
DB 20 GATGCACCTTACTTCTCAGCT 1

RESULT 8
ACC82869/c
ID ACC82869 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACC82869;
XX DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128041.
XX KW Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
XX KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; hPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
XX KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
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FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 XX /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

PN WO2003038050-A2.

PD 08-MAY-2003.

XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.

PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;

PI WPI; 2003-430513/40.

DR New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V

XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder

PT or an inflammatory disorder.

XX Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.

CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
 CC also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
 CC HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
 CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
 CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
 CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
 CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 973 TAAATCTGGTGTATGGGTAT 992

Db 20 TAAATCTGGTGTATGGGTAT 1

RESULT 9

ACC82852/c

ID ACC82852 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ACC82852;

DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128024.

XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
 KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

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FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

FT methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

modified_base 16..20
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 /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

PN WO2003038050-A2.

PD 08-MAY-2003.

XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.

XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;

PI WPI; 2003-430513/40.

DR New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V

XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder

PT or an inflammatory disorder.

XX Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.

CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
 CC also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
 CC HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
 CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
 CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
 CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
 CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 758 TCCTAGGCTCCACTTCTG 777

Db 20 TCCTAGGCTCCACTTCTG 1

RESULT 10

ACC82865/c

ID ACC82865 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ACC82865;

DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128037.

XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
 KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

FT methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX

PN WO2003038050-A2.

XX 08-MAY-2003.

XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.

XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
 PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
 PT or an inflammatory disorder.

XX Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
 CC also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
 CC HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
 CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
 CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
 CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
 CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 880 CTGAGATGCACCTACTTCTC 899

Db 20 CTGAGATGCACCTACTTCTC 1

RESULT 11

ACC82847/c

ID ACC82847 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACC82847;

XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128019.

XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
 KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

FT methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

XX WO2003038050-A2.

XX 08-MAY-2003.

XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.

XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
 PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
 PT or an inflammatory disorder.

XX Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
 CC also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
 CC HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
 CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
 CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
 CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
 CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 703 TCCAGCGAGTCCCGAGGAG 722

Db 20 TCCAGCGAGTCCCGAGGAG 1

RESULT 12

ACC82858/c

ID ACC82858 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACC82858;

XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128030.

XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
 KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

FT methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16. .20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX
 PN WO2003038050-A2.

XX
 XX 08-MAY-2003.

XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.

XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V

XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
 or an inflammatory disorder.
 XX Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is

XX also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
 CC HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
 CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
 CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
 CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
 CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 29;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 834 TTTTCTTCTCTGAAGACAGC 853

Db 20 TTTTCTTCTCTGAAGACAGC 1

RESULT 13

ACC82860/c

ID ACC82860 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACC82860;

XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128032.

XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
 KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1. .20

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
 methylcytidines"

FT modified_base 1. .5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16. .20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX

PN WO2003038050-A2.

XX 08-MAY-2003.

XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.

XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
 gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
 or an inflammatory disorder.
 XX Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is

XX also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
 CC HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
 CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
 CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
 CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
 CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 29;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 854 GTCCCTGGCTCCAGTTGGAAC 873

Db 20 GTCCCTGGCTCCAGTTGGAAC 1

RESULT 14

ACC82848/c

ID ACC82848 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACC82848;

XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)

XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128020.

XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
 KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1. .20

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

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FT      modified_base      methylcytidines"
FT      1..5
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT      modified_base      16..20
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX      WO2003038050-A2.
XX      PN
XX      PD
XX      08-MAY-2003.
XX      PF      28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX      PR      01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX      PA      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      PI      Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX      DR      WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX      PT      New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
XX      gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
XX      or an inflammatory disorder.
XX      PS      Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX      CC      The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX      for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
XX      also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
XX      hPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
XX      having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
XX      autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
XX      modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
XX      diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX      The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX      PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX      SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
XX      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY      710 AGTCCCGAGGAGTGACTCT 729
XX      Db      20 AGTCCCGAGGAGTGACTCT 1
XX
XX      RESULT 15
XX      ID      ACC82867/c
XX      AC      ACC82867 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX      AC      ACC82867;
XX      DT      27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX      DE      Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128039.
XX      KW      Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
XX      PLA2G5; hVPLA2; hPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
XX      inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX      OS      Homo sapiens.
XX      OS      Synthetic.
XX      FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX      modified_base      1..20
XX      /*tag= a
XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX
FT      modified_base      methylcytidines"
FT      1..5
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT      modified_base      16..20
FT      /*tag= c
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FT      /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX      WO2003038050-A2.
XX      PN
XX      PD
XX      08-MAY-2003.
XX      PF      28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX      PR      01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX      PA      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      PI      Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX      DR      WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX      PT      New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
XX      gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
XX      or an inflammatory disorder.
XX      PS      Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX      CC      The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX      for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
XX      also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
XX      hPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
XX      having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
XX      autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
XX      modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
XX      diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX      The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX      PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX      SQ      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match      6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
XX      Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY      930 ACCCTCCAGAGATTTTACG 949
XX      Db      20 ACCCTCCAGAGATTTTACG 1
XX
XX      RESULT 16
XX      ID      ACC82855/c
XX      AC      ACC82855 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX      AC      ACC82855;
XX      DT      27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX      DE      Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128027.
XX      KW      Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
XX      PLA2G5; hVPLA2; hPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
XX      inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX      OS      Homo sapiens.
XX      OS      Synthetic.
XX      FH      Key      Location/Qualifiers
XX      modified_base      1..20
XX      /*tag= a
XX

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FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT FT methylcytidines"
FT FT 1..5
FT FT /tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT FT 16..20
FT FT /tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX XX WO2003038050-A2.
XX XX 08-MAY-2003.
XX XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
XX XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
XX XX or an inflammatory disorder.
XX XX Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX XX for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
XX XX also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hvPLA2 and
XX XX HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
XX XX having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
XX XX autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
XX XX modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
XX XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX XX PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX XX
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX XX Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
XX XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX QY 792 GGTGCCAAGAGCTCTCTCC 811
XX DB 20 GGTGCCAAGAGCTCTCTCC 1
XX
XX RESULT 17
XX ACC82857/c
XX ID ACC82857 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACC82857;
XX XX
XX XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128029.
XX XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
XX KW PLA2G5; hvPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
XX KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH modified_base 1..20

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FT FT /tag= a
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT FT methylcytidines"
FT FT 1..5
FT FT /tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT FT 16..20
FT FT /tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX XX WO2003038050-A2.
XX XX 08-MAY-2003.
XX XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
XX XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
XX XX or an inflammatory disorder.
XX XX Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX XX for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
XX XX also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hvPLA2 and
XX XX HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
XX XX having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
XX XX autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
XX XX modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
XX XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
XX XX PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX XX
XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX XX Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
XX XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX QY 808 CTCCAACTCAGGTTGGCTG 827
XX DB 20 CTCCAACTCAGGTTGGCTG 1
XX
XX RESULT 18
XX ACC82868/c
XX ID ACC82868 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACC82868;
XX XX
XX XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128040.
XX XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
XX KW PLA2G5; hvPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
XX KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH

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FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003038050-A2.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
XX or an inflammatory disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
XX also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
XX hPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
XX having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
XX autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
XX modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 969 TCTCTAAATCTGGTGATGG 988
XX |||||
XX Db 20 TCTCTAAATCTGGTGATGG 1
XX
XX RESULT 19
XX ACC82851/c
XX ID ACC82851 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ACC82851;
XX
XX XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128023.
XX
XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
XX PLA2G5; hVPLA2; hPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
XX inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX

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FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
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XX
XX WO2003038050-A2.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
XX or an inflammatory disorder.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
XX also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
XX hPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
XX having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
XX autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
XX modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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XX QY 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCTCCAC 772
XX |||||
XX Db 20 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCTCCAC 1
XX
XX RESULT 20
XX ACC82853/c
XX ID ACC82853 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ACC82853;
XX
XX XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128025.
XX
XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
XX PLA2G5; hVPLA2; hPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
XX inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX

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```

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003038050-A2.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
XX or an inflammatory disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 75; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
XX also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
XX hPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
XX having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
XX autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
XX modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 837 TCTTCTCTGAGACAGGTC 856
DB 20 TCTTCTCTGAGACAGGTC 1

RESULT 23
ACC82863/c
ID ACC82863 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACC82863;
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128035.
XX
XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
XX PLA2G5; hVPLA2; hPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
XX inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX

```

```

XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX WO2003038050-A2.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
XX or an inflammatory disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 75; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
XX also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
XX hPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
XX having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
XX autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
XX modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 871 AACACTTCTCTGAGATGCAC 890
DB 20 AACACTTCTCTGAGATGCAC 1

RESULT 24
ACC82850/c
ID ACC82850 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACC82850;
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128022.
XX
XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
XX PLA2G5; hVPLA2; hPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
XX

```

KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX WO2003038050-A2.

XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
 XX PF 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
 XX PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
 XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.
 XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder.
 XX PS Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.

CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2. PLA2G5, hPLA2 and hPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 731 GTCATAGGACTTGTAGGGT 750
 Db 20 GTCATAGGACTTGTAGGGT 1

RESULT 25
 ACC82854/C
 ID ACC82854 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ACC82854;
 XX AC

XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128026.
 XX Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;

KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis; inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX WO2003038050-A2.

XX PD 08-MAY-2003.
 XX PF 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
 XX PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
 XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
 XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.
 XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder.
 XX PS Example 15; Page 75; 99pp; English.

CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2. PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and hPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 786 CCTCTCTGTCGACAGAGCTC 805
 Db 20 CCTCTCTGTCGACAGAGCTC 1

RESULT 26
 ACC82856/C
 ID ACC82856 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ACC82856;
 XX AC

XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128028.
 XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128028.


```

KW Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
PN WO2003038050-A2.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
XX or an inflammatory disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
XX also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
XX HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
XX having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
XX autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
XX modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.9%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 29;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 804 TCTCTCCAACTCAGGGTTG 823
DB 20 TCTCTCCAACTCAGGGTTG 1

RESULT 27
ACC82844/c
ID ACC82844 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACC82844;
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128018.

```

```

XX
KW Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; HPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
PN WO2003038050-A2.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX WPI; 2003-430513/40.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
XX gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
XX or an inflammatory disorder.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
XX also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
XX HPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
XX having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
XX autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
XX modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
XX diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human
XX PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 6.6%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 44;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 703 TCCAGCGAGTCCAGGAGA 721
DB 19 TCCAGCGAGTCCAGGAGA 1

RESULT 28
ACC82846/c
ID ACC82846 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACC82846;
XX
XX 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX

```

DE Human PLA2 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 128018.
 XX
 KW Human; phospholipase A2; PLA2; calcium dependent phospholipase A2;
 KW PLA2G5; hVPLA2; hPLA2-10; therapy; autoimmune disorder; prophylaxis;
 KW inflammatory disorder; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /*mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
 FT methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /*mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /*mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX
 PN WO2003038050-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 28-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034654.
 XX
 PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00016149.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-430513/40.
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating phospholipase A2 group V
 PT gene expression, particularly useful for treating an autoimmune disorder
 PT or an inflammatory disorder.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 75; 99pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating phospholipase A2 (PLA2) group V gene expression. PLA2 is
 CC also known as calcium dependent phospholipase A2, PLA2G5, hVPLA2 and
 CC hPLA2-10. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for treating an animal
 CC having a disease or conditions associated with PLA2 group V, e.g. an
 CC autoimmune disorder or an inflammatory disorder. It is also useful for
 CC modulating PLA2 group V. The antisense compounds are also useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human
 CC PLA2 DNA. This sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 6.6%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 44;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 703 TCCAGCGAGTCCGAGGAGA 721
 Db 19 TCCAGCGAGTCCGAGGAGA 1
 RESULT 29
 ACI83926
 ID ACI83926 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACI83926;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 83917.
 DE EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 XX genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 KW
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Mittmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 83917; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 6.1%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 831 CTCCTTTCTTCTCTGAGACAGCG 854
 Db 1 CTCCTTTCTTCTCTGAGACAGCG 24
 RESULT 30
 ACI24821
 ID ACI24821 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACI24821;
 XX
 DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 24812.

XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX OS
 XX US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 XX 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 XX PD
 XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX PF
 XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX PR
 XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX PA
 XX Mittmann MP;
 XX PI
 XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX DR
 XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 24812; 9pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 XX Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 6.1%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 829 GTCTCTTTCTCTCTGAGACAG 852
 Db 2 GTCTCTATTCTCACTGAGACCG 25
 RESULT 31
 AAA58283/c
 ID AAA58283 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA58283;
 XX
 XX 23-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Dirofilaria immitis ankyrin gene PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:152.
 DE
 XX Ankyrin; parasitic helminth; filariid nematode; heartworm disease;
 KW

KW elephantiasis; hydrocele; vaccine; antibody; antihelminthic; PCR primer;
 XX ss.
 XX
 OS Dirofilaria immitis.
 XX
 XX US6063599-A.
 XX
 XX 16-MAY-2000.
 XX
 XX 24-APR-1998; 98US-00065474.
 XX PF
 XX 24-APR-1997; 97US-00847429.
 XX PR
 XX (HESK-) HESKA CORP.
 XX PA
 XX Blehm ES, Tang L;
 XX PI
 XX WPI; 2000-375493/32.
 XX DR
 XX
 XX New Dirofilaria and Brugia ankyrin proteins and nucleic acid encoding
 PT them, useful for treating and protecting animals from diseases caused by
 PT parasitic helminths, e.g. heartworm disease, elephantiasis or hydrocele.
 XX
 XX Example 10; Col 46; 120pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to ankyrin proteins and nucleic acids from the
 CC parasitic helminths Dirofilaria immitis and Brugia malayi. It also
 CC relates to antibodies raised against such ankyrin proteins and to
 CC compounds that inhibit Dirofilaria or Brugia ankyrin function.
 CC Dirofilaria ankyrin cDNAs were isolated from a D. immitis 48 hour L3 cDNA
 CC library using PCR primers based on the sequence of the E1 ankyrin from
 CC Onchocerca volvulus and the Caenorhabditis elegans ankyrin UNC-44 genes.
 CC Brugia ankyrin cDNAs were isolated from a B. malayi adult female cDNA
 CC library using D. immitis ankyrin and C. elegans UNC-44 PCR primers.
 CC Dirofilaria or Brugia ankyrin proteins and nucleic acids represent novel
 CC targets for anti-helminthic vaccines and drugs. Ankyrin nucleic acid
 CC molecules, proteins, vaccines and compositions are useful for protecting
 CC animals, particularly dogs, from diseases caused by parasitic helminths
 CC (e.g., heartworm disease, elephantiasis or hydrocele), as well as for
 CC treating the infection. The ankyrin nucleic acid molecules, proteins,
 CC vaccines and compositions of the invention are especially useful in
 CC treating and preventing infections caused by filariid nematodes (e.g., D.
 CC immitis and B. malayi), and ascarid, capillariid, strongyloid,
 CC strongyloides, trichostrongyle, or trichurid nematodes and are also
 CC useful against cestodes and trematodes. The therapeutic compositions may
 CC be administered to mammals, including dogs, cats, humans, ferrets,
 CC horses, cattle, sheep, and other pets; economic food animals; or zoo
 CC animals. The ankyrin nucleic acid molecules, proteins and compounds may
 CC also be used as diagnostic reagents to detect infection by parasitic
 CC helminths. Prior art anti-helminthic drugs require repeated
 CC administration, which often leads to the development of resistant
 CC helminth strains that no longer respond to treatment. Such drugs can also
 CC cause harmful side effects in the individual being treated, and a number
 CC of these drugs can only treat the symptoms of a parasitic disease, being
 CC unable to prevent infection by the parasitic helminth. Elucidation of D.
 CC immitis and B. malayi ankyrin protein and DNA sequences facilitates the
 CC development of agents which inhibit ankyrin-mediated parasite
 CC developmental and migratory pathways. Sequences AAA58201-A58219 and
 CC AAA58278-A58291 represent PCR primers used in the exemplifications of the
 CC invention to isolate D. immitis and B. malaya ankyrin cDNAs
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 5.9%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 905 CTGGATCAGATATATCATCACC 926
 Db 22 CTGTGATCTGATTATCTTCACC 1
 RESULT 32

AAL37969/c
 ID AAL37969 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL37969;
 XX
 DT 08-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Ankyrin cDNA related PCR primer SEQ ID No 152.
 XX
 KW Anti-parasitic; immunogenic; Dirofilaria; Brugia ankyrin protein;
 KW parasitic helminth infection; heartworm disease; elephantitis; hydrocele;
 KW PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 FN US6365569-B1.
 XX
 PD 02-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-2000; 2000US-00557034.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-1997; 97US-00847429.
 PR 24-APR-1998; 98US-00065474.
 XX
 PA (HESK-) HESKA CORP.
 XX
 PI Tang L, Blehm ES;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-424659/45.
 XX
 PT New ankyrin proteins encoded by nucleic acids which hybridize to nucleic
 PT acids from Dirofilaria and Brugia are useful to immunize against
 PT placyhelminth parasites which cause disease such as heartworm,
 PT elephantitis and hydrocele.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 45; 119pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a Dirofilaria or Brugia ankyrin protein encoded
 CC by a nucleic acid which hybridizes to one of 30 59-5503 nucleotide
 CC sequences, all given in the specification under conditions of 2xSSC
 CC (saline sodium citrate) and 0 % formamide hybridisation, 1xSSC and 0 %
 CC formaldehyde wash. The proteins are used to prevent parasitic helminth
 CC infections which cause diseases such as heartworm disease, elephantitis
 CC and hydrocele. This polynucleotide sequence represents an ankyrin PCR
 CC primer relating to the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.9%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 905 CTGCGATCAGATTATCATCACC 926
 ||| |||| |||| |||| ||||
 Db 22 CTGTGATCTGATTATCTTACC 1
 RESULT 33
 ACK10597
 ID ACK10597 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACK10597;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 110578.
 XX
 KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW Genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO2000040719-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-JUL-2000.

PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Mittmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 110578; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.9%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 917 TATCATCACCACCCCTCCAGAGA 941
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 TGTTCATCATTAACACCTTCCAGAGA 25
 RESULT 34
 AAA58827
 ID AAA58827 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA58827;
 XX
 DT 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide used for analysis and study of 2q breakpoint region.
 XX
 KW Tissue repair protein; orofacial clefting; wound healing; tissue repair;
 KW 2q breakpoint region; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO2000040719-A2.
 XX
 PD 13-JUL-2000.

PT cancer or ischemia.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 30; 76pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a chimeric bifunctional molecule (I)
 CC comprising at least a first functional molecule covalently linked to a
 CC second functional molecule, which is able to modulate the activity of the
 CC permeability transition pore complex (PTPC) of the mitochondria. (I) has
 CC the function of specifically targeting and entering a tissue cell
 CC population. The second functional molecule has the function of
 CC specifically targeting, and inducing or preventing the death of the cells
 CC by apoptosis by regulating the opening or the closing of the PTPC of the
 CC mitochondria or its fragment. (I) has virucide, neuroprotective,
 CC vasotropic and cytostatic activities, and can be used as a mitochondrial
 CC permeability transition pore complex (PTPC) modulator. (I) is useful for
 CC treating or preventing a pathological infection or disease. (I) is also
 CC useful for regulating cell death regulatory molecules, specifically the
 CC apoptogenic function of the PTPC, for treating e.g. cancer, ischaemia,
 CC neurodegenerative diseases, fulminant hepatitis or viral infections. The
 CC present sequence represents a primer which is used in an example from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 12 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.7%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 909 GATCAGATTATCATCACCCACC 931
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GATCCCATCATCACCCACCACC 23
 RESULT 37
 AC171755
 ID AC171755 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AC171755;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 71746.
 XX
 KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Mittmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 71746; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used

CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.7%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 967 ACTCTCTAAATCTCGTGTATGGG 989
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 ACTCCCTACGTCTGTGTATCGG 23

RESULT 38
 ABZ76989
 ID ABZ76989 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ76989;
 XX
 DT 07-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Bovine DGAT PCR primer #25.
 XX
 KW Acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase; DGAT; enzyme; chromosome 14; bovine;
 KW milk; meat marbling; low fat; polymorphic; SNP;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Bos taurus.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003004630-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007520.
 XX
 PR 06-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00116412.
 PR 13-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379412P.
 XX
 PA (ARBE-) ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DEUT RINDERZUECHTER.
 XX
 PI Fries H, Winter A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-239205/23.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of an allele of a
 PT polymorphic bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase gene useful for
 PT testing a mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and for
 PT meat marbling.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 36; 91pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid molecule (NA) (I) encoding
 CC a bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase (DGAT) contributing to or
 CC indicative for low fat content of milk and to low meat marbling

CC (intramuscular fat content). Human DGAT is located to chromosome 8, and
CC bovine DGAT is located to chromosome 14. (I) is useful for testing a
CC mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and/or its
CC predisposition for meat marbling. The method comprises analysing the gene
CC encoding DGAT for nucleotide polymorphisms (e.g. single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs)) which are connected with the predisposition. The
CC nucleotide polymorphisms are located in the coding region of the DGAT
CC gene and result in substitution, deletion and/or addition of an amino
CC acid sequence of the polypeptide which is encoded by the gene. The
CC nucleic acid molecule has at the position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT
CC gene a guanine and a cytosine residue, at position 3343 a cytosine or
CC guanine, 11030 a guanine, 11048 a cytosine or thymine and 11093 a
CC thymine, which correlate with a predisposition for low fat content of
CC milk and low meat marbling. The nucleic acid molecule has at the position
CC corresponding to position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT gene two adenine
CC residues which correlate with a predisposition for high content of milk
CC and high meat marbling. The nucleotide polymorphisms are located in a
CC region which is responsible for the regulation of the expression of the
CC product of the gene encoding DGAT. ABZ76924 to ABZ77045 and ABP96035 to
CC ABP96046 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.7%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 743 GGTAGGGTCCAGGGTCC 760
Db 1 GGTAGGGTCCAGGGTAC 18
RESULT 39
ABZ76950
ID ABZ76950 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABZ76950;
DT 07-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Bovine DGAT BAC-DNA sequencing primer #23.
XX Acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase; DGAT; enzyme; chromosome 14; bovine;
KW milk; meat marbling; low fat; polymorphic; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Bos taurus.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO2003004630-A2.
XX
XX 16-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007520.
XX
XX 06-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00116412.
XX
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002US-0379412P.
XX
XX (ARBE-) ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DEUT RINDERZUECHTER.
XX
XX Fries H, Winter A;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-239205/23.
XX
XX New nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of an allele of a
PT polymorphic bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase gene useful for
PT testing a mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and for
PT meat marbling.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 35; 91pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid molecule (NA) (I) encoding

CC a bovine acyl CoA:diacylglycerol transferase (DGAT) contributing to or
CC indicative for low fat content of milk and to low meat marbling
CC (intramuscular fat content). Human DGAT is located to chromosome 8, and
CC bovine DGAT is located to chromosome 14. (I) is useful for testing a
CC mammal for its predisposition for fat content of milk and/or its
CC predisposition for meat marbling. The method comprises analysing the gene
CC encoding DGAT for nucleotide polymorphisms (e.g. single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs)) which are connected with the predisposition. The
CC nucleotide polymorphisms are located in the coding region of the DGAT
CC gene and result in substitution, deletion and/or addition of an amino
CC acid sequence of the polypeptide which is encoded by the gene. The
CC nucleic acid molecule has at the position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT
CC gene a guanine and a cytosine residue, at position 3343 a cytosine or
CC guanine, 11030 a guanine, 11048 a cytosine or thymine and 11093 a
CC thymine, which correlate with a predisposition for low fat content of
CC milk and low meat marbling. The nucleic acid molecule has at the position
CC corresponding to position 10433 and 10434 of the DGAT gene two adenine
CC residues which correlate with a predisposition for high content of milk
CC and high meat marbling. The nucleotide polymorphisms are located in a
CC region which is responsible for the regulation of the expression of the
CC product of the gene encoding DGAT. ABZ76924 to ABZ77045 and ABP96035 to
CC ABP96046 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.7%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 743 GGTAGGGTCCAGGGTCC 760
Db 1 GGTAGGGTCCAGGGTAC 18
RESULT 40
AAX32376
ID AAX32376 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX32376;
XX
XX 16-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Rat endothelin-1 (ET-1) antisense sequence RnET294.
DE
XX Pulmonary hypertension; therapeutic; aerosolised; endothelin-1; ET-1;
KW lung; antisense; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Rattus sp.
XX WO9911778-A1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-1999.
XX
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98WO-GB002584.
XX
XX 02-SEP-1997; 97GB-00018487.
XX
XX (UYSH-) UNIV SHEFFIELD.
XX
XX Higenbottam T, McCormack K, Smith A;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-205185/17.
XX
XX New composition containing an aerosolized antisense ET-1 molecule -
PT useful for treating pulmonary hypertension.
XX
XX Claim 13; Page 22; 37pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for treating pulmonary hypertension by
CC delivering a therapeutic composition, comprising an aerosolised antisense
CC endothelin-1 (ET-1) molecule, to the lungs of a patient. The composition

CC can be used in a method for determining the efficacy of the treatment for
 CC e.g. when studying molecules and observing the effects of the composition
 CC on an animal model system hypersensitive to antiseptic ET-1. The method is
 CC useful for treating pulmonary hypertension. The aerosolised antiseptic ET-
 CC 1 molecule permits inhibition of the ET-1 transcription, which relieves
 CC pulmonary hypertension. Its use avoids side effects caused by alternative
 CC therapies. Sequences AAX32375-386 represent specifically claimed
 CC antiseptic ET-1 sequences of rat origin

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.7%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 886 TGCACCTTCTCTCAGCT 903
 Db 1 TGCACCTTCTCTCAGCT 18

RESULT 41
 ACF79767/c
 ID ACF79767 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX AC ACF79767;
 XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Reporter probe REP1 used in methylation assay of p53 gene.
 XX KW Methylation; tumour suppressor; p53 gene; lung cancer; screening; probe;
 XX KW ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 2 /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= coumarin-based photocrosslinking moiety"
 FT modified_base 22 /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= coumarin-based photocrosslinking moiety"
 XX PN WO2003076666-A1.
 XX PD 18-SEP-2003.
 XX PF 10-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US007343.
 XX PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362772P.
 XX PA (NAXC-) NAXCOR.
 XX PI Peoples R, Van Atta R;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-756833/71.

FT Determining the methylation status of a target nucleic acid sequence, for
 FT identifying candidate disease genes, comprises utilizing probe sets
 FT complementary to first and second binding domains of the methylation site
 FT in the sequence.

XX Example 3; Page 46; 60pp; English.

XX The invention relates to methods for detecting the presence or absence of
 CC methylation in a target nucleic acid sequence using probe sets
 CC complementary to first and second binding domains located upstream and
 CC downstream of one or more methylation sites of interest in a nucleic acid
 CC sequence. Methylation determination can be combined with the detection of
 CC polymorphisms, including single nucleotide polymorphisms and/or gene
 CC dosage determinations, to provide a more complete genetic profile at a

CC locus of interest, and can be used in genotyping and identifying
 CC candidate disease genes. The present polyfluoresceinated reporter probe,
 CC denoted REP1, was used in a methylation assay of the tumour suppressor
 CC p53 gene for use in lung cancer screening. The probe corresponds to
 CC nucleotides 1796-1774 of the gene. A 1080 bp sequence from exon 5 through
 CC intron 7 of the p53 gene was used as target. This contains 4 HpaII
 CC sensitive CpG methylation sites known to be associated with malignant
 CC transformation-specific hypomethylation

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 5.7%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 751 CCCAGGGTCCCTAGGCCT 768
 Db 20 CCCAGGGTCCCTAGGCCT 3

RESULT 42
 AAV20756/c
 ID AAV20756 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX AC AAV20756;
 XX DT 28-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE Human squalene epoxidase primer HSE-10.
 XX KW Human; squalene epoxidase; Hela cell; anticholesterol; primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN JPI0033167-A.
 XX PD 10-FEB-1998.
 XX PF 23-JUL-1996; 96JP-00193656.
 XX PR 23-JUL-1996; 96JP-00193656.
 XX (ONOT/) ONO T.
 XX (SHIN-) SHINKINRUI KINO KAIHATSU KENKYUSHO KK.
 XX WPI; 1998-172088/16.

FT Human squalene epoxidase - useful as target for development of anti-
 FT cholesterol agents.

XX Example 2; Page 13; 21pp; Japanese.

CC The present sequence represents a primer used in an example of the
 CC present invention which describes human squalene epoxidase. The squalene
 CC epoxidase enzyme may be used as a target enzyme for the development of
 CC anticholesterol agents. The squalene epoxidase enzyme may easily be
 CC produced on a large scale

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.6%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 732 TCATAGACTTGTAGGTCC 752
 Db 21 TCTTAGCACTTGTAGGTCC 1

RESULT 43
 AAV27299/c
 ID AAV27299 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.

XX AC AAV27299;
XX DT 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX DE Opium poppy berberine bridge enzyme gene 5' PCR primer.
XX DE Antifungal; fungicide; MS59; poppy; carbohydrate oxidase;
KW glucose oxidase; transgenic plant; Phytophthora; Pythium;
KW crop protection; disease resistance; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Papaver somniferum, cv. Marianne.
XX WO9813478-A2.
XX 02-APR-1998.
XX 04-SEP-1997; 97WO-EP004923.
XX 04-SEP-1996; 96EP-00202466.
XX 19-MAR-1997; 97EP-00200831.
XX (MOGE-) MOGEN INT NV.
XX Stuiver MH, Custers JHHV, Sela-Buurlage MB, Melchers LS;
PI Van Deventer- Troost JPE, Lageweg W, Ponstein AS;
PI WPI; 1998-230692/20.
XX New plant proteins having anti-fungal activity - useful as, e.g.
PT carbohydrate oxidase(s) for protection against Phytophthora and Pythium
PT sp.
XX
XX Example 13; Page 40; 139pp; English.
XX This primer was designed at the start of the mature protein for the opium
CC poppy berberine bridge enzyme (PBBE) gene. It was used with a primer
CC (see AAV27300) from the stop codon region of the PBBE gene to isolate
CC the mature portion of the PBBE gene. A BLAST homology search revealed
CC high homology between PBBE and the amino acid sequence of MS59
CC antifungal protein (see AAW55053) of sunflower. Claimed antifungal
CC proteins, including MS59 and its homologues, have a mol. wt. of 55-65 kDa
CC (SDS-PAGE); have carbohydrate oxidase activity, show anti-Phytophthora
CC and/or anti-Pythium activity, can be expressed in transgenic plants to
CC reduce susceptibility to infection by fungi, or expressed in host cells
CC for use in antifungal compositions. Plants engineered to express the
CC antifungal proteins require reduced treatments with fungicides and have a
CC longer shelf-life
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.5%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 909 GATCAGATTATCATCACCACC 932
DB 24 GAGGAGATTATCATTAACATCACC 1
RESULT 44
ABI90075
ID ABI90075 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABI90075;
XX 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#3839 oligo #2.
DE Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW

KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.5%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 737 GGACTTGGTAGGTCGCCAGGTC 760
DB 1 GGTCTTCGTTCGTCGCCAGGTC 24
RESULT 45
ABI90074/c
ID ABI90074 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABI90074;
XX 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#3839 oligo #1.
DE Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW

KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200179548-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 XX
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 PA
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 XX
 DR Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus, and
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 5.5%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 737 GGACTTCGTAGGTCGCCAGGCTCC 760
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 24 GGCTTCGTTCGTCGCCAAGGCTCC 1
 RESULT 46
 ADE52676
 ID ADE52676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE52676;
 XX
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 DE dnaform38861 PCR primer, SEQ ID 42.
 XX
 KW DNA-binding protein; interferon-activatable protein; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003089466-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 18-APR-2003; 2003WO-JP004981.
 XX
 PR 19-APR-2002; 2002JP-00117840.
 PR 30-APR-2002; 2002JP-00128418.
 PR 30-APR-2002; 2002JP-00128779.
 PR 04-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00352469.
 XX
 PA (RIKE) RIKEN KK.
 PA (DNAF-) DNAFORM KK.
 PA (MITU) MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP.
 XX
 PI Hayashizaki Y, Kamiya M, Kubodera H;
 XX WPI; 2004-011681/01.
 DR
 XX Proteins with DNA binding activity and substances that affect their
 PT activity or expression, useful for treating associated disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 42; 237pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel proteins (ADE52648-ADE52660,
 CC ADE52670 and ADE52672) and their coding sequences (ADE52635-ADE52647,
 CC ADE52669 and ADE52671). The proteins have a DNA-binding activity or an
 CC interferon-activatable protein (IAP)-like activity.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 5.4%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 866 GTTGGAAACACTTCTCTGAG 884
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GTTGGAAACCGTTCTCTGAG 20
 RESULT 47
 ABZ30698/c
 ID ABZ30698 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ30698;
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4849.
 DE
 XX Fungus; yeast; tetracycline; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
 KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
 KW proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Candida albicans.
 XX
 PN WO200253728-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
 PF
 XX 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
 PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
 PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
 XX
 XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
 PI WPI; 2002-566694/60.
 XX

XX Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4849; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.4%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 821 TTGGCTGTCTCTCTTTCT 839
Db 22 TGCGCTGTCTCTCTCTCT 4

RESULT 48
AAH40418
ID AAH40418 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC AAH40418;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 3214.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinaemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
XX
XX 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
PI

XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 66; 83pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinaemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.4%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 725 ACTCTGTCATAGGACTTGGTA 746
Db 2 ACTCTGTCCTTGGGACATGTTA 23

RESULT 49
ABV90403
ID ABV90403 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABV90403;
XX
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1116.
DE
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX
XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) AECOMICA INC.
PA Shannon M;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
DR Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1116; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 744 GTAGGGTCCCGAGGTCC 760
Db 1 GTAGGGGCCCGAGGTCC 17
RESULT 50
AAV39569/c
ID AAV39569 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAV39569;
XX
DT 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Mass spectrometric analysis primer SEQ ID NO:102.
XX
KW Mass spectrometry; diagnosis; detection; biological sample; infection;
KW genetic disease; chromosomal abnormality; identification; heredity;
KW pathogenic organism; telomerase activity; oncogene mutation;
KW cancer-specific sequence; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9820166-A2.
XX
PD 14-MAY-1998.
XX
PF 06-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020444.
XX
PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00744481.
PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00744590.
PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746036.

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PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746055.
PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-00786988.
PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-00787639.
PR 19-SEP-1997; 97US-00933792.
PR 08-OCT-1997; 97US-00947801.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
PA
XX
PI Koster H, Tang K, Fu D, Siebert CW, Little DP, Higgins GS;
PI Braun A, Damhoffer-Demar B, Jurinke C, Van Den Boom D, Xiang G;
PI Lough DM;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-286975/25.
XX
PT Sequencing nucleic acid by mass spectrometric analysis - for detecting
PT nucleic acids, telomerase activity, oncogene mutations, or cancer-
PT specific sequences, for diagnosis of disease.
XX
PS Claim 48; Page 271; 478pp; English.
XX
CC A process has been developed for determining the sequence of a target
CC nucleic acid. The process comprises: (i) generating at least two
CC fragments (F) from the target nucleic acid; and (ii) analysing F by mass
CC spectrometry (MS). The sequences in AAV39483 to AAV39592 are specifically
CC claimed primers for use in the mass spectrometric analysis of the above
CC process. The process is used to detect genetic diseases (e.g.
CC haemophilia, thalassemia, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Alzheimer's
CC disease, cystic fibrosis and many others) or chromosomal abnormalities
CC (or predisposition); infections and cancers; also for establishing
CC identity and heredity. Particular applications are diagnosis of
CC neuroblastoma, detecting telomerase, determining family relationships and
CC HLA compatibility, and in genetic fingerprinting. Compared with known
CC methods using MS, this process requires fewer specific reagents and is
CC better suited to automation. Extended primers are shorter; primer
CC annealing is more efficient and the process allows detection of many
CC sequences simultaneously
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
Db 19 CAGGGTCCCGAGGCCTC 3
RESULT 51
AAZ71816/c
ID AAZ71816 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ71816;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:6172.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.

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PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX Claim 8; Page 1547; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 5.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 873 CACTTCTCTGAGATGCA 889
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
17 CACTTCTCTGAGATGCA 1
RESULT 52
AAZ96605/C
ID AAX96605 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX96605;
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffais R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
PT

XX Page 1839; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 5.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 728 CTGGTCATAGGACTTGG 744
DB ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
17 CTGGTCATAGGACTTGG 1
RESULT 53
ABU45060
ID ABL45060 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABL45060;
XX
XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human chromosome lp36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2104.
XX
XX Human; chromosome lp36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JF2001321190-A.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
XX (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 46; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
XX method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
XX multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
XX multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
XX sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
XX (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
XX amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
XX plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
XX of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
XX the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
XX plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
XX discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
XX and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
XX resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
XX are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell

```

CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstructed as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 869 GGACACTTTCCTGACATGC 888
 Db 1 GGAAACATTCCTGACATGC 20
 RESULT 54
 ABI93352
 ID ABI93352 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABI93352;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#439 oligo #9.
 XX
 KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200179548-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 XX
 PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 PI Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 XX
 PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Brucella
 CC melitensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning

CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCCGAGGAGTG 724
 Db 1 CAGCGAGTCCCGAGGAGTG 20

RESULT 55
 ABT33824
 ID ABT33824 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT33824;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DNA Metase DNM3a oligo SEQ ID No 20.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; methyl transferase inhibitor; DNA methyl transferase isoform;
 KW gene therapy; anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; neoplasia; human DNA Metase DNMT 1; enzyme; ds.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200291926-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-IB003120.
 XX
 PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290202P.
 PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290212P.
 XX
 PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
 XX
 PI Macleod AR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-148369/14.
 XX
 PT New inhibitors of DNA methyl transferase isoforms, e.g. anti-DNA methyl
 PT transferase oligonucleotides or small molecule inhibitors of DNA methyl
 PT transferase, useful for treating cell proliferative and differentiation
 PT disorders.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 23; 76pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an agent that inhibits one or more specific DNA
 CC methyl transferase isoforms (but not all DNA methyl transferase
 CC isoforms), such as an anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide or a
 CC small molecule inhibitor of DNA methyl transferase. The agents,
 CC oligonucleotides, inhibitors and methods are useful for identifying
 CC specific inhibition of specific DNA methyl transferase isoforms involved
 CC in cell proliferation and/or differentiation, and thus providing a
 CC treatment for cell proliferative and/or differentiation disorders, e.g.
 CC neoplasia. This polynucleotide sequence represents a human DNA Metase
 CC DNMT 1 oligo relating to the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGTTGGAA 872
 ||:|||||
 Db 1 CGUCGTGGCTCCAGTTACAA 20

RESULT 56
 AET33852
 ID AET33852 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AET33852;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE DNMT3a oligonucleotide #5.
 XX KW Cytostatic; methyl transferase inhibitor; DNA methyl transferase isoform;
 KW gene therapy; anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; neoplasia; DNMT 3a; enzyme; ds.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX PN WO200291926-A2.
 XX PD 21-NOV-2002.
 XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-IB003120.
 XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290202P.
 XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290212P.
 XX PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
 XX PI Macleod AR;
 XX PI WPI; 2003-148369/14.
 XX DR New inhibitors of DNA methyl transferase isoforms, e.g. anti-DNA methyl
 PT transferase oligonucleotides or small molecule inhibitors of DNA methyl
 PT transferase, useful for treating cell proliferative and differentiation
 PT disorders.
 XX PS Disclosure; Fig 4; 76pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to an agent that inhibits one or more specific DNA
 CC methyl transferase isoforms (but not all DNA methyl transferase
 CC isoforms), such as an anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide or a
 CC small molecule inhibitor of DNA methyl transferase. The agents,
 CC oligonucleotides, inhibitors and methods are useful for identifying
 CC specific inhibition of specific DNA methyl transferase isoforms involved
 CC in cell proliferation and/or differentiation, and thus providing a
 CC treatment for cell proliferative and/or differentiation disorders, e.g.
 CC neoplasia. This polynucleotide sequence represents a DNMT3a oligo
 CC sequence relating to the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGTTGGAA 872
 ||:|||||
 Db 1 CGUCGTGGCTCCAGTTACAA 20

RESULT 57
 AET33822
 ID AET33822 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC AET33822;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE DNMT3a oligonucleotide #5.
 XX KW Cytostatic; methyl transferase inhibitor; DNA methyl transferase isoform;
 KW gene therapy; anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; neoplasia; DNMT 3a; enzyme; ds.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX PN WO200291926-A2.
 XX PD 21-NOV-2002.
 XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-IB003120.
 XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290202P.
 XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290212P.
 XX PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
 XX PI Macleod AR;
 XX PI WPI; 2003-148369/14.
 XX DR New inhibitors of DNA methyl transferase isoforms, e.g. anti-DNA methyl
 PT transferase oligonucleotides or small molecule inhibitors of DNA methyl
 PT transferase, useful for treating cell proliferative and differentiation
 PT disorders.
 XX PS Disclosure; Fig 4; 76pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to an agent that inhibits one or more specific DNA
 CC methyl transferase isoforms (but not all DNA methyl transferase
 CC isoforms), such as an anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide or a
 CC small molecule inhibitor of DNA methyl transferase. The agents,
 CC oligonucleotides, inhibitors and methods are useful for identifying
 CC specific inhibition of specific DNA methyl transferase isoforms involved
 CC in cell proliferation and/or differentiation, and thus providing a
 CC treatment for cell proliferative and/or differentiation disorders, e.g.
 CC neoplasia. This polynucleotide sequence represents a DNMT3a oligo
 CC sequence relating to the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGTTGGAA 872
 ||:|||||
 Db 1 CGUCGTGGCTCCAGTTACAA 20

RESULT 58
 AET33822
 ID AET33822 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC AET33822;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX DT 11-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 XX DE Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1186) STS primer CSRL-5e3-ta.
 XX KW sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
 KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9429486-A1.
 XX PD 22-DEC-1994.
 XX PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.

DE Human DNA Metase DNMT3a oligo SEQ ID No 18.
 XX Cytostatic; methyl transferase inhibitor; DNA methyl transferase isoform;
 KW gene therapy; anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; neoplasia; human DNA Metase DNMT 1; enzyme; ds.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200291926-A2.
 XX PD 21-NOV-2002.
 XX PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-IB003120.
 XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290202P.
 XX PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290212P.
 XX PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
 XX PI Macleod AR;
 XX PI WPI; 2003-148369/14.
 XX DR New inhibitors of DNA methyl transferase isoforms, e.g. anti-DNA methyl
 PT transferase oligonucleotides or small molecule inhibitors of DNA methyl
 PT transferase, useful for treating cell proliferative and differentiation
 PT disorders.
 XX PS Claim 14; Page 23; 76pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to an agent that inhibits one or more specific DNA
 CC methyl transferase isoforms (but not all DNA methyl transferase
 CC isoforms), such as an anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide or a
 CC small molecule inhibitor of DNA methyl transferase. The agents,
 CC oligonucleotides, inhibitors and methods are useful for identifying
 CC specific inhibition of specific DNA methyl transferase isoforms involved
 CC in cell proliferation and/or differentiation, and thus providing a
 CC treatment for cell proliferative and/or differentiation disorders, e.g.
 CC neoplasia. This polynucleotide sequence represents a human DNA Metase
 CC DNMT 1 oligo relating to the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGTTGGAA 872
 ||:|||||
 Db 1 CGTCGTGGCTCCAGTTACAA 20

RESULT 58
 AET33822
 ID AET33822 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC AET33822;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX DT 11-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 XX DE Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1186) STS primer CSRL-5e3-ta.
 XX KW sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
 KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9429486-A1.
 XX PD 22-DEC-1994.
 XX PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.

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XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.
PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.
XX (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX Evans GA, Smith MW;
XX WPI; 1995-036508/05.
XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by
PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with
PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.
XX Example 4; Page 80; 128pp; English.
XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids
CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371
CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable
CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "Primer"
CC program available from E.Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped
CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using
CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and
CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel
CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled
CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the
CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the
CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See
CC AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Also see AAQ91325-58). (Updated on 25-
CC MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 959 CCAATTGACTCTCTAAATC 978
Db 1 CCCAATTGTCCTCCCTAAATC 20

RESULT 59
AAZ11784
ID AAZ11784 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC AAZ11784;
XX
DT 23-NOV-1999 (first entry)
DE Oligonucleotide primer JB676.
XX
KW internal transcribed spacer; ITS; ribosomal RNA; fungal pathogen; PCR;
KW primer; detection; plant disease; crop protection; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Pyrenophora tritici-repentis.
XX
PN WO9942609-A1.
XX
PD 26-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 18-FEB-1999; 99WO-EP001058.
XX
XX 20-FEB-1998; 98US-00026601.
XX (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.
PA (NOVS ) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERW GES MBH.
XX
PI Beck JJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-527487/44.
XX

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PT New internal transcribed spacer DNA from fungal pathogens, used as
PT sources of primers and probes for pathogen detection.
XX Claim 13; Page 18; 40pp; English.
XX
CC This primer can be used in the amplification-based detection of a fungal
CC internal transcribed spacer (ITS) DNA sequence. This sequence was derived
CC from the ITS sequences, specifically from the regions of the ITS which
CC exhibit the greatest difference among the fungal pathotypes. This allows
CC the identification of specific pathogens and provides a method for
CC detecting them
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GCGAGTCCCGAGAGAGTGCAC 726
Db 2 GCGAGTCTCGGAGAGAGAC 21

RESULT 60
AAZ24423
ID AAX24423 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAX24423;
XX
DT 07-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE CAT INPP1 downstream primer.
XX
KW Myostatin; cattle; bovine; human; transforming growth factor beta;
KW double muscling; muscle hyperplasia; transgenic animal; mh gene;
KW comparative anchored tagged sequence; CAT; primer; PCR; INPP1;
KW inositol polyphosphate-1 phosphatase; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9902667-A1.
XX
PD 21-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 14-JUL-1998; 98WO-IB001197.
XX
PR 14-JUL-1997; 97US-00891789.
PR 15-JAN-1998; 98US-00007761.
XX
PA (UYLI-) UNIV LIEGE.
XX
XX Grobet L, Georges M, Poncelet D;
XX WPI; 1999-120869/10.
XX
XX Increasing muscle mass in mammals - by decreasing myostatin expression.
XX Disclosure; Page 13; 75pp; English.
XX
CC This is a downstream primer for inositol polyphosphate-1 phosphatase
CC (INPP1). Comparative anchored tagged sequences (CATs, see AAX24422-
CC AAX24439), i.e. primer pairs that amplify a sequence tagged site from the
CC orthologous gene in different species, were developed for a series of
CC genes flanking Col3A1 on the human map and for which sequence information
CC was available in more than one mammal, in order to refine the
CC correspondence between HSA2q31-33 (human chromosome 2) and BTA2q12-22
CC (bovine chromosome 2). The CATs were used to screen a 6-genome equivalent
CC bovine yeast artificial yeast library by PCR. Genetic, physical and
CC comparative mapping was performed to define the bovine mh (muscular
CC hypertrophy) locus. The invention relates to factors affecting muscle
CC development in mammals, especially to the identification of the bovine
CC myostatin gene (see AAX24415). Cattle homozygous for a mutated myostatin

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CC gene are double-muscle. Methods for determining muscle hyperplasia in a
CC mammal, and for increasing muscle mass by reducing myostatin expression
CC are provided

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 840 TCTCTGAAGACAGCTCTCTG 859

DB 4 TCACCTGAAGAAACGTCCTG 23

RESULT 61

ADE65750/c

ID ADE65750 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADE65750;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human c-fos siRNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:205.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
KW central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;
KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;
KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;
KW vasotropic; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
KW antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;
KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003070914-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US0005162.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;

XX WPI; 2003-679877/64.

PT New short interfering nucleic acid downregulates expression of the c-fos
PT gene useful for treatment and diagnosis of diseases, e.g. cancer and
PT inflammation.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 205; 145pp; English.

CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human c-fos gene by RNA interference. The
CC siRNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single
CC stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense regions, or
CC alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense
CC oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siRNAs include short interfering RNA

CC (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA
CC (shRNA). The siRNAs can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNAs are used to modulate
CC expression of the c-fos gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC central nervous system lesions and injuries (e.g., Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, epilepsy, dementia or
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis); various cancers; other proliferative
CC diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic kidney disease); inflammatory
CC and/or allergic diseases; viral infections (including HIV infection);
CC autoimmune diseases; and transplant rejection. The siRNAs are also useful
CC for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and
CC validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
CC The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human c-fos-
CC targeted double-stranded siRNA.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGTCTCTCTTTCT 839

DB 19 CTGTCTCTCTTTCT 5

RESULT 62

ADE65634

ID ADE65634 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ADE65634;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human c-fos transcript target sequence/siRNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:89.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA;

KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;

KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;

KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;

KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;

KW central nervous system disorder; Alzheimer's disease;

KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; epilepsy; dementia;

KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; cancer; proliferative disease; restenosis;

KW polycystic kidney disease; inflammatory disease; allergic disease;

KW viral infection; HIV infection; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection;

KW vasotropic; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; neuroprotective; cytostatic;

KW antiinflammatory; antiallergic; virucide; anti-HIV; immunosuppressive;

KW anticonvulsant; nephrotropic; human; c-fos; target sequence; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003070914-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US0005162.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX FA


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PR 30-JAN-2002; 2002JJP-00021348.
XX (KURK ) KURITA WATER IND LTD.
XX PA Nakamura K, Ueno T;
XX PI WPI; 2003-177323/18.
XX DR
XX
XX Novel nucleic acid which hybridizes with DNA of dechlorination bacteria
XX PT preferentially at chlorinated ethylene-decomposing gene or at position
XX PT upstream of DNA, useful for detecting dechlorination bacteria.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 17; 60pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel nucleic acid which hybridizes with the
XX DNA of dechlorination bacteria preferentially at the chlorinated ethylene
XX decomposing gene or at a position upstream of the DNA. The novel nucleic
XX acid is useful for detecting dechlorination bacteria, by performing a
XX polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using the novel nucleic acid for the
XX primer and the nucleic acid(s) present in the sample bacterium for the
XX template and detecting the synthesized DNA fragments. A labelled probe of
XX the derived from the novel nucleic acid is useful for detecting
XX dechlorination bacteria, by bringing the probe into contact with a sample
XX bacterium or with nucleic acid(s) prepared from such sample bacterium to
XX effect an RNA- or DNA-hybridisation, and detecting the label of the
XX probe. The novel nucleic acid or its probe are useful for detecting high
XX performance dechlorination bacteria, especially those exhibiting high
XX activity of decomposing vinyl chloride. This polynucleotide sequence
XX represents a PCR primer relating to the dechlorination bacteria DNA
XX hybridising nucleic acid of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 5.2%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 916 TTATCATCACCACCA 930
Db 17 TTATCATCACCACCA 3
RESULT 65
AAC87786
ID AAC87786 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAC87786;
XX
XX 01-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human SNORF36 receptor PCR primer SEQ ID NO:46.
XX
XX SNORF36a receptor; SNORF36b receptor; SNORF36 receptor; antiarthritic;
XX antiinflammatory; immunomodulatory; antibacterial; antifungal; antiviral;
XX antiprotzoal; anti-HIV; analgesic; pulmonary; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
XX antidiabetic; antileptic; hypertensive; hypotensive; vasotrophic;
XX cerebroprotective; cytostatic; antiparkinsonian; nootropic; nephroprotective;
XX antiallergic; inflammation; arthritis; infection; autoimmune disease;
XX transplant rejection; septicemia; AIDS; pain;
XX acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; psychotic disorder; asthma; obesity;
XX neurological disorder; respiratory disorder; bulimia; diabetes; anorexia;
XX nausea; hypertension; hypotension; vascular disorder; stroke; cancer;
XX cardiovascular disorder; ulcer; urinary retention; sexual disorder;
XX reproductive disorder; renal disorder; osteoporosis; Parkinson's disease;
XX gastrointestinal disorder; psoriasis; allergy; Alzheimer's disease;
XX acute heart failure; Huntington's disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200066630-A1.
XX
XX 09-NOV-2000.
PD
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XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US012065.
XX
XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-00303593.
XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-00518914.
XX (SYNA-) SYNAPTIC PHARM CORP.
XX
XX Borowsky BE, Ogozalek KL, Lakhilani PP, Adham N;
XX WPI; 2000-665336/64.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding a mammalian SNORF36 receptor for determining
XX the physiological effects of varying levels of SNORF36 activity, and for
XX diagnosing a predisposition to a disorder.
XX
XX Example; Page 102; 218pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes mammalian SNORF36 receptors. SNORF36
XX receptors can have antiinflammatory, antiarthritic, immunomodulatory,
XX antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antiprotzoal, anti-HIV, nootropic,
XX analgesic, pulmonary, antiasthmatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antitumor,
XX antileptic, hypertensive, hypotensive, vasotrophic, cerebroprotective,
XX cytostatic, nephroprotective, antiparkinsonian, nootropic, antiprotective,
XX neuroprotective, cardiac and anticonvulsant activity. The SNORF36
XX receptor nucleotide sequence can be used to produce transgenic non-human
XX mammals, expressing a SNORF36 receptor, to determine the
XX activators, agonists and antagonists of SNORF36, to determine the
XX physiological effects of varying levels of SNORF36 activity, and to
XX diagnose a predisposition to a disorder. The agonists and antagonists are
XX used to treat abnormalities associated with SNORF36 expression. The
XX receptor is used to design drugs for treating chronic and acute
XX inflammation, arthritis, autoimmune diseases, transplant rejection,
XX bacterial, fungal, protozoan and viral infections, septicemia, acquired
XX immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), pain, psychotic and neurological
XX disorders, respiratory disorders, asthma, obesity, bulimia, diabetes,
XX anorexia, nausea, hyper/hypotension, vascular and cardiovascular
XX disorders, stroke, cancers, ulcers, urinary retention, sexual/
XX reproductive disorders, renal disorders, osteoporosis, gastrointestinal
XX disorders, psoriasis, allergies, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
XX disease, acute heart failure, and Huntington's disease. The present
XX sequence represents a PCR primer used in the identification of SNORF36
XX receptors
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 5.2%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 842 TCTGAAGACAGCGTCTCGGTCC 864
Db 1 TCTGGAGAGCCGCTCTGTCTCC 23
RESULT 66
AAC87762
ID AAC87762 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAC87762;
XX
XX 01-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX SNORF36 receptor identification primer/probe SEQ ID NO:22.
XX
XX SNORF36a receptor; SNORF36b receptor; SNORF36 receptor; antiarthritic;
XX antiinflammatory; immunomodulatory; antibacterial; antifungal; antiviral;
XX antiprotzoal; anti-HIV; analgesic; pulmonary; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
XX antidiabetic; antileptic; hypertensive; hypotensive; vasotrophic;
XX cerebroprotective; cytostatic; antiparkinsonian; nootropic; nephroprotective;
XX antiallergic; antiparkinsonian; nootropic; cardiac; neuroprotective;
XX anticonvulsant; inflammation; arthritis; infection; autoimmune disease;
XX transplant rejection; septicemia; AIDS; pain;
XX
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acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; psychotic disorder; asthma; obesity;
 neurologic disorder; respiratory disorder; bulimia; diabetes; anorexia;
 nausea; hypertension; hypotension; vascular disorder; stroke; cancer;
 cardiovascular disorder; ulcer; urinary retention; sexual disorder;
 reproductive disorder; renal disorder; osteoporosis; Parkinson's disease;
 gastrointestinal disorder; psoriasis; allergy; Alzheimer's disease;
 acute heart failure; Huntington's disease; primer; probe; ss.

XX Mammalia.

OS WO200066630-A1.

PN 09-NOV-2000.

XX 03-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US012065.

XX 03-MAY-1999; 99US-00303593.

PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-00518914.

XX (SYNA-) SYNAPTIC PHARM CORP.

PI Borowsky BB, Ogozalek KL, Lakhani PP, Adham N;

XX WPI; 2000-665336/64.

XX New nucleic acid encoding a mammalian SNORF36 receptor for determining
 PT the physiological effects of varying levels of SNORF36 activity, and for
 PT diagnosing a predisposition to a disorder.

XX Example; Page 80; 218pp; English.

XX The present invention describes mammalian SNORF36 receptors. SNORF36
 CC receptors can have antiinflammatory, antiarthritic, immunomodulatory,
 CC antibacterial, antifungal, antiviral, antiprotocoll, antihiv, neurotropic,
 CC analgesic, pulmonary, antiasthmatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiulcer,
 CC antenetic, hypertensive, hypotensive, vasotropic, cerebroprotective,
 CC cytosolic, nephrotropic, antipsoriatic, antiallergic, antiparkinsonian,
 CC neuroprotective, cardiant and anticonvulsant activity. The SNORF36
 CC receptor nucleotide sequence can be used to produce transgenic non-human
 CC mammals, expressing a SNORF36 receptor, to determine inhibitors,
 CC activators, agonists and antagonists of SNORF36, to determine the
 CC physiological effects of varying levels of SNORF36 activity, and to
 CC diagnose a predisposition to a disorder. The agonists and antagonists are
 CC used to treat abnormalities associated with SNORF36 expression. The
 CC receptor is used to design drugs for treating chronic and acute
 CC inflammation, arthritis, autoimmune diseases, transplant rejection,
 CC bacterial, fungal, protozoan and viral infections, septicemia, acquired
 CC immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), pain, psychotic and neurological
 CC disorders, respiratory disorders, asthma, obesity, bulimia, diabetes,
 CC anorexia, nausea, hyper/hypotension, vascular and cardiovascular
 CC disorders, stroke, cancers, ulcers, urinary retention, sexual/
 CC reproductive disorders, renal disorders, osteoporosis, gastrointestinal
 CC disorders, psoriasis, allergies, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, acute heart failure, and Huntington's disease. The present
 CC sequence represents a primer/probe used in the identification of SNORF36
 CC receptors

XX Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 842 TCTGAGACAGCGTCTGGTCTCC 864

DB 1 TCTGGAGAGCGCGTCTGGTCTCC 23

RESULT 67
 AAH45712

ID AAH45712 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

XX AAH45712;

XX 06-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Metal capturing protein related DNA #5.

XX Metal capturing protein; metal capture; secretory signal;
 KW waste treatment; primer; ds.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200138517-A1.

XX 31-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-JP007518.

XX 19-NOV-1999; 99JP-00330226.

XX (TOYT) TOYOTA JIDOSHA KK.

XX Tanaka A, Ueda M;

XX WPI; 2001-355927/37.

XX Fused gene with DNA expressing polypeptide capable of capturing metal,
 PT for recombinant vectors and transformants applicable in purifying
 PT environment and recovering metal efficiently, including waste treatment.
 XX Example 1; Fig 5; 45pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to a fused gene containing DNAs encoding a
 CC secretory signal peptide, a protein capable of capturing a metal and a
 CC protein localised on the cell surface. The gene can be used to express
 CC the metal capturing protein, which can then be used in purifying and
 CC recovering metal, for example in waste treatment. The present sequence is
 CC an oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 11 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.2%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 78.3%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 GATCAGATTATCATCACCACAC 931

DB 1 GATCCCATCACCATCACCATCAC 23

RESULT 68

AA56759/c

ID AA56759 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AA56759;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX 02-APR-1997 (first entry)

XX Mouse TNF-alpha hairpin ribozyme target sequence (nt position 1393).
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 XX ss.

XX Mus musculus.


```

ID AAZ92077 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ92077;
XX
DT 09-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for Streptococcus pneumoniae ratC coding sequence.
DE
DE Streptococcus pneumoniae; ratC; bacterial infection; pleural empyema;
KW Helicobacter pylori infection; otitis media; conjunctivitis; pneumonia;
KW bacteremia; meningitis; sinusitis; endocarditis; therapy; gastritis;
KW computer readable medium; gastric ulcer; gastrointestinal cancer;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Streptococcus pneumoniae.
OS
XX WO200012531-A1.
PN
XX 09-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018701.
XX
XX 27-AUG-1998; 98US-00140580.
XX
XX (SMIK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
XX
XX Kallender H;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-256579/22.
XX
XX Streptococcus pneumoniae ratC polypeptide and polynucleotide useful for
PT treating bacterial infections, especially meningitis and pneumonia.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 17; 60pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence is a PCR primer for the Streptococcus pneumoniae ratC DNA
CC of the invention. The ratC protein may be used to screen for its agonists
CC and antagonists by contacting it with a candidate compound and detecting
CC any alteration in the activity of ratC. Alternatively, the effect of a
CC candidate compound on the production of mRNA encoding ratC may be
CC detected using an ELISA assay. Agonists of ratC may be administered to
CC patients to treat conditions associated with increased expression or
CC activity of ratC. Agonists of ratC may similarly be used to treat
CC conditions associated with decreased expression or activity of ratC.
CC Diseases or conditions arising from altered expression or activity of
CC ratC may be diagnosed by detecting ratC in a sample from a patient or
CC detecting a mutation in the ratC coding sequence in the genome of the
CC patient. These diseases or conditions include bacterial infections,
CC especially Streptococcus pneumoniae infections, and Helicobacter pylori
CC infections, otitis media, conjunctivitis, pneumonia, bacteremia,
CC meningitis, sinusitis, pleural empyema, endocarditis, gastric ulcers,
CC gastritis, and gastrointestinal carcinomas. A computer readable medium
CC containing the ratC DNA sequence may be used in a computer based method
CC for performing homology identification, comprising providing the ratC DNA
CC in the computer readable medium and comparing the polynucleotide sequence
CC to at least one polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence to identify
CC homology. The ratC DNA sequence and computer readable medium are also
CC used in a computer based method for polynucleotide assembly, comprising
CC providing ratC in a computer readable medium and screening for at least
CC one overlapping region between a the first and a second polynucleotide
CC sequence
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 940 GAATTTTACCGAAGA 957
DB 3 GAATAATTACCGAAGA 20

```

```

RESULT 71
AAS10705
ID AAS10705 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS10705;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer IFN-gamma sense used to follow progress/treatment of MS.
DE
DE PCR primer; multiple sclerosis; MS; therapeutic; cytokine; interleukin;
KW (IL)-18; IL-12p40; interferon-gamma; IFN-gamma; IL-4; IL-10; IL-12p35;
KW transforming growth factor beta; TGF-beta; IL-12Rbeta1; IL-12Rbeta2;
KW diagnostic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX EP1114998-A2.
PN
XX 11-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 27-OCT-2000; 2000EP-00203765.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999; 99EP-00203551.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000EP-00201167.
XX
XX (NEDE ) NEDERLANDSE ORG TOEGEPAST.
XX
XX Nagelkerken AM, Van Boxel- Dezaire AHH, Polman CH;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-443845/48.
XX
XX Monitoring progress and/or treatment of multiple sclerosis by comparing
PT levels of interleukin (IL)-18, IL-12p40, interferon-gamma, IL-4, IL-10,
PT transforming growth factor-beta, IL-12Rbeta1, 2 and/or IL-12p35.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 11; 43pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence represents PCR primer IFN-gamma sense, used to follow the
CC progress and/or treatment of multiple sclerosis (MS). This is done by
CC determining the amount of following cytokines, interleukin (IL)-18, IL-
CC 12p40, interferon (IFN)-gamma, IL-4, IL-10, transforming growth factor
CC (TGF)-beta, IL-12Rbeta1, IL-12Rbeta2 and/or IL-12p35 of the first
CC biological sample obtained from person suffering from or suspected to
CC suffer from MS, and optionally comparing it with a reference value. This
CC method is useful for determining the success rate of treatment of MS by
CC discriminating between patients with MS (regardless of the clinical
CC subtypes) and healthy controls, on the basis obtained from person
CC suffering from or suspected to suffer from MS. The method enables a
CC clinician to be able to determine or further substantiate the clinical
CC subtype of patient quickly and accurately, and immediately upon the first
CC onset of symptoms
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 953 GAAGAGCCAAATTCATC 970
DB 1 GCAGAGCCAAATTCATC 18

```

```

RESULT 72
AAD36541
ID AAD36541 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD36541;
XX
XX 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Her-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #122150.
DE

```

XX Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; hyperproliferative disease;
KW Her1; antisense; psoriasis; psoriasis; phosphorothioate backbone;
KW tumor; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 4
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 6
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 8
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 9
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 12
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base 19
FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 20
FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX WO200226758-A1.
XX
XX 04-APR-2002.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030551.
XX
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00676610.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-394234/42.
XX
XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with and
XX inhibits nucleic acid encoding epidermal growth factor receptor, useful
XX for treating hyperproliferative disease such as cancer or psoriasis.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 45; 169pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to a
XX nucleic acid molecule encoding human epidermal growth factor receptor
XX (Her1) to inhibit its expression. The antisense compounds are useful for
XX treating diseases or conditions associated with Her-1 such as
XX hyperproliferative diseases especially cancer (lung, ovarian, colon or
XX prostate cancer) and psoriasis. They are also useful as research
XX reagents, diagnostics, kits and prophylactically e.g. to
XX prevent or delay tumour formation. The present sequence is an antisense
XX oligonucleotide targetted to human Her-1

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 895 TTCTCAGCTTCTGCGATC 912
Db 2 TTCTCAGCTTCTGCGATC 19
|||||
RESULT 73
ABK40432
ID ABK40432 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK40432;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Forward PCR primer for gene amplification analysis of human PRO542.
XX
XX Human; PRO; benign tumour; malignant tumour; lymphoid malignancy;
KW leukaemia; neuronal disorder; stromal disorder; blastocoeleic disorder;
KW inflammatory disorder; immune disorder; angiogenic disorder; cytostatic;
KW neuroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200153486-A1.
XX
XX 26-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
XX
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0123972P.
XX 11-MAY-1999; 99US-0133459P.
XX 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX 22-JUN-1999; 99US-0140650P.
XX 22-JUN-1999; 99US-0140653P.
XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
XX 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
XX 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
XX 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149395P.
XX 31-AUG-1999; 99US-0151689P.
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021090.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028301.
XX 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Marsters SA, Pan J, Pitti RM, Roy MA, Smith V, Stone DM;
XX Watanabe CK, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-205567/26.
XX
XX Thirty five nucleic acids encoding PRO polypeptides, useful for treating
XX benign or malignant tumors, leukemias and lymphoid malignancies,
XX inflammatory, angiogenic and immunologic disorders.
XX
XX Example 26; Page 145; 302pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
XX polypeptides (AA086128-AA086162) and the polynucleotide sequences
XX encoding them. The PRO polypeptides, agonists, antagonists or anti-PRO
XX antibodies are useful for treating benign or malignant tumours (e.g.
XX renal, kidney, bladder, breast, etc), leukaemias and lymphoid
XX malignancies, other disorders such as neuronal, glial, astrocytal,
XX hypothalamic, glandular, macrophagal, stromal and blastocoeleic disorders,
XX

CC inflammatory, immune and angiogenic disorders. The polynucleotide
 CC sequences are also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer used in the methods of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 760 CTTAGGCTCCACTTCTG 777
 ||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CTTGGCTCCATTCTG 18

RESULT 74
 ABL44750/c
 ID ABL44750 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABL44750;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome lp36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1794.
 XX
 KW Human; chromosome lp36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX
 PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 40; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX

The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 PCR primers for human chromosome lp36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 specifically claimed for use in the present invention

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 AGGCGAGCCCTCTGTGTG 795
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 19 AGGCGAGCCCTCTGTATG 2

RESULT 75
 ABZ87363
 ID ABZ87363 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABZ87363;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 ubiquinone.

Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2605; 872pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 826 TGTGTCCTCTTTCTCTC 843
 ||| ||||| |||||
 Db 3 TGTATCTCTGTCTCTC 20

RESULT 76
 ADE52683/c
 ID ADE52683 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE52683;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE dnaform60441 PCR primer, SEQ ID 49.
 XX
 KW DNA-binding protein; interferon-activatable protein; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003089466-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 18-APR-2003; 2003WO-JP004981.
 XX
 PR 19-APR-2002; 2002JP-00117840.
 PR 30-APR-2002; 2002JP-00128418.
 PR 30-APR-2002; 2002JP-00128779.
 PR 04-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00352469.
 XX
 PA (RIKE) RIKEN KK.
 PA (DNAP-) DNAFORM KK.
 PA (MITU) MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP.
 XX
 XX Hayashizaki Y, Kamiya M, Kubodera H;
 PI WPI; 2004-011681/01.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 PT Proteins with DNA binding activity and substances that affect their
 PT activity or expression, useful for treating associated disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 6; SEQ ID NO 49; 237pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel proteins (ADE52648-ADE52660,
 CC ADE52670 and ADE52672) and their coding sequences (ADE52635-ADE52647,
 CC ADE52669 and ADE52671). The proteins have a DNA-binding activity or an
 CC interferon-activatable protein (IAP)-like activity.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 866 GTTGGAACACTTCTCTGA 883
 ||||| |||||
 Db 18 GTTGGAACCGTTCCTGA 1

RESULT 77
 AAZ07011
 ID AAZ07011 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ07011;
 XX
 DT 15-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Dendritic cell beta-3 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KW Immunodominant; influenza virus; apoptosis; antigen; dendritic cell;
 KW cytotoxic T lymphocyte; T helper cell; vaccine; malaria; HIV; EBV;

human papilloma virus; CMV; renal cell carcinoma antigen; melanoma;
 immune response; insulin; histone; infection; listeriosis; cancer;
 autoimmune disease; psoriasis; ankylising spondylitis; PCR primer; ss.
 Synthetic.
 WO9942564-A2.
 26-AUG-1999.
 19-FEB-1999; 99WO-US003763.
 20-FEB-1998; 98US-0075356P.
 06-MAR-1998; 98US-0077095P.
 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101749P.
 (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
 Albert ML, Bhardwaj N, Steinman RM, Inaba K;
 WPI; 1999-540306/45.
 Production of antigen loaded dendritic cells, used for developing
 products for treating e.g. cancer or malignancies, microbial infections
 or autoimmune diseases.
 Example 7; Page 71; 165pp; English.
 A method (A) has been developed of delivering antigens to dendritic cells
 (DCs). (A) comprises contacting DCs with apoptotic cells (ACs) expressing
 an antigen where the contact allows the antigen to be internalised by the
 DCs, and where the ACs have been induced in vitro to become apoptotic.
 The DCs can be loaded with antigens such as antigens derived from
 influenza virus, malaria, HIV, EBV, human papilloma virus, CMV, renal
 cell carcinoma antigens, and melanoma antigens. In addition, self
 antigens that are targets of autoimmune responses or other antigens for
 which it is desired to attenuate an immune response can be expressed on
 donor cells using the methods, e.g. insulin, histones or GAD. The
 products can be used for the prophylactic or therapeutic treatment of
 diseases such as e.g. bacterial infections, protozoan infections, such as HIV
 malaria, listeriosis, microbial infections, viral infections, such as HIV
 or influenza, cancers or malignancies such as melanoma, autoimmune
 diseases such as psoriasis and ankylising spondylitis. The present
 sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify beta-3 from dendritic
 cells used in the exemplification of the present invention
 Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.1%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 820 GTTGGCTGTCTCTTTT 837
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GTTGGCTGTCTCCATT 18

RESULT 78
 AAT10463
 ID AAT10463 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT10463;
 XX
 DT 26-SEP-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Anti-HIV TAR region 'Aptastruc' family 1 oligonucleotide #9.
 XX
 KW Aptastruc oligonucleotide; non-linear; target; self-annealing; hairpin;
 KW stem; TAR; HIV; tat protein; viral development; regulatory element;
 KW mini-exon; trypanosome; iron response element; ribozyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX

```

PN WO9604374-A1.
XX
PD 15-FEB-1996.
XX
PF 01-AUG-1995; 95WO-FR001036.
XX
PR 02-AUG-1994; 94FR-00009578.
XX
PA (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
PI Toulouse J, Mishra R;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-129391/13.
XX
PT New oligo:nucleotide with affinity for non-linear target - includes a
PT sequence preventing canonical interaction but able to form a complex,
PT used to prevent development of viruses, bacteria and parasites.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 21; 48pp; French.
XX
CC The oligonucleotides AAT10455-82 represent examples of novel
CC oligonucleotides designated 'Aptastruc'. The oligonucleotides have
CC affinity for non-linear target sequences e.g a self-annealed hairpin
CC structure. They have a complementary sequence to part of the linear
CC (stem) of the target whereas the remainder (i.e. either end) of the
CC oligonucleotide does not interact with the target sequence. The
CC oligonucleotides presented here are targeted to the TAR region of HIV,
CC which binds to the tat protein during viral development. The novel
CC oligonucleotides are generally targeted to regulatory elements such as a
CC mini-exon from trypanosomes, the HIV TAR or an iron response element.
CC They may either bind to the target sequence to interfere with its
CC regulatory role or may contain a functional group e.g. a ribozyme to
CC cleave the target sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 712 TCCAGGAGAGTGACTCTGGT 732
Db 1 TCCAGGAGTGTCATCGGT 21

RESULT 79
AAZ35294/c
ID AAZ35294 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ35294;
XX
DT 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Blunt ended oligonucleotide B used in HIV GAG amplification.
XX
KW HIV; gag gene; amplification; detection; repair-mediated process; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6004826-A.
XX
PD 21-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 27-OCT-1993; 93US-00155938.
XX
PR 20-JUL-1988; 88US-00221750.
XX
PR 28-OCT-1991; 91US-00784749.
XX
PR 20-FEB-1992; 92US-00841649.
XX
PA (SEGE/) SEGEV D.
XX
PI Segev D;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-105084/09.
XX

```

```

DR WPI; 2000-105084/09.
XX
PT Detecting a specific nucleic acid target molecule using a repair mediated
PT process.
XX
PS Example 1; Col 14; 33pp; English.
XX
CC Oligonucleotide B is 1 of 4 blunt-ended sequences (see AAZ35292-95) used
CC in an example of the gap-filling/ligating embodiment of a new repair-
CC mediated process for amplifying and detecting nucleic acid sequences. The
CC target was the HIV GAG region 2106-2153 (see AAZ35291). Blunt ends are
CC created after incorporation of 2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-O-(1-
CC thiotriphosphate) (dATP(alpha-S)) at the 3' end of each sequence. A gap
CC of 5 base pairs exists between oligonucleotides A and B or A' and B' when
CC these strands are hybridised to their complementary strand of the target
CC sequence. The amplification process involves treating RNA or separate
CC complementary strands of DNA target with a molar excess of
CC oligonucleotide complement pairs (OCPs), the OCPs having sequences
CC complementary to the target, under hybridising conditions. In one
CC embodiment, the OCPs may have a gap of 1 or more bases which may be
CC repaired (filled) by enzymes. The OCPs are joined together, forming a
CC joined, oligonucleotide product. The target/joined product hybrid nucleic
CC acids are then denatured to single strands again, at which point both the
CC target and the joined products can form hybrids with new OCPs. The steps
CC of the reaction are carried out stepwise or simultaneously and can be
CC repeated as often as desired. The process enables the detection of
CC specific nucleic acid sequences associated with infectious disease,
CC genetic disorders or cellular disorders such as cancer. The length and
CC sequences of the OCPs can be varied to detect deletions and/or mutations
CC in the genomic DNA from any organism. The method is performed using heat-
CC labile enzymes or without any enzymes, and may be automated
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 829 GTCTCTTTCTCTCTCTGAAGA 849
Db 21 GGCTCTGGTCTGCTCTGAGA 1

RESULT 80
AAZ35299
ID AAZ35299 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ35299;
XX
DT 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Sticky ended oligonucleotide F' used in HIV GAG amplification.
XX
KW HIV; gag gene; amplification; detection; repair-mediated process; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6004826-A.
XX
PD 21-DEC-1999.
XX
PF 27-OCT-1993; 93US-00155938.
XX
PR 20-JUL-1988; 88US-00221750.
XX
PR 28-OCT-1991; 91US-00784749.
XX
PR 20-FEB-1992; 92US-00841649.
XX
PA (SEGE/) SEGEV D.
XX
PI Segev D;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-105084/09.
XX

```

PT Detecting a specific nucleic acid target molecule using a repair mediated
 PT process.

PS Example 1; Col 14; 33pp; English.

XX Oligonucleotide P' is 1 of 4 sticky-ended sequences (see AAZ35296-99)
 CC used in an example of the gap-filling/ligating embodiment of a new repair
 CC -mediated process for amplifying and detecting nucleic acid sequences.
 CC The target was the HIV GAG region 2106-2153 (see AAZ35291). The
 CC amplification process involves treating RNA or separate complementary
 CC strands of DNA target with a molar excess of oligonucleotide complement
 CC pairs (OCs), the OCs having sequences complementary to the target,
 CC under hybridising conditions. In one embodiment, the OCs may have a gap
 CC of 1 or more bases which may be repaired (filled) by enzymes. The OCs
 CC are joined together, forming a joined, oligonucleotide product. The
 CC target/joined product hybrid nucleic acids are then denatured to single
 CC strands again, at which point both the target and the joined products can
 CC form hybrids with new OCs. The steps of the reaction are carried out
 CC stepwise or simultaneously and can be repeated as often as desired. The
 CC process enables the detection of specific nucleic acid sequences
 CC associated with infectious disease, genetic disorders or cellular
 CC disorders such as cancer. The length and sequences of the OCs can be
 CC varied to detect deletions and/or mutations in the genomic DNA from any
 CC organism. The method is performed using heat-labile enzymes or without
 CC any enzymes, and may be automated

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 828 TGCTCTTTCTCTCTGAAG 848

DB 1 TGCTCTGCTCTCTGAAG 21

RESULT 81

AAZ35298/C

ID AAZ35298 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ35298;

XX 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX Sticky ended oligonucleotide F used in HIV GAG amplification.

XX HIV; gag gene; amplification; detection; repair-mediated process; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US6004826-A.

XX 21-DEC-1999.

XX 27-OCT-1993; 93US-00155938.

XX 20-JUL-1988; 88US-00221750.

XX 28-OCT-1991; 91US-00784749.

XX 20-FEB-1992; 92US-00841649.

XX (SEGE/) SEGEV D.

XX Segev D;

XX WPI; 2000-105084/09.

XX Detecting a specific nucleic acid target molecule using a repair mediated
 PT process.

XX Example 1; Col 14; 33pp; English.

XX Oligonucleotide F is 1 of 4 sticky-ended sequences (see AAZ35296-99) used

CC in an example of the gap-filling/ligating embodiment of a new repair-
 CC mediated process for amplifying and detecting nucleic acid sequences. The
 CC target was the HIV GAG region 2106-2153 (see AAZ35291). The amplification
 CC process involves treating RNA or separate complementary strands of DNA
 CC target with a molar excess of oligonucleotide complement pairs (OCs),
 CC the OCs having sequences complementary to the target, under hybridising
 CC conditions. In one embodiment, the OCs may have a gap of 1 or more bases
 CC which may be repaired (filled) by enzymes. The OCs are joined together,
 CC forming a joined, oligonucleotide product. The target/joined product
 CC hybrid nucleic acids are then denatured to single strands again, at which
 CC point both the target and the joined products can form hybrids with new
 CC OCs. The steps of the reaction are carried out stepwise or
 CC simultaneously and can be repeated as often as desired. The process
 CC enables the detection of specific nucleic acid sequences associated with
 CC infectious disease, genetic disorders or cellular disorders such as
 CC cancer. The length and sequences of the OCs can be varied to detect
 CC deletions and/or mutations in the genomic DNA from any organism. The
 CC method is performed using heat-labile enzymes or without any enzymes, and
 CC may be automated

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 4; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 829 GTCTCTTTCTCTCTGAAGA 849

DB 21 GGCTCTGCTCTCTGAAGA 1

RESULT 82

AAZ35295

ID AAZ35295 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ35295;

XX 27-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX Blunt ended oligonucleotide B' used in HIV GAG amplification.

XX HIV; gag gene; amplification; detection; repair-mediated process; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US6004826-A.

XX 21-DEC-1999.

XX 27-OCT-1993; 93US-00155938.

XX 20-JUL-1988; 88US-00221750.

XX 28-OCT-1991; 91US-00784749.

XX 20-FEB-1992; 92US-00841649.

XX (SEGE/) SEGEV D.

XX Segev D;

XX WPI; 2000-105084/09.

XX Detecting a specific nucleic acid target molecule using a repair mediated
 PT process.

XX Example 1; Col 14; 33pp; English.

XX Oligonucleotide B' is 1 of 4 blunt-ended sequences (see AAZ35292-95) used
 CC in an example of the gap-filling/ligating embodiment of a new repair-
 CC mediated process for amplifying and detecting nucleic acid sequences. The
 CC target was the HIV GAG region 2106-2153 (see AAZ35291). Blunt ends are
 CC created after incorporation of 2'-deoxyadenosine 5'-O-(1-
 CC thiotriphosphate) (dATP(alpha-S)) at the 3' end of each sequence. A gap
 CC of 5 base pairs exists between oligonucleotides A and B or A' and B' when

CC these strands are hybridised to their complementary strand of the target
 CC sequence. The amplification process involves treating RNA or separate
 CC complementary strands of DNA target with a molar excess of
 CC oligonucleotide complement pairs (OCs), the OCs having sequences
 CC complementary to the target, under hybridising conditions. In one
 CC embodiment, the OCs may have a gap of 1 or more bases which may be
 CC repaired (filled) by enzymes. The OCs are joined together, forming a
 CC joined, oligonucleotide product. The target/joined product hybrid nucleic
 CC acids are then denatured to single strands again, at which point both the
 CC target and the joined products can form hybrids with new OCs. The steps
 CC of the reaction are carried out stepwise or simultaneously and can be
 CC repeated as often as desired. The process enables the detection of
 CC specific nucleic acid sequences associated with infectious disease,
 CC genetic disorders or cellular disorders such as cancer. The length and
 CC sequences of the OCs can be varied to detect deletions and/or mutations
 CC in the genomic DNA from any organism. The method is performed using heat-
 CC labile enzymes or without any enzymes, and may be automated
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 828 TGTCTCTTTCTCTCTCAAG 848
 Db 1 TGGCTCTGGTCTCTCTCAAG 21

RESULT 83
 ID AAZ75874
 AC AAZ75874;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10230.

Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB0000822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.

Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 map of the human genome.

XX Claim 9; Page 2411; 2745pp; English.
 CC
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies

CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 968 CTCTCAATCTGCTGATGG 988
 Db 1 CTCATCAATCTGCTGATGG 21

RESULT 84
 ID AAC63802/c
 AC AAC63802;
 XX
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DSP-3 RACE PCR primer, SEQ ID NO: 6.

XX
 KW Human DSP-3; dual-specificity phosphatase; antibody;
 KW dual-specificity MAP kinase phosphatase; drug screening;
 KW protein tyrosine phosphatase family; PTP; recombinant production;
 KW proliferative response; cell differentiation; cell survival;
 KW proliferative disorder; cell cycle abnormality; metabolic disease;
 KW Duchenne muscular dystrophy; cancer; graft-versus-host disease;
 KW autoimmune disease; allergy; rapid amplification of cDNA ends;
 KW RACE PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200060092-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 07-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009185.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-1999; 99US-0128225P.
 PR 02-JUL-1999; 99US-0142338P.
 XX
 PA (CEPT-) CEPTVR INC.
 XX
 PI Luche RM, Wei B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-665011/64.

Novel dual-specificity mitogen activated protein kinase phosphatase
 polypeptide useful in screening assays for identifying agents that
 modulate activity of the protein which are useful for treating cancer and
 autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 46; 60pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a human dual-specificity mitogen-activated
 CC protein (MAP) kinase phosphatase, DSP-3, and to nucleic acids encoding
 CC it. The invention also relates to variants of DSP-3 which retain
 CC activity, expression vectors and host cells comprising DSP-3-encoding
 CC DNA, the recombinant production of DSP-3, an anti-DSP-3 antibody, and a
 CC DSP-3 substrate-trapping mutant protein that has a reduced ability to
 CC dephosphorylate a substrate relative to the wild-type DSP-3. The
 CC invention additionally encompasses use of a DSP-3 modulator to modulate a
 CC proliferative response, cell differentiation or cell survival. The DSP-3

CC protein is useful for screening an agent that binds to DSP-3 and/or
 CC modulates DSP-3 activity, and is also useful for raising antibodies. DNA
 CC encoding DSP-3 or a reporter protein is also useful for screening an
 CC agent that modulates DSP-3 activity. The identified agents that modulate
 CC DSP-3 activity are useful for treating Duchenne muscular dystrophy,
 CC cancer, graft-versus-host disease, autoimmune diseases, allergies,
 CC metabolic diseases, abnormal cell growth, abnormal cell proliferation and
 CC cell cycle abnormalities. DSP-3-specific antibodies and DSP-3 antisense
 CC probes are useful for detecting DSP-3 expression in a sample. The present
 CC sequence represents a human DSP-3 RACE (rapid amplification of cDNA ends)
 CC PCR primer used in an exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 717 GGAGAGTGACTCTGGTCATAG 737
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 21 GGAGCGTGACACTGGTGATCG 1

RESULT 85
 AAF29603/c
 ID AAF29603 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAF29603;
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human DSP-3 cDNA RACE primer DSP3-SP1.5.

XX Human; DSP-3; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; antiallergic;
 KW dual specificity phosphatase-3; cell proliferation; metabolic diseases;
 KW Duchenne muscular dystrophy; cancer; graft-versus-host disease;
 KW autoimmune disease; allergy; RACE; rapid amplification of cDNA ends;
 KW primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200102582-A1.
 PN
 XX 11-JAN-2001.
 PD

XX 29-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US018207.
 PF
 XX 02-JUL-1999; 99US-0142338P.
 PR
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009185.
 PR
 XX 20-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010868.

XX (CEPT-) CEPTYR INC.

XX Luche RM, Wei B;

XX WPI; 2001-138149/14.

XX New dual-specificity phosphatase (DSP)-3 and DSP-3 alternate form
 PT polypeptides, useful for identifying modulators DSP-3 or DSP-3 alternate
 PT form activity, especially for treating e.g. cancer, autoimmune diseases
 PT or allergies.

XX Example 1; Page 48; 86pp; English.

XX The present sequence is given in a specification providing human dual
 CC specificity phosphatase-3 (DSP-3) and a murine DSP-3 variant polypeptide.
 CC The polypeptides are useful for dephosphorylating a substrate of DSP-3,
 CC e.g. MAP-kinase. They may be used to treat or prevent diseases associated
 CC with cell proliferation, immunosuppression, metabolic diseases, or
 CC abnormal cell growth or cell cycle abnormalities. They are also useful
 CC for identifying agents that modulate their activity. The modulators are
 CC useful for treating disorders associated with DSP-3 or DSP-3 variant
 CC activity, e.g. Duchenne muscular dystrophy, cancer, graft-versus-host

CC disease, autoimmune diseases, allergies, metabolic diseases, abnormal
 CC cell growth, abnormal cell proliferation and cell cycle abnormalities.
 CC The modulating agents are useful for modulating, modifying or altering
 CC cellular responses, e.g. in vivo or in vitro cell proliferation,
 CC differentiation or survival
 XX

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 717 GGAGAGTGACTCTGGTCATAG 737
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 21 GGAGCGTGACACTGGTGATCG 1

RESULT 86
 AAF32193/c
 ID AAF32193 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF32193;
 XX

XX 12-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX Human dual-specificity phosphatase DSP-3 PCR primer DSP3-SP1-5.

XX Human; DSP-3; dual-specificity phosphatase; cell proliferation;
 KW cell signalling; cancer; graft-versus-host disease; autoimmune disease;
 KW allergy; metabolic disease; Duchenne muscular dystrophy; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200102581-A1.

XX 11-JAN-2001.

XX 20-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010868.

XX 02-JUL-1999; 99US-0142338P.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009185.

XX (CEPT-) CEPTYR INC.

XX Luche RM, Wei B;

XX WPI; 2001-138148/14.

XX New dual-specificity phosphatase-3 polypeptide and its variants useful
 PT for treating disorders associated with DSP-3 activity, defects in cell
 PT proliferation, differentiation or survival, e.g. Duchenne muscular
 PT dystrophy, cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 46; 70pp; English.

XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of the
 CC human dual-specificity phosphatase DSP-3. The DSP-3 protein is involved
 CC in cell signalling and the sequences can be used in the treatment of
 CC cancer, metabolic and autoimmune diseases, allergies, graft-versus-host
 CC disease, abnormal cell proliferation and Duchenne muscular dystrophy

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 717 GGAGAGTGACTCTGGTCATAG 737
 ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 21 GGAGCGTGACACTGGTGATCG 1

RESULT 87

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AAD30126
ID AAD30126 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAD30126;
XX
DT 17-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PTTG2 DNA amplifying reverse PCR primer 2-306R.
XX
KW Human; pituitary tumour transforming gene; PTTG1; vulnery; cytostatic;
KW ophthalmological; antiangiogenic; antisense gene therapy; angiogenesis;
KW wound healing; tissue regeneration; scar formation; malignant tumour;
KW retinopathy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200187935-A2.
XX
PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 12-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015437.
XX
PR 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-00569956.
PR 13-OCT-2000; 2000US-00687911.
PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-00730469.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-00777422.
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854326.
XX
PA (CEDA-) CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENT.
XX
PI Heaney AP, Ishikawa H, Yu R, Horwitz GA, Zhang X, Melmed S;
XX WPI; 2002-188148/24.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-188148/24.
XX
PT Modulating angiogenesis in a tissue comprising mammalian cells by
PT modulating pituitary tumor transforming gene (PTTG1) expression and/or
PT endogenous PTTG1 protein function.
XX
PS Example 21; Page 100; 183pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method of modulating angiogenesis in a tissue
CC comprising mammalian cells by modulating pituitary tumour transforming
CC gene (PTTG) expression and/or endogenous PTTG1 protein function in at
CC least one of the cells. The method is useful for enhancing or inhibiting
CC angiogenesis. Specifically, enhancing wound healing and/or tissue
CC regeneration and limiting scar formation. The method is also useful in
CC treating malignant tumours and retinopathy. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer used for amplifying human PTTG2 DNA which is used for inhibiting
CC PTTG1 biological activity
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 5 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 819 GGTGGCTGTCTCTCTTCT 839
Db 1 GCTTGGCTGTTTGTCTTCT 21

RESULT 88
AAD30950
ID AAD30950 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAD30950;
XX
DT 31-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PTTG gene amplifying reverse PCR primer, 2-306R.
XX
KW Human; pituitary tumour transforming gene; cellular transformation; PTTG;
KW inhibition; immunogen; neoplastic cellular proliferation; T-lymphocyte;

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```

KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200187934-A2.
XX
PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 12-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015254.
XX
PR 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-00569956.
PR 13-OCT-2000; 2000US-00687911.
PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-00730469.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-00777422.
XX
PA (CEDA-) CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENT.
XX
PI Horwitz GA, Zhang X, Heaney AP, Melmed S;
XX WPI; 2002-226703/28.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-226703/28.
XX
PT Inhibiting neoplastic cellular proliferation and/or transformation of a
PT mammalian cell, by using Pituitary tumor transforming gene carboxy-
PT terminal peptides.
XX
PS Example 21; Page 103; 190pp; English.
XX
CC The patent discloses pituitary tumour transforming gene (PTTG) carboxy
CC terminal peptides. The invention also relates to methods for inhibiting
CC neoplastic cellular proliferation and transformation (NP/T) of mammalian
CC cells. The method involves delivering a composition comprising a PTTG
CC carboxy-terminal-related polynucleotide, an expression vector comprising
CC a polynucleotide encoding PTTG C-terminal (PTTG-C) peptide, PTTG-C
CC peptide to a mammalian cell that overexpresses PTTG. The compositions
CC comprising PTTG-C peptides are useful for inhibiting neoplastic cellular
CC proliferation and/or transformation of a mammalian cell. PTTG-C peptides
CC are useful in bioassays, as immunogens to produce anti-PTTG-C antibodies
CC and in therapeutic compositions. PTTG antibodies are also useful for
CC inhibiting the activation of mammalian T-lymphocytes. Sequences of the
CC invention are used as vaccines and in gene therapy. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer which is used for amplifying human PTTG gene
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 5 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 819 GGTGGCTGTCTCTCTTCT 839
Db 1 GCTTGGCTGTTTGTCTTCT 21

RESULT 89
ABN87431
ID ABN87431 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABN87431;
XX
DT 05-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE PTTG related PCR primer 2-306R SEQ ID NO:50.
XX
KW Pituitary tumour-specific gene; PTTG1; PTTG2; transformation;
KW pituitary tumour transforming gene; malignant tumour; cytostatic;
KW neoplastic cellular proliferation inhibition; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200187039-A2.
XX
PD 22-NOV-2001.
XX

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PF 12-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015255.
XX
XX
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-00569956.
PR 13-OCT-2000; 2000US-00687911.
PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-00730469.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-00777422.
XX
XX (CEDA-) CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENT.
XX
XX Prezant TR, Heaney AP, Melmed S;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-195496/25.
XX
XX Novel method of inhibiting neoplastic cellular proliferation and/or
XX transformation of a mammalian cell used for treating e.g. malignant
XX tumours.
XX
XX Example 21; Page 99; 175pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for inhibiting neoplastic
XX cellular proliferation and/or transformation of a mammalian cell. The
XX method comprises delivering to a mammalian cell that endogenously over
XX expresses pituitary tumour transforming gene (PTTG1), a composition
XX comprising an expression vector comprising a promoter and a
XX polynucleotide, where the polynucleotide comprises a first DNA segment
XX encoding a mammalian PTTG2 peptide the polynucleotide being operatively
XX linked to the promoter in a transcriptional unit, where PTTG2 is selected
XX from: (a) a peptide (1) consisting essentially of a 191 amino acid
XX sequence (see ABB79058) or a functional fragment comprising at least
XX amino acid residues 1-180; or (b) a mammalian PTTG2 peptide having at
XX least 95% sequence homology with (1). The expression vector is complexed
XX with a cellular uptake-enhancing agent such that the PTTG2 peptide is
XX expressed in the cell where neoplastic cellular proliferation and/or
XX transformation of the cell is inhibited. PTTG2 protein regulates
XX transactivating activity by PTTG1 and that PTTG2 peptide molecules have
XX the ability to down regulate PTTG1 gene expression and/or PTTG1 protein
XX function in a negative manner. The method is useful in inhibiting
XX neoplastic cellular proliferation and/or transformation of mammalian
XX cells both in vivo and in vitro. The method is also useful in treating
XX malignant tumours. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is
XX used in an example from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 5 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 819 GCTTGGCTGTGCTCTTTTCT 839
Db 1 GCTTGGCTGTGTTTGTCTTCT 21
RESULT 90
ABA98065
ID ABA98065 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABA98065;
XX
XX 03-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PTTG2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 46.
XX
XX Human; mouse; rat; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; antiaesthetic;
XX dermatological; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; neuroprotective;
XX antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic; antiatherosclerotic; antiallergic;
XX T-lymphocyte cell; pituitary tumour transforming gene; PTTG; bFGF;
XX transfection; cell proliferation; lymphocyte; graft rejection; allergic;
XX asthmatic; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; leukaemia; cancer;
XX tumour; Hodgkin's disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
OS
XX

```

```

PN WO200188116-A2.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2001.
XX
XX 12-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015438.
XX
XX 12-MAY-2000; 2000US-00569956.
PR 13-OCT-2000; 2000US-00687911.
PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-00730469.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-00777422.
PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854326.
XX
XX (CEDA-) CEDARS SINAI MEDICAL CENT.
XX
XX Stoika R, Horwitz GA, Zhang X, Melmed S;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-188151/24.
XX
XX Inhibiting the activation of a mammalian T-lymphocyte cell useful for
XX treating immune-related disorders by inhibiting PTTG1 gene expression.
XX
XX Example 21; Page 103; 185pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to inhibiting the activation of a mammalian T-
XX lymphocyte cell comprising inhibiting pituitary tumour transforming gene
XX (PTTG1) expression and/or endogenous PTTG1 protein function in the T-
XX lymphocyte cell, whereby activation of the T-lymphocyte cell is
XX inhibited. PTTG1 upregulates bFGF secretion and transactivates DNA
XX transcription. Compositions and methods of the invention are useful for
XX inhibiting neoplastic and non-neoplastic proliferation of mammalian T-
XX lymphocyte cells, including activated normal lymphocytes and transformed
XX lymphocytes. The compositions and methods are useful in the prevention or
XX inhibition of xenograft or allograft rejection and in the treatment of
XX allergic, asthmatic and/or autoimmune conditions such as systemic lupus
XX erythematosus (SLE), autoimmune myasthenia gravis, rheumatoid arthritis,
XX autoimmune encephalomyelitis, psoriasis, atherosclerosis and other
XX autoimmune diseases. The inventive methods and compositions are also
XX useful in the treatment of T-cell neoplasias, such as leukaemia, or any
XX haematologic or lymphoproliferative neoplasm e.g. Hodgkin's disease. The
XX present sequence is that of a PTTG related PCR primer, useful in methods
XX of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 5 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 819 GCTTGGCTGTGCTCTTTTCT 839
Db 1 GCTTGGCTGTGTTTGTCTTCT 21
RESULT 91
AAA93650/c
ID AAA93650 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAA93650;
XX
XX 16-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human SECX 2777610 real-time quantitative PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:51.
XX
XX SECX protein; human; secreted; membrane-associated; cancer;
XX proliferation regulator; differentiation regulator; non-malignant tumour;
XX immune disorder; autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; allergy; AIDS;
XX infection; inflammatory disorder; arthritis; haematopoietic disorder;
XX skin disorder; cardiovascular disorder; atherosclerosis; restenosis;
XX neurological disease; Alzheimer's disease; trauma; wounding;
XX spinal cord injury; skeletal disorder; cytostatic; immunosuppressive;
XX anti-HIV; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antiatherosclerotic;
XX neuroprotective; vulnerrary; antiallergic; antimicrobial; cardiant;
XX dermatological; gene therapy; real time quantitative PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200053742-A2.
XX PD 14-SEP-2000.
XX PF 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006280.
XX PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123667P.
XX PR 08-MAR-2000; 2000US-0520781P.
XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX PI Shimkets RA;
XX DR WPI; 2000-594318/56.
XX PT Novel human membrane associated or secreted polypeptides and
XX PT polynucleotides useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
XX PT pathological states such as cancer, immune, cardiovascular and
XX PT neurological disorders.
XX PS Example 6; Page 97; 151pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to human SECX proteins (AAB23029-B23048) and to
XX CC nucleic acids which encode them (AAA93616-A93631, AAA93673-A93676). The
XX CC SECX proteins of the invention are either secreted or membrane-associated
XX CC proteins and act as regulator of cellular proliferation and
XX CC differentiation. SECX proteins or nucleotides are useful for diagnosing
XX CC the presence of, or predisposition to, a disease associated with altered
XX CC levels of SECX proteins and nucleotides. The SECX proteins are also
XX CC useful to screen compounds that modulate SECX activity or expression. The
XX CC interaction of a SECX protein with other cellular proteins may be useful
XX CC to modulate the activity of a partner protein, cellular proliferation,
XX CC cellular differentiation and cell survival. SECX nucleotides are useful
XX CC for the recombinant expression of SECX protein, and may also be used to
XX CC modulate SECX expression (e.g., using antisense oligonucleotides). SECX
XX CC nucleic acid sequences are also useful for identifying a cell or tissue
XX CC type in a biological sample, and in forensic biology. SECX primers or
XX CC probes are useful for detecting the presence of SECX nucleotides and for
XX CC screening tissue cultures for contamination. Diseases that may be treated
XX CC or prevented using SECX proteins or nucleotides include cancer (e.g.,
XX CC colorectal carcinoma, prostate cancer), benign tumours, immune disorders
XX CC (including autoimmune diseases, transplant rejection, allergies, AIDS),
XX CC infections, inflammatory disorders, arthritis, haematopoietic disorders,
XX CC skin disorders, cardiovascular disorders, atherosclerosis, restenosis,
XX CC neurological diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's disease), trauma (e.g., surgical
XX CC or traumatic wounds, spinal cord injury), and skeletal disorders. The
XX CC present sequence represents a SECX primer used in real-time quantitative
XX CC PCR expression analysis of a SECX gene in an exemplification of the
XX CC invention.
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 826 TGTGTCCTTTCTCTCTGA 846
Db 21 TGTGTCCTTTCTCTCTGTA 1

RESULT 92
ADA23328/c
ID ADA23328 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ADA23328;
XX AC ADA23328;
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX

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DE XX Human SECX associated PCR primer #8.
KW KW Human; secreted polypeptide; membrane-associated polypeptide; SECX; SEC1;
KW SEC2; SEC3; SEC4; SEC5; SEC6; SEC7; SEC8; SEC9; SEC10; SEC11; SEC12;
KW SEC13; SEC14; SEC15; SECX-associated disorder; lung cancer;
KW cardiovascular disease; oncology disease; immune disorder;
KW autoimmune disease; transplant rejection; allergy; AIDS; infections;
KW inflammatory disorder; arthritis; haematopoietic disorder; skin disorder;
KW atherosclerosis; restenosis; neurological disease; Alzheimer's disease;
KW trauma; wounds; spinal cord injury; skeletal disorder; cytostatic;
KW antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; anti-HIV; antiarthritic;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant; neuroprotective; nootropic; vulnerary;
KW antiallergic; cardiant; dermatological; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003054514-A1.
XX PD 20-MAR-2003.
XX PF 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-00957187.
XX PR 09-MAR-1999; 99US-0123667P.
XX PR 04-JAN-2000; 2000US-0174485P.
XX PR 08-MAR-2000; 2000US-00520781.
XX PR 19-SEP-2000; 2000US-0233798P.
XX PR 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234082P.
XX PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
XX PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.
XX PI Shimkets RA, Larochelle WJ;
XX DR WPI; 2003-540616/51.
XX PT New SECX nucleic acids, useful for treating or diagnosing a disorder
XX PT e.g., lung cancer, cardiovascular and oncology diseases, immune disorder,
XX PT and autoimmune disease.
XX PS Example 6; Page 67; 118pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to the isolation of human secreted or
XX CC membrane-associated (SECX) polypeptides designated SEC1-SEC15, and the
XX CC polynucleotide sequences encoding them. Also disclosed is a method for
XX CC screening for a modulator of activity or latency of SECX. The SECX
XX CC polypeptide and polynucleotide sequences may be used for treating or
XX CC preventing SECX-associated disorders such as lung cancer, cardiovascular
XX CC and oncology diseases, immune disorders, autoimmune diseases, transplant
XX CC rejection, allergy, AIDS, infections, inflammatory disorders, arthritis,
XX CC haematopoietic disorders, skin disorders, atherosclerosis, restenosis,
XX CC neurological diseases (e.g. Alzheimer's disease), trauma, wounds, spinal
XX CC cord injuries, and skeletal disorders. The present sequence represents a
XX CC PCR primer used in the examples of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 826 TGTGTCCTTTCTCTCTGA 846
Db 21 TGTGTCCTTTCTCTCTGTA 1

RESULT 93
AAC70412
ID AAC70412 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAC70412;
XX AC AAC70412;
XX DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX

```


DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #162.
 XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200058519-A2.
 XX 05-OCT-2000.
 XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
 XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
 XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX Althuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
 XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
 PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
 PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
 PT genetic analysis.
 XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 PS The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 CC diseases
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 923 CACCACACCTCCAG 938
 DB 1 CACCACCTCCCTCCAG 16
 RESULT 94
 ABV90402
 ID ABV90402 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV90402;
 XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1115.
 XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX EF1239051-A2.
 XX 11-SEP-2002.
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 PF

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328203P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M;
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1115; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, AB883959), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 9% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 744 GTAGGGTCCCGGGTC 759
 DB 2 GTAGGGGGCCCGGGTC 17
 RESULT 95
 ABV90404
 ID ABV90404 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV90404;
 XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1117.
 XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX EF1239051-A2.
 XX

PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M;
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 DR Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1117; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 745 TAGGGTCCCGAGGTCC 760
 Db 1 TAGGGGCCCCAGGGTCC 16
 RESULT 96
 AAX10202
 ID AAX10202 standard; DNA, 19 BP.
 XX AC AAX10202;
 XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 DT Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #508.
 DE Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
 KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
 KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;
 KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO9820165-A2.
 XX 14-MAY-1998.
 PD 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
 PF 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
 PR (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
 XX WPI; 1998-286974/25.
 DR New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
 XX determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
 PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
 PT Claim 16; Page 213; 310pp; English.
 PS AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
 CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
 CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
 CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
 CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
 CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
 CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, acute intermittent porphyria,
 CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, cancer, diseases of the nervous
 CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
 CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
 CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
 CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
 CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
 CC prophylaxis of such diseases
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 706 AGCGAGTCCCGAGGAGA 721
 Db 3 AGCGAGTCCCGAGGAGA 18
 RESULT 97
 ACD26260
 ID ACD26260 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
 XX AC ACD26260;
 XX 02-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human p53 sequencing primer #2.
 DE Human; ss; PCR; primer; sequencing; mutation load; p53; cancer risk;
 KW cancer therapy.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS US2003049635-A1.
 XX 13-MAR-2003.
 PD 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00986381.
 PF

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XX PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-0246582P.
XX PA (CITY ) CITY OF HOPE.
XX PI Sommer SS, Liu Q, Heimmoller E;
XX DR WPI; 2003-503565/47.
XX PT Determining mutation load, by identifying a somatic cell that contains
XX PT accumulated levels of p53, amplifying DNA of the p53 gene from the cell
XX PT and determining the frequency or nature of mutations in the amplified
XX PT DNA.
XX PS Claim 25; Page 10; 14pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method of determining mutation load, which
XX CC involves identifying a somatic cell that contains accumulated levels of
XX CC p53, amplifying DNA of the p53 gene from such cell and determining the
XX CC frequency or nature of mutations in the amplified DNA. The method is
XX CC useful for determining mutation load both in subjects who do not yet
XX CC exhibit signs of disease and subjects who are presently treated using
XX CC known cancer therapy to assess efficacy of treatment. The method is also
XX CC useful to identify missense mutations in single cell from normal colon
XX CC and other tissues. The method is also useful for assessing cancer risk
XX CC and prognosis and monitoring the effectiveness of cancer therapy and is
XX CC useful for monitoring the mutational status of individuals over extended
XX CC periods of time. The present sequence represents the human p53 sequencing
XX CC primer #2
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 754 AGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
DB 1 AGGGTCCCCAGGCCTC 16

RESULT 98
AAF95402
ID AAF95402 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAF95402;
XX DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #163.
XX KW Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
XX KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
XX KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
XX KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT Variation /tag=a
XX FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX PN WO200118250-A2.
XX PD 15-MAR-2001.
XX PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

(WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
(MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, Mccarthy JJ;
WPI; 2001-226749/23.
Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
atherosclerosis.
Example; Page 59; 242pp; English.
The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACCCCTC 935
DB 6 CATCACCACCCACTC 21

RESULT 99
ABA03892/C
ID ABA03892 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC ABA03892;
XX DT 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POLY11 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:48.
XX KW Human; POLYX; gamma aminobutyric acid receptor; GABA receptor;
XX KW epidermal growth factor; EGF; complement receptor; HSPC; syntaxin;
XX KW haematopoietic stem and progenitor cell; sulphotransferase; prohibitin;
XX KW antidepressant; cerebroprotective; antiparkinsonian; nootropic; relaxant;
XX KW anticonvulsant; neuroleptic; neuroprotective; antialcoholic; cardiant;
XX KW tranquilliser; antiarrhythmic; psychiatric; medical; depression; stroke;
XX KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; Tourette's syndrome; anxiety;
XX KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; head trauma; Alzheimer's disease; ss;
XX KW alcoholism; vigilance; muscle tension; epileptogenic; memory function;
XX KW cardiomyopathy; arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia; PCR primer.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200179294-A2.
XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX PF 19-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012854.
XX PR 19-APR-2000; 2000US-0198293P.
XX PR 20-APR-2000; 2000US-0198645P.
XX PR 25-APR-2000; 2000US-0199476P.
XX PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0199880P.
XX PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200024P.
XX PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200025P.
XX PR 09-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210809P.
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Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. NO. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 744 GTAGGTCACAGGTC 759
 DB 16 GTAGGTCACAGGTC 1

RESULT 101
 AAD58975/c
 ID AAD58975 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD58975;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PCR primer Ag 373 (R) for the expression of POLY11 DNA.
 XX
 KW Human; tumour; inflammatory disorder; vaccine; gene therapy; cytostatic;
 KW POLY11; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003050232-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 19-APR-2001; 2001US-00839446.
 XX
 PR 19-APR-2000; 2000US-0198293P.
 PR 20-APR-2000; 2000US-0198645P.
 PR 25-APR-2000; 2000US-0199476P.
 PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0199880P.
 PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200024P.
 PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200025P.
 PR 09-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210809P.
 PR 17-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218591P.
 PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224610P.
 PR 27-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271814P.
 XX
 (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
 PA (PADL/) PADIGARU M.
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
 PA (FERN/) FERNANDES E R.
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
 PA (LIUX/) LIU X.
 PA (MAJU/) MAJUMDER K.
 PA (COLM/) COLMAN S D.
 PA (ZERH/) ZERHUSEN B D.
 XX
 Taupier RJ, Padigaru M, Spytek KA, Burgess CE, Vernet CAM;
 PI Fernandes ER, Shimkets RA, Liu X, Majumder K, Colman SD;
 PI Zerhusen BD;
 XX
 WPI; 2003-605764/57.
 XX
 New POLYX nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition for treating
 or preventing e.g., tumor or inflammatory disorder.
 XX
 Example 5; Page 71; 75pp; English.
 XX
 The invention relates to new POLYX nucleic acid useful for preparing a
 composition for treating or preventing tumour or inflammatory disorder.
 CC The invention is useful as vaccine and in gene therapy. The nucleic acid
 CC is useful for preparing a composition for treating or preventing e.g.,
 CC tumour or inflammatory disorder. The present sequence is human PCR primer
 CC for the expression of POLY11 DNA
 XX
 Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 5.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. NO. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 744 GTAGGTCACAGGTC 759
 DB 16 GTAGGTCACAGGTC 1

RESULT 102
 AAX25676/c
 ID AAX25676 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX25676;
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human endogenous retrovirus W primer POL5145.
 XX
 KW Clone; human endogenous retrovirus; genome; autoimmune disease; primer;
 KW multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid polyarthrititis; insulin-dependent diabetes;
 KW disseminated lupus erythematosus; pregnancy; chromosomal marker; PCR;
 KW amplification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Human endogenous retrovirus.
 XX
 PN WO9902696-A1.
 XX
 PD 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-FR001442.
 XX
 PR 07-JUL-1997; 97FR-00008815.
 XX
 PA (INMR) BIO MERIEUX.
 XX
 PI Beseme F, Blond J, Bouton O, Mandrand B, Mallet F;
 XX WPI; 1999-120897/10.
 XX
 New nucleic acid sequences from human endogenous retrovirus-W - expressed
 exclusively in placenta and useful in diagnosis and therapy of autoimmune
 disease, and abnormal or failed pregnancy.
 XX
 Example 5; Page 87; 106pp; French.
 XX
 This sequence represents a primer used to analyse the human endogenous
 retrovirus (HERV) W genome (AAX25665). Nucleic acids, their fragments or
 peptides encoded by them derived from the HERV-W genome are markers of
 autoimmune disease (e.g. multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid polyarthrititis,
 disseminated lupus erythematosus, insulin-dependent diabetes and related
 pathologies) and of abnormal or unsuccessful pregnancy and can be used as
 CC chromosomal markers for susceptibility to these conditions, or proximity
 CC markers of genes associated with this susceptibility
 XX
 Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. NO. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 734 ATAGGACTTCGTAGGTC 752
 DB 19 AATGACTGGTAGGTC 1

RESULT 103
 AAZ02226/c
 ID AAZ02226 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ02226;
 XX

DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 XX WO9928475-A2.
 XX
 XX 10-JUN-1999.
 XX
 XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 XX Griffiths R;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 XX
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 1507; 1755pp; English.
 XX
 XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, bartholinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 890 CTTACTTCTCAGCTTCGC 908
 Db 20 CTTCCCTTCTGCTGCTGC 2
 RESULT 104
 AAX94789
 ID AAX94789 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX94789;
 XX
 XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
 KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
 KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
 XX

PN WO9927105-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUN-1999.
 XX
 XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
 XX
 XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
 XX
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 XX Griffiths R;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
 DR
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
 XX
 XX Page 1697; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
 XX
 XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
 CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
 CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
 CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
 CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
 CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
 CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
 CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
 CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
 CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
 CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 928 CCACCCCTCCAGAGATTTT 946
 Db 2 CCATCCCTCCGAGTATTTT 20
 RESULT 105
 AAA41105/c
 ID AAA41105 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA41105;
 XX
 XX 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 104750.
 XX
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
 KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
 KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;
 KW inflammatory disease; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200020845-A1.
 XX
 XX 13-APR-2000.
 XX
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.
 XX
 XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
 PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;
 PI
 XX

DR WPI; 2000-303808/26.

XX Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor

PT necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid

PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of

PT nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.

XX

PS Example 22; Page 103; 283pp; English.

XX

CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which

CC targets a region of the human tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)

CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role

CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in

CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression

CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,

CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense

CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which

CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The

CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may

CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The

CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human

CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory

CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a

CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of

CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel

CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,

CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.

CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the

CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 939 AGAATTTTACGACAGAGA 957

DB 19 AGAATTTTACGACAGAGA 1

RESULT 106

AAZ91904

ID AAZ91904 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAZ91904;

AC

XX

XX 02-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DT

DE PCR primer for Survivin gene.

XX

XX PCR primer; Survivin; REG; pancreas regenerating gene; colorectal cancer;

KW anti-apoptosis gene; cancer; diagnosis; marker gene; therapy; ss.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO200001847-A1.

PN

XX 13-JAN-2000.

PD

XX 24-JUN-1999; 99WO-GB001877.

PF

XX 01-JUL-1998; 98GB-00014213.

PR

XX (UYLE-) UNIV LEEDS.

XX

PA Markham AF, Guillou R;

PI

XX WPI; 2000-182121/16.

DR

XX Assay for detecting predisposition or aggressive nature of

PT gastrointestinal cancer particularly colorectal cancer.

PT

XX

PS Disclosure; Page 11; 29pp; English.

XX

CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for the Survivin gene. The

CC invention relates to an assay system for identifying the product or

CC products of, in combination, the pancreas regenerating gene (REG) and the

CC Survivin gene (an anti-apoptosis gene) for determining the tendency of a

CC tissue to become cancerous or for determining the aggressive nature of an

CC existing cancer. The assay determines the tendency of a tissue to become

CC cancerous or the aggressive nature of cancer tissue by using the gene

CC products of the REG and Survivin genes. It is also used for diagnosing a

CC patient, preferably having colorectal cancer for adjuvant therapy. These

CC combined marker genes (REG and Survivin) are also used for screening

CC individuals for clinical trial to detect drug efficacy. The assay

CC identifies patients who can be given a benign clinical course and thus

CC they are spared from unpleasant side effects of adjuvant therapy which is

CC also cost saving. The aggressive nature of other cancers can be

CC identified and thus allows significant development in the treatment of

CC these patients

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 887 GCACCTTACTTCTCAGCTTC 905

DB 1 GCACCTTCTTCGAGTTTC 19

RESULT 107

AAA93137

ID AAA93137 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

XX AAA93137;

AC

XX

XX 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)

DT

XX

XX Clone vc65_1 secreted protein coding sequence probe SEQ ID NO: 68.

DE

XX Human secreted protein; cytokine; cell proliferation;

KW nutritional supplement; immune modulation; autoimmune disorder;

KW haematopoiesis regulation; tissue growth; haemostasis; inflammation;

KW probe; ss.

XX

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO2000049134-A1.

PN

XX 24-AUG-2000.

PD

XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004340.

PF

XX 19-FEB-1999; 99US-0120680P.

PR 23-APR-1999; 99US-00298733.

PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149639P.

PR 23-SEP-1999; 99US-0155686P.

PR 01-OCT-1999; 99US-0157247P.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0167822P.

PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0167823P.

PR 15-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182711P.

XX

XX (ALPH-) ALPHAGENE INC.

XX

XX Valenzuela D, Yuan O, Hoffman K, Hall J, Rapiejko P;

PI

XX WPI; 2000-549267/50.

DR

XX New secreted proteins and polynucleotides encoding them, which are

PT derived from Homosapiens, useful for therapy, diagnosis, and research, as

PT well as nutritional sources or supplements.

PT

XX Disclosure; Page 291; 309pp; English.

PS

XX The present invention is concerned with a number of secreted proteins and
CC their coding sequences isolated from various human cDNA libraries. The
CC probes shown in the specification (AA93132-A93156) can be used to obtain
CC the cloned sequences from bacterial cells. The proteins and coding
CC sequences can be used in the isolation of similar genes and proteins, in
CC the elucidation of their function in vivo, and to treat a number of
CC conditions. It is possible that they may have uses as nutritional
CC supplements, as cytokine or cell proliferation factors, in immune
CC modulation, where they may be used to treat immune and autoimmune
CC diseases, as haematopoiesis regulators (treating myeloid or lymphoid cell
CC deficiencies), in the promotion of tissue growth, they may have chemokine
CC or chemotactic activity, haemostatic or thrombolytic activity, or anti-
CC inflammatory activity
XX

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 803 CTCCTCTCCAACTCAGGGT 821
||| ||||| |||||
Db 2 CTCAGCTCCATCTCAGGGT 20

RESULT 108
AAK95036/c
ID AAK95036 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAK95036;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human cDNA clone-specific primer, SEQ ID NO: 4281.
XX
KW Human; full length cDNA; cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1130094-A2.
XX
PD 05-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
XX
PR 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.
PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.
PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183765.
XX
PA (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.
XX
PI Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;
PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
XX WPI; 2001-524255/58.
XX
DR 830 Primers useful for synthesizing full length cDNA clones and their use
PT in genetic manipulation.
XX
PS Example 18; Page 129; 1380pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to primers for synthesising full length cDNA
CC clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been isolated
CC and nucleotide sequences of 5'- and 3'-ends of the cDNA molecules have
CC been determined. Primers for synthesising the full length cDNA are useful
CC for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full
CC length clones were obtained by construction of full length enriched cDNA
CC libraries that were synthesised by the oligo-capping method. The primers
CC enable the production of the full length cDNA easily without any special
CC methods. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a human cDNA
CC clone provided in the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGFGTCTCTTTTCTCTC 843
||| ||||| |||||
Db 19 CTTTGTCTCATTTCTGCC 1

RESULT 109
AAF62076
ID AAF62076 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF62076;
XX
DT 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used for amplification of human NAT2 DNA.
XX
KW Genetic data analysis; PCR primer; human; NAT2; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200111533-A1.
XX
PD 15-FEB-2001.
XX
PF 03-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JF005196.
XX
PR 05-AUG-1999; 99JP-00222501.
XX
PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX
PI Fujino M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-191582/19.
XX
PT Method for optical recording of genetic analysis data for efficient
PT processing of genetic variations without compromising patient privacy.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 25; 50pp; Japanese.
XX

CC This invention relates to a method for recording genetic analysis data in
CC relation to specific gene. The method comprises analysing the occurrence
CC of changes in the base sequence of a gene compared to a standard gene
CC sequence, and recording the distinguishing and analytical data about the
CC gene by an optical method. The method is an efficient, automatic and
CC accurate way of processing genetic analysis data without compromising
CC patient privacy, for determining the occurrence of mutations and their
CC relationship to diseases and morbidity, responsiveness to drugs, the
CC occurrence of drug side-effects, and other relationships. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the human NAT2 DNA
CC sequence in an example illustrating the method of the invention
XX

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 890 CTTACTTCTCAGCTTCTGC 908
||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 CTTAATCTCATCTCTGC 19

RESULT 110
ABL59021/c
ID ABL59021 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL59021;
XX

DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX Nucleotide sequence of a human aurora 2 kinase inhibitor sas07.
DE Aurora 2 kinase; aurora 2 kinase inhibitor; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX JP2002095479-A.
XX 02-APR-2002.
XX 22-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00287928.
XX 22-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00287928.
XX (TANB) TT PHARM INC.
XX WPI; 2002-439988/47.
XX New oligonucleotide targets and inhibits human aurora 2 kinase mRNA.
XX Disclosure; Fig 1; 12pp; Japanese.
XX The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide which targets
CC polynucleotides encoding human aurora 2 kinase. The oligonucleotide
CC inhibits aurora 2 kinase expression. The oligonucleotide is useful in the
CC diagnosis and treatment of cancers
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 860 GCTCCAGTTGGACACTTT 878
DB 20 GCACCACTTGGACAGATTI 2
RESULT 111
ABZ90449
ID ABZ90449 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ90449;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
DE
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
FN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Fabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
DR

XX
PT
PT
PT
XX
XX
PS
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 769 CCACCTTCTGAGGCGAGCCC 787
DB 2 CCCTTACTGAGGCGAGCCC 20
RESULT 112
ACD05333/c
ID ACD05333 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACD05333;
XX
DT 05-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide #336.
XX
KW Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antiinflammatory; antiarthritis;
KW antidiabetic; dermatological; hepatotropic; antiasthmatic;
KW inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
KW colitis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;
KW multiple sclerosis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; hepatitis;
KW antisense technology; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US2003022848-A1.
FN
XX
XX 30-JAN-2003.
XX
XX 02-APR-2001; 2001US-00824322.
XX
XX 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
XX 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
XX
XX (BAKE/) BAKER B F.
XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
XX (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
XX (SHAN/) SHANAHAN W R.
XX

PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WR;
 DR WPI; 2003-447433/42.
 XX
 PT Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease,
 PT Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering
 PT oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor
 PT alpha.
 XX
 PS Example 24; Page 39; 142pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in
 CC an individual, comprising administering to the individual an
 CC oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The
 CC method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as
 CC inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating
 CC diabetes, pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, asthma,
 CC and hepatitis in an individual. This sequence represents an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of tumor necrosis factor
 CC alpha (TNF-alpha)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 939 AGAATTTTACGCAAGA 957
 DB 19 AGAATTAGCAACAAGA 1
 RESULT 113
 AAT47823
 ID AAT47823 standard; cDNA; 21 BP.
 AC AAT47823;
 XX
 DT 14-MAY-1997 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer, 3m4, for human tumour 86-20-derived NF2 gene.
 XX
 KW NF2; neurofibromatosis type 2; multiple tumours; nervous system;
 KW bilateral vestibular schwannoma; acoustic neuroma; cranial nerve;
 KW meningioma; lens opacity; chromosome region 22q12; tumour suppressor;
 KW merlin; moesin-erzin-radixin like protein; alternative splicing;
 KW diagnosis; cancer; neoplasia; autosomal; dominant; hereditary; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US5578462-A.
 XX
 PD 26-NOV-1996.
 XX
 PF 10-JAN-1994; 94US-00179738.
 XX
 PR 10-JAN-1994; 94US-00179738.
 XX
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX
 PI Bianchi AB, Seizinger BR, Kley NA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-020406/02.
 XX
 CC New isolated mouse and human NF2 transcript isoforms - used to develop
 PT prods. for the diagnosis and treatment of neurofibromatosis type 2
 PT diseases.
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 14; 46pp; English.
 XX

CC AAT47816-T47827 are PCR primers used for the isolation of the NF2
 CC (neurofibromatosis type 2) gene from various human tumours. NF2 is an
 CC autosomal, dominantly inherited disorder characterised by multiple
 CC tumours of the central nervous system, predominantly bilateral vestibular
 CC schwannomas (acoustic neuromas) of the eighth cranial nerve. Other
 CC symptoms of NF2 include cranial meningiomas, spinal nerve root
 CC schwannomas and presenile lens opacities. The NF2 gene, mapped to
 CC chromosomal region 22q12 between the loci D22S1 and D22S28, acts a tumour
 CC suppressor. The NF2 gene is alternatively spliced resulting in three
 CC different isoforms encoding three different proteins, merlin isoforms I-
 CC III, which are likely to have differing functions. Merlin stands for
 CC moesin-erzin-radixin like protein, so called due to substantial homology
 CC with these three proteins. The NF2 gene isoforms and proteins encoded by
 CC them, are useful in diagnosing NF2 disease. Merlin protein products act
 CC as tumour suppressors and can be used to suppress tumour growth, as can
 CC the cDNA sequence in gene therapy applications. Antibodies raised against
 CC merlin proteins are useful as tumour targeting agents
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 891 TTACTTCTCAGCTTCTCG 909
 DB 1 TTCTGCTCAGCTTCTCG 19
 RESULT 114
 AAV49762/C
 ID AAV49762 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV49762;
 XX
 DT 23-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 DE Chicken HMGI-c microsatellite marker MCW297 PCR primer 2.
 XX
 KW Autosomal dwarfism; poultry; HMGI-c; chicken; detection; pygmy; breeding;
 KW broiler; microsatellite; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Gallus gallus.
 XX
 PN WO9830689-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 12-JAN-1998; 98WO-NL000021.
 XX
 PR 10-JAN-1997; 97EP-00200070.
 XX
 PA (EURI-) EURIBRID BV.
 XX
 PI Groenen MAM, Albers GAA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-399138/34.
 XX
 CC Nucleic acid associated with autosomal dwarfism in poultry - localised
 PT close to micro-satellite marker LEI146 on chromosome 1, useful e.g. to
 PT produce probes to identify homozygous birds for breeding.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 2; 53pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV49739-V49768 are PCR primers used in the amplification of
 CC microsatellite markers around a novel HMGI-c protein isolated from
 CC chicken which is associated with autosomal dwarfism in poultry and can be
 CC used to produce probes for detecting alleles of a gene responsible for
 CC autosomal dwarfism. The Hmgi-c gene is responsible for the pygmy trait in
 CC mice and is also present (although not associated with a dwarf syndrome)
 CC in humans, and was identified as a likely candidate for the autosomal
 CC dwarfism gene in chickens. Probes or microsatellite markers may thus be

CC used to select birds which are homozygous/heterozygous for the autosomal
 CC dwarf allele, since this distinction is not possible phenotypically.
 CC Breeding lines consisting of dwarf birds can then be produced by
 CC selecting birds homozygous for the dwarf allele, useful in breeding
 CC methods involving crossing birds from the breeding line with non-dwarf
 CC birds especially to produce broiler birds

XX
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 926 CACCACCTCCAGAGAAAT 944
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 19 CACCACCTCCAGTGAAGT 1

RESULT 115
 AAX16142
 ID AAX16142 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX16142;
 XX
 DT 16-APR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse neurofibromatosis type 2 PCR primer 3m4.
 XX
 KW Human; neurofibromatosis type 2; NF2; tumour suppressor; cancer;
 KW diagnosis; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN US5872214-A.
 XX
 PD 16-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-1996; 96US-00628145.
 XX
 PR 10-JAN-1994; 94US-00179738.
 XX
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX
 PI Bianchi AB, Kley NA, Seizinger BR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-166715/14.
 XX
 PT Proteins from neurofibromatosis type 2 transcript isoforms - used for
 PT diagnosis or inhibition of tumors, and generation of antibodies.

XX
 PS Example; Col 14; 45pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes neurofibromatosis type 2 (NF2) transcript
 CC isoforms. NF2 polynucleotides can be used for diagnosing NF2 diseases,
 CC for inhibiting growth of tumors associated with NF2 mutations (including
 CC expression from cDNA introduced in gene therapy vectors) and to raise
 CC antibodies (useful as tumour targeting agents, since specific isoforms
 CC are often tumour-specific) and as immunoassay reagents for detecting NF2-
 CC expression products. NF2 is a tumour suppressor protein, and so has
 CC anticancer activity. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for
 CC mouse NF2, from an example of the present invention

XX
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 891 TTACTTCTCAGCTCTCG 909
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 1 TTCCTGCTCAGCTCTCG 19

RESULT 116
 AAX28247/c
 ID AAX28247 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX28247;
 XX
 DT 16-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer for Tumour antigen antibody light chain CDR clone.
 XX
 KW Tumour antigen; antibody; CDR; complementarity determining region;
 KW binding molecule identification; tumour-specific binding polypeptide;
 KW cancer therapy; light chain; PCR primer; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9906834-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 04-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016280.
 XX
 PR 04-AUG-1997; 97US-00905825.
 XX
 PA (IXSY-) IXSYS INC.
 XX
 PI Watkins JD, Huse WD, Wu H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-153951/13.

XX
 PT Identifying binding molecules for ligands, particularly tumour antigens -
 PT by selectively immobilising a population of binding molecules to a solid
 PT support and screening for binding to two or more ligands.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 54; 80pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence is a primer for DNA encoding a light chain complementarity
 CC determining region (CDR) from a tumour antigen specific antibody. The
 CC invention relates to a method for identifying a binding molecule having
 CC selective affinity for a ligand comprising: (a) selectively immobilising
 CC a diverse population of binding molecules to a solid support; (b)
 CC simultaneously contacting the diverse population immobilised on the solid
 CC support with 2 or more ligands; and (c) determining at least one binding
 CC molecule which selectively binds to one or more of the ligands. The
 CC method allows for the rapid and efficient methods for the identification
 CC of binding molecules which exhibit selective affinity for one or more
 CC ligands of interest. They are used particularly for identifying tumour-
 CC specific binding polypeptides which can be used as targeting agents for
 CC cancer therapy that minimises impact on non-tumour tissues

XX
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 712 TCCAGGAGAGTCACTCTG 730
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 21 TCCAGGAGAGTGTACAG 3

RESULT 117
 AAC66309/c
 ID AAC66309 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC66309;
 XX
 DT 20-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer LB3 used in EIAV DNA isolation.
 XX

KW Equine infectious anemia virus; EIAV; donkey leukocyte strain; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200063387-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 26-OCT-2000.
 PD
 XX
 XX 21-APR-2000; 2000WO-CN000096.
 PF
 XX
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99CN-00105852.
 PR
 XX
 XX (NAAI-) NAT CENT AIDS PREVENTION & CONTROL.
 PA (HARB-) HARBIN VETERINARY RES INST CHINESE ACAD.
 PA
 XX Shao Y, Shen R, Chen G, Yu K, Pan P, Jia B, Feng Y, Xue F;
 PI Xiang W, Fan X, Lue X, Zhao L;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-672738/65.
 DR
 XX Full-length DNA sequence of provirus genomes, sequences of various
 XX functional genes and protein of donkey leukocyte strain of equine
 PT infectious anemia virus, used for preparing vaccines and studying HIV.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 8; 26pp; Chinese.
 PS
 XX This invention relates to a full length provirus genomic DNA sequence
 CC AAC66281 of equine infectious anemia virus (EIAV) from the donkey
 CC leukocyte strain. Included in the invention are the gag, pol, env, rev,
 CC tat, and s2 gene sequences AAC66314 - AAC66319 and their encoded proteins
 CC AAC635754 - AAB35759. The invention also relates to PCR primers AAC66282 -
 CC AAC66288 which are used to isolate the EIAV DNA sequences. Other primers
 CC represented in AAC66289 - AAC66313 are also used in the course of the
 CC invention for the isolation and characterisation of the DNA sequences
 CC identified in the invention. The genes and proteins can be used for
 CC preparing gene mutation and deletion vaccines, DNA vaccines and
 CC diagnostics and in producing an equine infectious anemia virus gene
 CC transfer system for gene therapy. The proteins and polynucleotides may
 CC also be used in the study of HIV
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 897 CTCAGCTTCTGCGATCAGA 915
 DB 20 CTCAGATTCTGCGGCTCTGA 2
 RESULT 118
 AAF97401
 ID AAF97401 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF97401;
 XX
 XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #2162.
 DE
 XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; ds.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT Variation replace(11,C)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

XX WO200118250-A2.
 PN
 XX 15-MAR-2001.
 PD
 XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
 PF
 XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
 PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
 PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
 PR
 XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JJ;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.
 DR
 XX
 XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 PT atherosclerosis.
 XX
 XX Example; Page 196; 242pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 835 TTTCTTCTCTGAGACAGC 853
 DB 2 TCTCGTCTCTGAGACATC 20
 RESULT 119
 ADB54460
 ID ADB54460 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB54460;
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX PCR primer 128 used to amplify genomic DNA region.
 DE
 XX colon cell proliferative disorder; non methylated CpG dinucleotide;
 KW cytostatic; cancer; adenoma; carcinoma; cytosine methylation state; ss;
 KW PCR; primer.
 XX
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 XX WO2003072821-A2.
 PN
 XX 04-SEP-2003.
 PD
 XX 27-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP002035.
 PF
 XX 27-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00004551.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA

XX Adorjan P, Burger M, Maier S, Nimmrich I, Becker E, Lesche R;
 PI Rujan T, Schmitt A;
 XX WPI; 2003-731620/69.
 XX Detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative disorders
 PT associated with a gene or its regulatory regions comprises contacting a
 PT target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with
 PT a reagent.
 XX Claim 15; Page 26; 74pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting and differentiating
 CC between colon cell proliferative disorders associated with at least one
 CC gene or its regulatory regions. The method comprises contacting a target
 CC nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with at
 CC least one reagent or a series of reagents, where the reagent or series of
 CC reagents, distinguishes between methylated and non methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. The molecules of the
 CC invention demonstrate cytostatic activity whilst the method may useful
 CC for detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative
 CC disorders, including cancers such as colon adenoma and colon carcinoma.
 CC The PNA (peptide nucleic acid)-oligomers are useful as probes for
 CC determining cytosine methylation state or single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms. The current sequence is that of the PCR primer of the
 CC invention which was used to amplify the genomic DNA region.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 915 ATTATCATCACACACCC 933
 Db 2 ACTATATATACACACCC 20
 RESULT 120
 ADC82856/c
 ID ADC82856 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADC82856;
 XX
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX Sequencing primer #2 for human Fab light chain (CDR region) DNA clone.
 DE
 XX Binding molecule; selective affinity; ligand;
 KW anti-immunoglobulin reagent; phage expressed antibody library;
 KW tumour antigen; complementarity determining region; CDR; human disease;
 KW cellular pathology; human; Fab; light chain; sequencing; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2003044772-A1.
 EN
 XX 06-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00977797.
 PF
 XX 04-AUG-1997; 97US-0113667P.
 FR
 XX 04-AUG-1998; 98US-00129026.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) APPLIED MOLECULAR EVOLUTION.
 PA
 XX Watkins JD, Huse WP, Wu H;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-625402/59.
 DR
 XX Identifying binding molecules having selective affinity for ligands for
 PT discovering reagents for treating diseases, by contacting solid support

PT coated with anti-immunoglobulin reagent to a phage expressed antibody
 PT library.
 XX Example 5; Page 14; 26pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for identifying a binding
 CC molecule having selective affinity for a ligand. The method involves
 CC providing a solid support coated with an anti-immunoglobulin reagent, and
 CC a phage expressed antibody library, and contacting the solid support to
 CC the phage expressed antibody library. The invention also discloses a
 CC method for identifying an antibody having selective affinity for a
 CC tumour, and a complementarity determining region (CDR) of an antibody
 CC selective for a tumour antigen. The methods of the invention are useful
 CC for identifying a binding molecule having selective affinity for a
 CC ligand, for the discovery of specific reagents for diagnosis and
 CC treatment of human diseases, for identifying binding molecules to, for
 CC example tumour cells or other cellular pathologies for the selective
 CC targeting of therapeutic agents, or for the identification of binding
 CC molecules to normal or diseased tissues for the selective targeting of,
 CC for example diagnostic agents such as imaging reagents. The methods are
 CC rapid and efficient for the identification of binding molecules which
 CC exhibit selective affinity for one or more ligands of interest. The
 CC methods allow the simultaneous screening of multiple binding molecules
 CC against multiple ligands of interest. Moreover, very little information
 CC is required regarding the identity or function of either the binding
 CC molecule or the ligand. For example diverse populations of binding
 CC molecules can be simultaneously screened against diverse populations of
 CC ligands to rapidly identify numerous molecules exhibiting a desired
 CC binding specificity. The methods provide improved sensitivity and
 CC specificity of detection through the selective immobilisation of the
 CC binding molecule population on a solid support. The present sequence
 CC represents a sequencing primer used in the examples of the present
 CC invention.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.9%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 712 TCCACGAGAGTCACTCTG 730
 Db 21 TCCACGAGAGTGTCCACAG 3
 RESULT 121
 AAH84285
 ID AAH84285 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH84285;
 XX
 DT 21-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human cell death protective cDNA clone CNI-00721 ORF4, SEQ:299.
 DE
 XX Cell death protective; apoptosis; necrosis; human; drug screening;
 KW cell death-associated disorder; central nervous system disorder;
 KW psychiatric disorder; neurological disorder; ischaemia-related disorder;
 KW stroke; cerebral infarction; ischaemic encephalopathy;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's disease;
 KW Parkinson's disease; infection; meningitis; malaria; trypanosomiasis;
 KW vascular disease; ophthalmological disorder; diabetic retinopathy;
 KW atherosclerosis; respiratory disorder; asthma; transgenic animal;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; neoplastic condition; cancer;
 KW benign tumour; anaemia; gastrointestinal disorder; gastritis;
 KW ulcerative colitis; liver disease; biliary cirrhosis; kidney disorder;
 KW glomerulonephritis; cystitis; endometriosis; endocrine disorder;
 KW Grave's disease; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; skin condition; dermatitis;
 KW urticaria; immune disorder; acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 XX open reading frame; ORF; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS

XX PN WO200145638-A2.
XX XX 28-JUN-2001.
XX PF 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033547.
XX PR 14-DEC-1999; 99US-00461697.
XX PA (COGE-) COGENT NEUROSCIENCE INC.
XX PI Lo DC, Barney S, Thomas MB, Portbury SD, Purnam K, Katz LC;
XX DR WPI; 2001-390297/41.
XX DR P-PSDB; AAG98752.
XX XX
PT Novel protective sequence polynucleotides and polypeptides, used to
PT identify modulators of their expression and activity, which are used in
PT to treat central nervous system conditions, diseases and disorders.
XX
PS Claim 2; Fig 11D; 325pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAH84132-AAH84370 represent human nucleic acid sequences which
CC protect against cell death (i.e., apoptosis or necrosis). Sequences
CC AAH84132, AAH84145, AAH84170, AAH84201, AAH84210, AAH84226, AAH84285,
CC AAH84281, AAH84315 and AAH84367 represent 10 full-length cDNA clones,
CC while the remaining nucleic acid sequences within the range given above
CC represent the open reading frames (ORFs) of these cDNA clones. Sequences
CC AAH84132-AAH84367 represent the polypeptides encoded by the cell death
CC protective ORFs. The cell death protective cDNA clones are able to
CC prevent, delay or reverse progression through the apoptotic or necrotic
CC pathways when injected into a cell predisposed to or undergoing cell
CC death. The cell death protective nucleic acids and polypeptides can be
CC used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders associated with cell
CC death, and to screen for compounds which modulate their activity or
CC expression. Such modulators, preferably a small organic molecule, an
CC antibody, a ribozyme, or an antisense molecule, can also be used to treat
CC cell death-related diseases. Such diseases include those associated with
CC the central nervous system including psychiatric or neurological
CC disorders, especially ischaemia-related conditions such as strokes, and
CC also includes neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease,
CC Huntington's disease, or Parkinson's disease. The modulators may also be
CC used to treat infections such as meningitis, malaria, or trypanosomiasis;
CC vascular diseases such as ischaemic encephalopathy or cerebral infarction
CC; eye conditions such as diabetic retinopathy or macular degeneration;
CC hypertension; myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; respiratory
CC conditions such as asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
CC neoplastic conditions such as cancers or benign tumours; blood cell
CC conditions such as anaemia; gastrointestinal conditions such as gastritis
CC or ulcerative colitis; liver conditions such as biliary cirrhosis; kidney
CC disorders such as glomerulonephritis; cystitis; endometriosis; skin
CC disorders such as Grave's disease or Hashimoto's thyroiditis; skin
CC conditions such as dermatitis or urticaria; or immune system disorders
CC such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The nucleic acids may
CC additionally be used to generate animal models of cell death-associated
CC disorders. The present sequence represents a cell death protective ORF
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 979 TGGTGTATGGGTAT 992
DB 2 TGGTGTATGGGTAT 15
RESULT 122
AAAT80030/C
ID AAAT80030 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAAT80030;

XX DT 29-OCT-1997 (first entry)
XX XX Alpha1 integrin primer #1.
XX DE
XX KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; primer; amplify; alpha1 integrin;
KW alpha2 integrin; glomerulopathy; diabetes; nephropathy; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9704133-A1.
XX XX
PD 06-FEB-1997.
XX XX
PF 19-JUL-1996; 96WO-US012067.
XX XX
PR 21-JUL-1995; 95US-0001387P.
PR 03-AUG-1995; 95US-0001861P.
PR 02-MAY-1996; 96US-0016700P.
XX PA (MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA.
XX PI Tsilibary P, Charonis AS, Setty S, Mauer M;
XX WPI; 1997-132668/12.
XX
PT Detection of nephropathy in mammals - by comparing integrin subunit
PT expression in a tissue sample compared to a control tissue sample.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 35; 73pp; English.
XX
CC AAAT80030-T80035 represent amplification primers for the alpha1 integrin
CC coding sequence. The primers represented in AAAT80036-T80041 are used for
CC the amplification of the alpha2 integrin coding sequence. These sequences
CC can be used in the method of the invention. The method of the invention
CC is for the identification of a mammal having, or at risk of developing,
CC glomerulopathy. The method comprises analysing a tissue sample from a
CC mammal known to contain cells expressing integrin RNA or protein for
CC integrin subunit expression. The integrin subunit expression in the
CC sample is then compared with a control tissue sample, where altered
CC integrin subunit expression is correlated with glomerulopathy. The method
CC can be modified to identify a mammal with diabetes who has, or is at risk
CC of developing, secondary pathological changes associated with diabetes.
CC An increase in alpha2,3,5 or beta-1 integrin expression and/or a decrease
CC in alpha1 expression is diagnostic of increased risk of nephropathy. The
CC methods can be used to determine if patients are likely to develop severe
CC nephropathy and to monitor progress of disease during treatment protocols
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 718 GAGAGTGACTCTGG 731
DB 14 GAGAGTGACTCTGG 1
RESULT 123
AAAT57212/C
ID AAAT57212 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAAT57212;
XX XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Cysteine noose library SCFV JH Cys back primer.
XX Cysteine noose; antibody variable domain; CDR; cytokine; agonist;
KW complementarity determining region; antagonist; mimetic; antigen;
KW MIP-1 alpha receptor; treatment; HIV infection; CDR3; anti-HIV; ss.
XX

OS Synthetic.
XX WO9923222-A1.
XX
XX
PD 14-MAY-1999.
XX
XX 30-OCT-1998; 98WO-GB003255.
XX
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97GB-00023062.
XX
XX (CAMB-) CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX Osbourn JK;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-313343/26.
XX
XX Cysteine noose antibody libraries and their production.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 30; 64pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes the construction of libraries of antibody
CC variable domains containing modified complementarity determining regions
CC (CDRs) carrying a cysteine noose and which have cytokine agonist and
CC antagonist mechanisms of action. The method of the invention can be used
CC to obtain peptide ligand mimetics capable of binding a target antigen.
CC The binding members may also be used to provide agonists or antagonists
CC of targets such as cytokines. In particular specific binding members for
CC MIP-1 alpha receptors are useful for treatment of HIV infection and for
CC in vitro investigation of mechanisms of HIV infection. A selection of
CC peptide ligand mimetics from CDR3 cysteine noose libraries provide a
CC means to select a different and potentially more effective population of
CC peptide ligands than direct display of similar cysteine noose ligands on
CC the surface of bacteriophage. The products of the invention have anti-HIV
CC activity
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 752 CCAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
DB 19 CCAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 2
RESULT 124
AA57211/c
ID AA57211 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AA57211;
AC
XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Cysteine noose library SCFV JH region primer.
DE
XX
XX Cysteine noose; antibody variable domain; CDR; cytokine; agonist;
KW complementarity determining region; antagonist; mimetic; antigen; primer;
KW MIP-1 alpha receptor; treatment; HIV infection; CDR3; anti-HIV; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO9923222-A1.
PN
XX
XX 14-MAY-1999.
PD
XX
XX 30-OCT-1998; 98WO-GB003255.
PF
XX
XX 31-OCT-1997; 97GB-00023062.
PR
XX
XX (CAMB-) CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY.
PA
XX
XX Osbourn JK;
PI

XX
DR WPI; 1999-313343/26.
DR P-PSDB; AY08351.
XX
XX Cysteine noose antibody libraries and their production.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 30; 64pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes the construction of libraries of antibody
CC variable domains containing modified complementarity determining regions
CC (CDRs) carrying a cysteine noose and which have cytokine agonist and
CC antagonist mechanisms of action. The method of the invention can be used
CC to obtain peptide ligand mimetics capable of binding a target antigen.
CC The binding members may also be used to provide agonists or antagonists
CC of targets such as cytokines. In particular specific binding members for
CC MIP-1 alpha receptors are useful for treatment of HIV infection and for
CC in vitro investigation of mechanisms of HIV infection. A selection of
CC peptide ligand mimetics from CDR3 cysteine noose libraries provide a
CC means to select a different and potentially more effective population of
CC peptide ligands than direct display of similar cysteine noose ligands on
CC the surface of bacteriophage. The products of the invention have anti-HIV
CC activity
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.8%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 752 CCAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
DB 19 CCAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 2
RESULT 125
ABK00013
ID ABK00013 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABK00013;
AC
XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #13.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW musclicar; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200159103-A2.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
PF
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-018197P.
PR
XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR
XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA

(CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.
 Claim 88; Page 66; 200pp; English.
 The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention
 Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 0 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 920 CATCACACACACCTCC 936
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CAUCAGUCUCCACCCUCC 17
 RESULT 126
 ABK00772
 ID ABK00772 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABK00772;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Inozyme #42.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;

KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185518P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 DR Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.
 PT Claim 88; Page 78; 200pp; English.
 The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention
 Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 0 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 SQ

QY 921 ATACACACACCTCCCA 937
 Db 1 AUCAUCCACACCCUCCA 17

RESULT 127
 ID ABK00773 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK00773;
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human NOGO Inozyme #43.
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWIRRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowirra BM;
 PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 XX central nervous system injury.
 XX Claim 88; Page 78; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA
 with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell

CC Lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 922 TCACACACACCTCCAG 938
 Db 1 UCAUCCACACCCUCCAG 17

RESULT 128
 AAT94794
 ID AAT94794 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT94794;
 XX 19-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 XX Human leukocyte antigen class I gene URSTO probe 350-367.
 KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; probe; tissue transplantation; MHC gene;
 KW major histocompatibility complex; paternity test; forensic medicine;
 KW haematological malignancy; inherited disorder; adoptive immunotherapy;
 KW identification; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9720197-A2.
 DN 05-JUN-1997.
 XX 29-NOV-1996; 96WO-GB002959.
 XX 29-NOV-1995; 95GB-00024381.
 XX (NOLA-) NOLAN BONE MARROW TRUST ANTHONY.
 XX Arguello R, Avakian H, Madrigal A;
 PI WPI; 1997-310717/28.
 XX Identifying unknown allele(s) of a polyallelic gene using panel of
 XX probes each recognising a sequence motif present in some allele(s) -
 XX useful for donor matching in tissue transplantation.
 XX Claim 5; Page 19; 64pp; English.

A novel method has been developed for identifying an unknown allele of a
 polyallelic gene. The method involves: (a) contacting the unknown allele
 with a panel of probes, each of which recognises a sequence motif that is
 present in some alleles of the polyallelic gene but not in others; (b)
 observing which probes recognise the unknown allele so as to obtain a
 fingerprint of the unknown allele; and (c) comparing the fingerprint with
 fingerprints of known alleles. The present sequence represents a
 specifically claimed probe for use in the method where the polyallelic

CC gene is a human leukocyte antigen class I gene. The method can be used
 CC for genes such as mammalian MHC genes, specifically the HLA class I and
 CC II genes, the T cell receptor genes in mammals, TAP, LMP, ras,
 CC nonclassical HLA class I genes, human complement factor genes C4 and C2,
 CC Bf in the HLA complex, and genes located in mitochondrial DNA, bacterial
 CC chromosomes and viral DNA. The method is particularly useful for matching
 CC the alleles of the HLA genes in a prospective donor and a prospective
 CC recipient in tissue or organ transplantations. The method can also be
 CC used in paternity testing, in forensic medicine, as a follow up technique
 CC in treatment of haematological malignancies or inherited disorders, in
 CC adoptive immunotherapy, and in identification of bacteria and viruses.
 CC The method can provide for the identification of alleles of the
 CC polyallelic genes using a limited number of selected recurring motif
 CC probes

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 929 CACCTCCAGAGATT 945
 |||||
 Db 2 CACCTCCAGAGATT 18

RESULT 129

AAC60611/c

ID AAC60611 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAC60611;

XX

XX

DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE Human PDK-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #29463.

XX

KW Human; PDK-1; 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1;
 antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiinflammatory;
 cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN US6124272-A.

XX

PD 26-SEP-2000.

XX

PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.

XX

PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Monia BP, Cowser LM;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-611015/58.

XX

XX Novel antisense compounds useful for inhibiting the expression of human 3

PT -phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1, useful e.g. for treating

PT inflammation, tumors and infections.

XX

PS Claim 3; Col 39; 41pp; English.

XX

CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense

CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding

CC human 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1 (PDK-1). The

CC antisense compounds may be oligodeoxynucleotides or chimeric

CC oligonucleotides containing a central gap region, consisting of ten 2'-

CC deoxynucleotides, which is flanked on both sides by 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-

CC MOE) wings. The oligonucleotides have a phosphorothioate backbone. The

CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of

CC human PDK-1 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for

CC preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumours and are useful

CC for research and diagnostics

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 929 CACCTCCAGAGATT 945

|||||

Db 17 CACCTCCAGAGATT 1

RESULT 130

ABZ10908/c

ID ABZ10908 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC ABZ10908;

XX

DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #1048.

XX

KW Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;

gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;

cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO20027272-A2.

XX

PD 03-OCT-2002.

XX

PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.

XX

PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.

XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX

PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;

Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;

Lewin A, Lipscher E, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;

Schwöpe I, Ziebarth H;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-018942/01.

XX

PT Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative

disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that

distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.

XX

PS Claim 15; Page 69; 117pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention describes a method for detecting and

CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders

CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a

CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a

CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,

CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG

CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118

CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present

CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used for

CC differentiating between healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative

CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute

CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for

CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide

CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder

CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the

CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related DNA

CC sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also

CC be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between

CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of

CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a

CC highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferation
 CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 10 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 921 ATCACCACCCCTCCA 937
 Db 18 ACCACACCCCTCAA 2
 RESULT 131
 AAD12911
 ID AAD12911 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAD12911;
 DT 16-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DE PCR primer PA3 used in targeted cell killing in lymphoma cells.
 DE Double stranded RNA dependent protein kinase; PKR; genetic locus;
 KW antisense; therapy; proliferative disorder; neoplastic disease;
 KW psoriasis; vasculogenesis; angiogenesis; cytostatic; bel-2;
 KW immunoglobulin heavy chain; IgH; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS WO200157205-A1.
 PN 09-AUG-2001.
 XX 31-JAN-2001; 2001WO-IL000094.
 XX 31-JAN-2000; 2000US-0179361P.
 PR 22-DEC-2000; 2000US-0258010P.
 XX (YISS) YISSUM RES DEV CO HEBREW UNIV JERUSALEM.
 PA Shir A, Levitzky A;
 PI WPI; 2001-488878/53.
 XX Activating double stranded RNA dependent protein kinase in targeted cell
 PT population, by hybridizing antisense RNA with sequence at single genetic
 PT locus in the population, that is absent in non-targeted population.
 XX Example 7; Page 23; 54pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to a method for selective killing of cells
 CC in a targeted cell population by selectively activating double stranded
 CC (ds) RNA dependent protein kinase (PKR). The method involves selecting
 CC sequence at single genetic locus in targeted cell population that is
 CC absent from equivalent locus in non-targeted cell population, obtaining
 CC anti-sense RNA having sequence homology with the genetic locus, and
 CC permitting anti-sense RNA to hybridise with the RNA transcribed from the
 CC genetic locus to form contiguous dsRNA for activating PKR. The method is
 CC also used for treating proliferative disorders such as neoplastic
 CC disease, psoriasis and vasculogenesis or angiogenesis. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer which is used in targeted cell killing in
 CC lymphoma cells
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 753 CAGGTCCTAGGCTC 769
 |||||||
 QY 1 CAGGTCCTAGGCTC 17
 Db 1 CAGGTCCTAGGCTC 17
 RESULT 132
 ABA96160
 ID ABA96160 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC ABA96160;
 XX 20-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT Plasmid pTcr99A primer pTcrR.
 DE Primer; pTcr99A; dat; D-amino acid aminotransferase; sweetener;
 KW glutaryl-7-aminocephalosporanic acid; GL-7ACA; antibiotic;
 KW peptide enzyme; peptide hormone; cephem; pTcrR; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS US6337190-B1.
 PN 08-JAN-2002.
 XX 17-DEC-1999; 99US-00466257.
 XX 17-DEC-1999; 99US-00466257.
 PR (BIOT-) DEV CENT BIOTECHNOLOGY.
 PA Hwang T, Wu S, Chou H, Chen H, Lin L, Tsai H, Chang E;
 PI WPI; 2002-163236/21.
 XX Mutant D-amino acid aminotransferase useful for production of D-amino
 PT acid e.g. glutaryl-7-aminocephalosporanic acid from Cephalosporin C, has
 PT a substitution at position 13 of wild-type enzyme from bacillus.
 XX Example 1; Col 4; 15pp; English.
 XX The sequence represents primer pTcrR, based on the sequence of plasmid
 CC pTcr99A. The invention relates to a mutant D-amino acid aminotransferase.
 CC The mutant protein is useful for production of the D-amino acid
 CC preferably glutaryl-7-aminocephalosporanic acid (GL-7ACA) from
 CC Cephalosporin C. The D-amino acids are useful in industrial or
 CC pharmaceutical products such as sweeteners, antibiotics, peptide enzymes
 CC and peptide hormones, and GL-7ACA is especially a highly valuable
 CC pharmaceutical chemical for the synthesis of cephem antibiotics
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 901 GCTTCTCGATCAGATT 917
 Db 1 GCTTCTCGATCAGATT 17
 RESULT 133
 ADA25415/c
 ID ADA25415 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 AC ADA25415;
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human PKC-alpha short interfering nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:146.
 DE short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; protein kinase C alpha; PKC-alpha;
 KW RNA interference; cytostatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; modulation;
 KW inhibition; cancer; breast cancer; ovarian cancer; lung cancer;
 KW prostate cancer; glioblastoma; proliferative disease; restenosis;

KW polycystic kidney disease; human; ribozyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003070983-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 28-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PF 11-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004034.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 PR 18-SEP-2002; 2002US-0411707P.
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
 XX WPI; 2003-679891/64.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 diagnosis of cancer and restenosis, downregulates expression of the
 protein kinase C-alpha gene.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 118; 143pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
 that downregulates expression of a protein kinase C-alpha (PKC-alpha)
 gene by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a siNA that modulates
 expression and/or activity of genes for other isoforms of PKC or genes
 involved in the PKC pathway; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of
 siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that
 express siNA. The siNA sequences have cytostatic, vasotropic and
 nephrotropic activities, and can be used in the modulation (inhibition)
 of expression of the PKC-alpha gene by RNA interference. The siNA can be
 used to modulate expression of PKC-alpha genes. They are potentially
 useful in treating a variety of cancers including e.g. breast cancer,
 cancers of the head and neck, ovarian cancer, lung cancer, prostate
 cancer, and glioblastoma and for treating other proliferative diseases
 and conditions, such as restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The
 siNA may also be useful for diagnosis, drug screening, target
 identification and validation, genetic engineering, studying gene
 function, and for gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide polymorphisms).
 The present sequence represents a human PKC-alpha siNA, which is used in
 the exemplification of the present invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 897 CTCAGCTTCGCGATCA 913
 Db 19 CCCACCTTCGCGATCA 3
 RESULT 134
 ADA25290
 ID ADA25290 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADA25290;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human PKC-alpha short interfering nucleic acid target SEQ ID NO:21.
 XX

KW short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; protein kinase C alpha; PKC-alpha;
 RNA interference; cytostatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; modulation;
 inhibition; cancer; breast cancer; ovarian cancer; lung cancer;
 prostate cancer; glioblastoma; proliferative disease; restenosis;
 polycystic kidney disease; human; ribozyme; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003070983-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 28-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PF 11-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004034.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 PR 18-SEP-2002; 2002US-0411707P.
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
 XX WPI; 2003-679891/64.
 XX
 DR
 XX
 PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 diagnosis of cancer and restenosis, downregulates expression of the
 protein kinase C-alpha gene.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 118; 143pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
 that downregulates expression of a protein kinase C-alpha (PKC-alpha)
 gene by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a siNA that modulates
 expression and/or activity of genes for other isoforms of PKC or genes
 involved in the PKC pathway; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo delivery of
 siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4) vectors that
 express siNA. The siNA sequences have cytostatic, vasotropic and
 nephrotropic activities, and can be used in the modulation (inhibition)
 of expression of the PKC-alpha gene by RNA interference. The siNA can be
 used to modulate expression of PKC-alpha genes. They are potentially
 useful in treating a variety of cancers including e.g. breast cancer,
 cancers of the head and neck, ovarian cancer, lung cancer, prostate
 cancer, and glioblastoma and for treating other proliferative diseases
 and conditions, such as restenosis and polycystic kidney disease. The
 siNA may also be useful for diagnosis, drug screening, target
 identification and validation, genetic engineering, studying gene
 function, and for gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide polymorphisms).
 The present sequence represents a human PKC-alpha siNA target, which is
 used in the exemplification of the present invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 897 CTCAGCTTCGCGATCA 913
 Db 1 CCCACCTTCGCGATCA 17
 RESULT 135
 AAQ82537
 ID AAQ82537 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ82537;
 XX

```

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 13-SEP-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Chromosome 11 (locus CCND1) STS primer PRAD1-A.
XX
KW sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W09429486-A1.
XX
PD 22-DEC-1994.
XX
PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.
XX
PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.
PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.
XX
PA (SALK ) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
PI Evans GA, Smith MW;
XX
PS WPI; 1995-036508/05.
XX
PT Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by
PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with
PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 86; 128pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids
CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371
CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable
CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "Primer"
CC program available from E.Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped
CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using
CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and
CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel
CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled
CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the
CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the
CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See
CC AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Also see AAQ91325-58). (Updated on 25-
CC MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 823 GGCTGTGTCTCTCTTCT 839
Db 3 GGCTGTGTCTCTCTTCT 19

RESULT 136
AAV47983
ID AAV47983 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV47983;
XX
DT 19-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human B7-1 targetted oligonucleotide 13797.
XX
ss; human; B7; T cell; inflammation; autoimmune disease; cell activation;
KW cell proliferation.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

```

```

FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
PN W09829124-A1.
XX
PD 09-JUL-1998.
XX
PF 16-DEC-1997; 97WO-US0232270.
XX
PR 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00777266.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Vickers TA;
XX
PS WPI; 1998-387783/33.
XX
PT New oligo:nucleotide(s) that modulate expression of B7 proteins - used
PT for, e.g. controlling activation and proliferation of T cells.
PT Particularly for treatment, diagnosis and prevention of inflammation.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 33; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The oligonucleotides which specifically hybridise to B7 modulate its
CC expression (and thus T cell activation and proliferation). This is
CC particularly useful for treatment and prevention of inflammation and
CC autoimmune diseases, e.g. asthma, (juvenile) diabetes, myasthenia gravis,
CC Grave's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, psoriasis,
CC (systemic) lupus erythematosus, multiple sclerosis, contact dermatitis,
CC rhinitis, allergy, cancer and metastases. The oligonucleotides may also
CC be used to manipulate T cell activation ex vivo; to determine or detect
CC B7 protein expression; for diagnosis; as assay and purification reagents,
CC and to study physiological roles of B7 proteins
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 762 TAGGCTCCACTTCTGA 778
Db 4 TAAGACTCCACTTCTGA 20

RESULT 137
AAA66991
ID AAA66991 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA66991;
XX
DT 19-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human leukocyte antigen B allele DNA probe BL38 SEQ ID NO:49.
XX
KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;
KW amplification; hybridisation; organ transplant; gene typing; diagnosis;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200031295-A1.
XX
PD 02-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005527.
XX
PR 26-NOV-1998; 98JP-00335151.
XX
PA (SHIO ) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
XX

```

PI Moribe T, Kaneshige T;
 XX WPI; 2000-400097/34.
 XX
 PT Simple, rapid and accurate method for distinguishing HLA class I allele
 PT type with possibility of mechanization and automation, applicable in
 PT judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and disease
 PT diagnosis.
 XX
 XX Claim 8; Page 60; 83pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for distinguishing a human
 CC leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I antigen or allele by a combination of
 CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a primer pair whereby all HLA-A, -B
 CC or -C alleles can be amplified or using reverse hybridisation analysis
 CC comprising a DNA probe covalently bonded to microtitre plate wells which
 CC are hybridisable specifically with the base sequence of at least one
 CC specific HLA-A, -B or -C allele. The method is applicable in gene typing,
 CC judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and
 CC correlation analysis for diagnosis of various diseases. The method is
 CC simple, rapid and accurate, with possibility of mechanisation and
 CC automation, without the problems encountered by using the prior-art
 CC techniques. AAA66943 to AAA67072 represent oligonucleotide probes and PCR
 CC primers for use in the method of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 929 CACCTCCAGAGATTT 945
 DB 2 CACCTCCAGAGATGT 18
 RESULT 138
 AAF32825
 ID AAF32825 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAF32825;
 XX
 DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human B7-1 mRNA antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 22.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; B7-1; B7-2; antisense; PCR primer; inflammation;
 KW autoimmune disorder; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200074687-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.
 XX
 PR 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-049991/06.
 XX
 PT Novel compound for diagnosing, preventing and treating immune disorders;
 PT comprising an oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with a nucleic
 PT acid sequence encoding B7 protein.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 45; 162pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention provides sequences of antisense oligonucleotides
 CC targeted at the murine and human B7-1 and B7-2 coding and mRNA sequences.

CC The antisense sequences have phosphorothioate backbones and some
 CC nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy residues. The sequences can be used in
 CC the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, including asthma,
 CC juvenile diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, Graves' disease,
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, inflammatory bowel disease,
 CC multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, systemic lupus erythematosus, contact
 CC dermatitis, rhinitis, allergies and cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 762 TAGCCCTCCCACTTCTGA 778
 DB 4 TAGACTCCCACTTCTGA 20
 RESULT 139
 AAF54566
 ID AAF54566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF54566;
 XX
 DT 03-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HLA Class I oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID NO: 11.
 XX
 KW Human; HLA typing; oligonucleotide array; Class I; gene discovery;
 KW expression; polymorphism detection; mapping; probe; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200079006-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 16-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016722.
 XX
 PR 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0139843P.
 XX
 PA (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.
 PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
 XX
 PI Petersdorf EW, Guo Z, Hansen JA, Hood L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-102734/11.
 XX
 PT Oligonucleotide arrays useful for human leukocyte antigen (HLA) tissue
 PT typing, comprises HLA class I oligonucleotide probes representing all
 PT known polymorphisms in HLA class I locus, on a solid support.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 47; 83pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides a microarray of oligonucleotides
 CC comprising probes for the human HLA Class I genes attached to a solid
 CC support. These can be used in HLA typing. Oligonucleotide arrays are also
 CC useful in large scale gene discovery, monitoring gene expression,
 CC polymorphism detection and gene mapping
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 929 CACCTCCAGAGATTT 945
 DB 4 CACCTCCAGAGATGT 20
 RESULT 140

RAAF54556
ID AAF54556 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF54556;
XX
DT 03-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HLA Class I oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID NO: 1.
XX
KW Human; HLA typing; oligonucleotide array; Class I; gene discovery;
KW expression; polymorphism detection; mapping; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200079006-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 16-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US016722.
XX
PR 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0139843P.
XX
PA (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.
PA (UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
PI Petersdorf EW, Guo Z, Hansen JA, Hood L;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-102734/11.
XX
PT Oligonucleotide arrays useful for human leukocyte antigen (HLA) tissue
PT typing, comprises HLA class I oligonucleotide probes representing all
PT known polymorphisms in HLA class I locus, on a solid support.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 44; 83pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a microarray of oligonucleotides
CC comprising probes for the human HLA Class I genes attached to a solid
CC support. These can be used in HLA typing. Oligonucleotide arrays are also
CC useful in large scale gene discovery, monitoring gene expression,
CC polymorphism detection and gene mapping
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 929 CACCTCCAGAGATT 945
DB 4 CACCTCCAGAGATTGT 20
RESULT 141
ABZ21947
ID ABZ21947 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ21947;
XX
DT 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human API4 antisense oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW Human; death inhibiting tumour related gene; API4; liver; HepG2;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; fade-inhibition factor; liver cancer; tumour;
KW tumour related disease; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN CN1358857-A.
XX
PD 17-JUL-2002.
XX

PF 11-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134535.
XX
PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00134535.
XX
PA (RADI-) RADIO MEDICINE ACAD MILITARY MEDICAL SCI.
XX
PI Wang S, Lin L, Guan W;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-733578/80.
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotide structure and use using fade-inhibition factor
PT API4 as target.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 1 (Claims); 9pp; Chinese.
XX
CC ABZ21947 to ABZ21958 represents death inhibiting factor tumour related
CC gene (API4, also known as fade-inhibition factor) antisense
CC oligonucleotides. The present invention also describe a human liver
CC cancer (HepG2) cell strain and Balb/c (nu/nu) nude mouse inoculative
CC liver cancer cells which can be used as models for screening and
CC evaluation of the 12 antisense oligonucleotides. In vitro studies show
CC that the antisense oligonucleotides can effectively inhibit the growth of
CC human liver cancer cells, and have a dose-dependent relationship. In the
CC noduliferous nude mouse model the antisense oligonucleotide also inhibits
CC growth of tumours. Therefore, the antisense oligonucleotide can be used
CC in medications for treating tumours and its tumour related diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 781 GCAGCCCTCTGGTGCC 797
DB 4 GAAGCACCTCTGGTGCC 20
RESULT 142
AAL43528
ID AAL43528 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL43528;
XX
DT 02-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DB2 antisense oligonucleotide 27.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense therapy; PCR; primer;
KW damage specific DNA binding protein 2; DB2; p48; chromosome 11; DB2;
KW E2F transcription factor; p48 expression-related disease;
KW DB2 expression-related disease; 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer;
KW phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US6379960-B1.
XX
PD 30-APR-2002.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2000; 2000US-00732199.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2000; 2000US-00732199.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Popoff I, Wyatt J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-424788/45.
XX
PT Antisense oligonucleotide which specifically hybridizes with a region of
PT a nucleic acid encoding human Damage-specific DNA binding protein p48,
PT useful for treating diseases and conditions associated with p48

PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13028; 872pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 914 GATTATCATCACCA 930
DB 4 GAGGATCATCACCA 20

RESULT 145
ABZ77262
ID ABZ77262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ77262;

DT 28-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Antisense oligonucleotide for C-reactive protein 3'-UTR.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; C-reactive protein; phosphorothioate;
KW cardiovascular disease; unstable angina; myocardial infarction; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003010284-A2.

XX 06-FEB-2003.

XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022656.

XX 25-JUL-2001; 2001US-00912724.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Crooke RM, Graham MJ;

XX WPI; 2003-239435/23.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides, useful for modulating the expression of C
PT -reactive protein or for treating a disease or condition associated with
PT the expression of C-reactive protein, e.g. unstable angina or myocardial
PT infarction.

PS Claim 3; Page 93; 113pp; English.

XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides which are
CC targeting to DNA encoding C-reactive protein. The antisense compounds are
CC useful for modulating the expression of C-reactive protein, and for
CC treating a disease or condition associated with expression of C-reactive
CC protein, e.g. cardiovascular disease, such as unstable angina or
CC myocardial infarction. ABZ77222-75 represent antisense oligonucleotides
CC of the invention, directed against human C-reactive protein gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 887 GCATTACTTCTCAGCT 903
DB 3 GGGCTTCCTTCTCAGCT 19

RESULT 146
ACC49468/c
ID ACC49468 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACC49468;

XX 26-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Rat Gjb1 related mutagenic PCR primer P2 SEQ ID NO:5.

XX Rat; carcinogen; transgenic rat; connexin; cancer; cytostatic; Gjb1;
KW anticancer; gap junction membrane channel protein beta 1; chromosome X;
KW mutagenesis; PCR primer; ss.

XX Rattus norvegicus.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003017756-A1.

XX 06-MAR-2003.

XX 20-AUG-2002; 2002WO-JP008373.

XX 23-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00253241.

XX (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.

XX Shirai T, Asamoto M, Hokaiwado N;

XX WPI; 2003-290002/28.

XX Highly carcinogen-sensitive transgenic rats with partial deletion of
PT connexin gene to inhibit normal function of gap junction, applicable in
PT detecting carcinogens and screening anticancer drugs.

XX Example 2; Page 7; 31pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a rat highly sensitive to carcinogen with
CC its normal function of gap junction inhibited. Also described: (1)
CC constructing the transgenic rats by obtaining a plasmid vector through
CC integration of a mutated rat connexin cDNA to the downstream of a
CC promoter, followed by microinjection of such plasmid vector into a
CC fertilised egg and transplantation to the oviduct; (2) detecting
CC carcinogens by administering a test substance into the rat; and (3)
CC screening anticancer substances by administering a test substance into
CC the rat that is highly sensitive to carcinogen to induce cancer onset.
CC The rats are applicable in detecting carcinogens and screening anticancer
CC drugs. With this method, carcinogens can be detected quickly and highly
CC sensitively. These animals can be used for efficient screening of
CC anticancer drugs. The present sequence represents a mutagenic PCR primer
CC for rat gap junction membrane channel protein beta 1 (Gjb1), which is
CC used in an example from the present invention. Rat Gjb1 is located on

```

CC chromosome X
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 918 ATCATCACCACCACTT 934
Db 17 ATCATCACCACCACTT 1

RESULT 147
ACF57282/C
ID ACF57282 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ACF57282;
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human TIMP-2 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:82.
XX
XX Human; mouse; skin structure; skin; laminin 5 chain gene; LAMA3; LAMB3;
XX LAMC2; extracellular matrix component; matrix metalloproteinase; MMP-1;
XX MMP-2; MMP-3; MMP-9; TIMP-1; TIMP-2; TIMP-3; collagen; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX JP2002330792-A.
XX
XX 19-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 15-JAN-2002; 2002JP-00006797.
XX
XX 15-JAN-2001; 2001JP-00006952.
XX
XX (SHIS ) SHISEIDO CO LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-407328/39.
XX
XX A method and a kit for determination of expression of mRNA or cDNA of a
XX protein participating in the maintenance of skin structure.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 4; 34pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method and a kit for determining the
XX expression of mRNA or cDNA of a protein participating in the maintenance
XX of skin structure. The method is quantitative, simple and accurate in the
XX determination of extracellular matrix components of laminin 5 chain genes
XX LAMA3, LAMB3 and LAMC2, matrix metalloproteinases MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-3 and
XX MMP-9, VII collagen, type I collagen alpha 1 chain, type I collagen alpha
XX 2 chain, type III collagen alpha 1 chain, type IV collagen alpha 1 chain,
XX type IV collagen alpha 2 chain, TIMP-1, TIMP-2 and TIMP-3. ACF57201 to
XX ACF57290 represent PCR primers and probes used in the method of the
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 781 GCAGCCCTCTGTGTC 797
Db 19 GCAGCCCATCTGTGACC 3

RESULT 148
ADE27760
ID ADE27760 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX

```

```

AC ADE27760;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human B7-1 mRNA targeted oligonucleotide SEQ ID 22.
XX
XX ss; human; B7-1; inflammatory skin disorder; antisense; psoriasis;
XX contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; seborrheic dermatitis;
XX nummular dermatitis; generalised exfoliative dermatitis; eczema;
XX critical costimulatory molecule.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003176374-A1.
XX
XX 18-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851871.
XX
XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00777266.
XX
XX 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.
XX
XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
XX (VICK/) VICKERS T A.
XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-863863/80.
XX
XX Treating an inflammatory skin disorder such as psoriasis comprises
XX topically applying an antisense compound targeted to the nucleic acid
XX encoding human B7 protein.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 22; 88pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of treating an inflammatory skin
XX disorder in an individual by topically applying an antisense compound
XX targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human B7 protein. The
XX invention is for treating an inflammatory skin disorder in individual.
XX The skin disorder is psoriasis, contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis,
XX seborrheic dermatitis, nummular dermatitis, generalised exfoliative
XX dermatitis or eczema. The invention effectively modulates critical
XX costimulatory molecules such as the B7 protein. The present sequence
XX represents a human B7-1 targeted oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 762 TAGGCTCCACTTCTGA 778
Db 4 TAAGACTCCACTTCTGA 20

RESULT 149
AAQ51187
ID AAQ51187 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ51187;
XX
XX 05-APR-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX DNA fragment encoding part of the calcitonin precursor.
XX
XX Linker; repeats; recombinant; bone formation; bone absorption; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX

```

PN JP05255391-A.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-1993.
 XX
 PF 17-APR-1991; 91JP-00085392.
 XX
 PR 17-APR-1991; 91JP-00085392.
 XX
 PA (WAKT) WAKUNAGA SEIYAKU KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-348479/44.
 XX
 PT Calcitonin precursor comprising peptide with (repeat units of) specified
 PT sequence - promote bone formation and inhibit bone resorption.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 10; 11pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The DNA encodes a fragment of a novel calcitonin precursor. The
 CC calcitonin precursor may be prepared by ligating a number of synthetic
 CC oligonucleotides, each comprising part of the DNA sequence encoding the
 CC calcitonin precursor, and transforming a microbial cell with a plasmid
 CC containing this DNA construct. The recombinant calcitonin precursor
 CC protein may then be collected from the culture media. The calcitonin
 CC precursor has both promoting activity on bone formation and inhibits bone
 CC absorption. See also AAQ51158-86
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 861 CTCACGTTGGAACACTT 877
 Db |||||
 2 CTCACGTTGGAACACAT 18
 XX
 RESULT 150
 AAV67320/c
 ID AAV67320 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV67320;
 XX
 DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nucleotide fragment containing polymorphic site, WI-10400 (i).
 XX
 ss; polymorphic site; nucleic acid analysis; diagnosis; monitoring;
 KW cancer; inflammation; heart disease; CNS disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9838846-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-SEP-1998.
 XX
 PF 06-MAR-1998; 98WO-US004571.
 XX
 PR 07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813159.
 XX
 PR 28-MAR-1997; 97US-0042125P.
 XX
 PA (AFFV-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Lipshutz RJ, Chee M, Fan J, Berno A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-495419/42.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid segments containing polymorphic sites, or complements
 PT and methods of detecting a nucleic acid - for general use including
 PT diagnosis and monitoring of diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 7; 42pp; English.
 XX

CC New nucleic acid segment comprising one of the 10 - 100 bp sequences
 CC given in the specification (sequences of a polymorphic site), or the
 CC complement of the segment and a method of analysing a nucleic acid
 CC comprising determining the base occupying the polymorphic site of the
 CC polymorphic fragment sequences are disclosed in the specification. The
 CC information obtained from nucleic acid analysis by the method described
 CC is useful in diagnosis or monitoring of diseases like cancer,
 CC inflammation, heart disease, CNS diseases, and susceptibility to
 CC infection by microorganisms. In addition, the nucleic acid segments are
 CC useful in manufacturing medication in the treatment of prophylaxis of
 CC diseases, and also the use of the DNA segments as pharmaceutical
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 880 CTGAGATGCACCTACTT 896
 Db |||||
 21 CTGAAATGCARTACTT 5
 XX
 RESULT 151
 AAH62656/c
 ID AAH62656 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH62656;
 XX
 DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Synaptotagmin 5 polymorphism containing DNA fragment #557.
 XX
 XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; cancer; inflammation;
 KW heart disease; paternity testing; forensic science; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT Variation replace(11,A)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
 XX
 PN WO200138576-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-MAY-2001.
 XX
 PF 17-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031639.
 XX
 PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-0167334P.
 XX
 PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 XX
 PI Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-367705/38.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid segments of the human genome, particularly from genes
 PT including polymorphic sites, for phenotype correlation, forensics,
 PT paternity testing, medicine and genetic analysis.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 74; 80pp; English.
 XX
 CC DNA sequences AAH62100 - AAH62688 represent segments of human genes which
 CC contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). A method is included in
 CC the invention for analysing a nucleic acid sample, which consists of
 CC determining the base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites given in
 CC the SNP containing sequences. The nucleotide sequences can be used in the
 CC diagnosis or monitoring of diseases, such as cancer, inflammation, heart
 CC diseases, diseases of the cardiovascular system, and infection by
 CC microorganisms. The oligonucleotides are also useful in the manufacture
 CC of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of the diseases, and as
 CC a pharmaceutical. SNP containing oligonucleotides are useful in

CC applications such as phenotype correlation, forensics, paternity testing,
 CC medicine and genetic analysis

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 920 CATCACCACCCCTCC 936
 ||| ||||| |||||
 Db 19 CATGACCACCCCTGC 3

RESULT 152

ACC49466
 ID ACC49466 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ACC49466;

XX 26-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DT Rat Gjb1 related insertion oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:3.

XX Rat; carcinogen; transgenic rat; connexin; cancer; cytostatic; Gjb1;
 KW anticancer; gap junction membrane channel protein beta 1; ss.

XX Rattus norvegicus.
 OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003017756-A1.

XX 06-MAR-2003.

XX 20-AUG-2002; 2002WO-JP008373.

XX 23-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00253241.

XX (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.

XX Shirai T, Asamoto M, Hokaiwado N;

XX WPI; 2003-290002/28.

XX Highly carcinogen-sensitive transgenic rats with partial deletion of
 PT connexin gene to inhibit normal function of gap junction, applicable in
 PT detecting carcinogens and screening anticancer drugs.

XX Example 1; Fig 1; 31pp; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a rat highly sensitive to carcinogen with
 CC its normal function of gap junction inhibited. Also described: (1)
 CC constructing the transgenic rats by obtaining a plasmid vector through
 CC integration of a mutated rat connexin cDNA to the downstream of a
 CC promoter, followed by microinjection of such plasmid vector into a
 CC fertilised egg and transplacental to the oviduct; (2) detecting
 CC carcinogens by administering a test substance into the rat; and (3)
 CC screening anticancer substances by administering a test substance into
 CC the rat that is highly sensitive to carcinogen to induce cancer onset.
 CC The rats are applicable in detecting carcinogens and screening anticancer
 CC drugs. With this method, carcinogens can be detected quickly and highly
 CC sensitively. These animals can be used for efficient screening of
 CC anticancer drugs. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide
 CC which is used in an example from the present invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 918 ATCATCACCACCCCT 934
 ||| ||||| |||||

Db 2 ATCATCACCATCACCAT 18

RESULT 153

ACC84120/c

ID ACC84120 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACC84120;

XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Forward PCR primer for uidA gene.

XX uidA gene; transgenic plant; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Escherichia coli.

XX WO2003048369-A2.

XX 12-JUN-2003.

XX 03-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038428.

XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336809P.

XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS A & M SYSTEM.

XX Gould JH, Newton RJ;

XX WPI; 2003-505297/47.

XX Transforming intact plant tissue by germinating an intact plant seedling
 PT having a shoot apex and directly inoculating the shoot apex of the
 PT germinated intact plant seedling with Agrobacterium tumefaciens to
 PT transform the seedling.

XX Example; Page 8; 23pp; English.

XX The present sequence is a forward PCR primer for the uidA (GUS) gene. Use
 CC with the reverse primer given in ACC84121 amplifies a 1.27 kb fragment
 CC within the uidA gene coding region. The invention discloses a method of
 CC transforming intact plants, allowing translocation e.g. of elite
 CC germplasm. Seedlings are directly inoculated with a virulent strain of
 CC Agrobacterium tumefaciens, subjected to selection, and then generated
 CC directly into plants. The process is genotype-independent and rapid,
 CC since tissues do not pass through a dedifferentiation step to callus, and
 CC plant regeneration is not dependent on shoot organogenesis or somatic
 CC embryogenesis. Somaclonal variation is reduced. The method can be used
 CC with a gymnosperm (conifer, especially pine), or an angiosperm (monocot
 CC or dicot). Transformation of pine (Pinus taeda L.) was used as an example
 CC of the method. An A. tumefaciens strain harbouring super-virulent
 CC pTiBo542 was used to inoculate intact germinated pine seedlings. PCR was
 CC used to screen for Agrobacterium contamination and for transferred genes,
 CC such as uidA, in the regenerated plants

XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 4.8%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 910 ATCAGATTATCATCACC 926

Db 20 AGCCGATTATCATCACC 4

RESULT 154

AAQ50930/c

ID AAQ50930 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ50930;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

```

DT 19-MAY-1994 (first entry)
XX
DE
XX
DE
XX
XX
KW RT-PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; SSCP; J-domain;
KW single-strand conformation polymorphism; joining domain; subtype beta 1;
KW ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9322455-A1.
XX
XX 11-NOV-1993.
XX
XX 30-APR-1993; 93WO-IP000577.
XX
XX 30-APR-1992; 92JP-00111467.
XX 31-JUL-1992; 92JP-00205054.
XX
XX (TAIS ) TAISHO PHARM CO LTD.
XX (LTT-) LTT INST CO LTD.
XX
XX Yamamoto K, Mizushima Y, Nishioka K, Sakoda H, Ikeda Y;
XX WPI; 1993-368813/46.
XX
XX Detection of expression of T-cell antigen receptor gene - in cancer,
XX viral or immune disease patients, by polymerase chain reaction
XX amplification of the gene and SSCP analysis.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 24; 47pp; Japanese.
XX
XX Primers corresp. to DNA coding for part of the beta-chain of the T cell
XX antigen receptor (pref. the variable region primers AAQ50905- AAQ50926)
XX are used in PCR to amplify the T cell antigen receptor gene. The
XX amplified gene is detected by the single-strand conformation polymorphism
XX method using hybridisation probes corresp. to the beta-chain J domain
XX (see AAQ50928-Q50940). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 957 AGCCAAATGACTCTCTAAA 976
DB 20 AGCCAACTTCCTCTCCAAA 1

RESULT 155
AAQ44560
ID AAQ44560 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAQ44560;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX 26-SEP-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide which targets human VCAM-1 gene.
XX
XX Human vascular cell adhesion molecule; VCAM-1; cell adherence;
XX modulation; inflammation; psoriasis; malignant melanoma; inhibition;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; antisense oligonucleotide; therapy; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_feature 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "in phosphorothioate form"
XX
XX WO9405333-A1.
XX
PN

DT 17-MAR-1994.
XX
XX 27-AUG-1993; 93WO-US008101.
XX
XX 02-SEP-1992; 92US-00939855.
XX 21-JAN-1993; 93US-00007997.
XX 17-MAY-1993; 93US-00063167.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennet CF, Mirabelli CK;
XX WPI; 1994-100869/12.
XX
XX Oligo:nucleotide modulation of cell adhesion - used in the treatment of
XX e.g. psoriasis, inflammatory bowel disease or malignant melanoma.
XX
XX Claim 43; Page 64; 101pp; English.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides which target human VCAM-1 were synthesised in
XX the phosphorothioate form. The oligonucleotides are useful to treat
XX diseases which are modulated by changes in intercellular adhesion
XX molecules. This sequence corresponds to nucleotides 2038-2057 of the
XX coding region of human VCAM-1. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
XX field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGTGCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 844
DB 1 CTGTGCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 20

RESULT 156
AAT01809
ID AAT01809 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAT01809;
XX
XX 22-DEC-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX Peptide nucleic acid oligomer targetting VCAM-1 coding region.
XX
XX Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM-1;
XX endothelial leukocyte; ELAM-1; vascular; VCAM-1; antiinflammatory;
XX anticancer; antimetastatic; anti-AIDS; anti-rhinoviral; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX misc_feature 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone
XX subunits are composed of amide units, so that the
XX oligomer consists of the nucleobases attached covalently
XX to a polyamide backbone"
XX
XX WO9504749-A1.
XX
XX 16-FEB-1995.
XX
XX 05-AUG-1994; 94WO-US009026.
XX 05-AUG-1993; 93US-00102650.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennet CF, Mirabelli CK;
XX
PN

```

XX WPI; 1995-090842/12.

DR

XX

PT New peptide nucleic acid oligomers hybridising to adhesion molecule genes

PT - are stable anti:sense cpds. of high affinity, partic. for treating

PT inflammation, viral infection, cancer etc.

PS

XX Claim 18; Page 45; 57pp; English.

XX

CC New oligomers are claimed which (A) have at least one peptide nucleic

CC acid (PNA) subunit and (B) have a sequence hybridisable to AUG region,

CC coding region, 5'-untranslated region or 3'-untranslated region of ICAM-1

CC or ELAM-1, or hybridisable to AUG region, coding region, 5'- untranslated

CC region, exon/intron junction region or 3'-untranslated region of VCAM-1.

CC The PNAs can be used to target RNA and single stranded DNA (ssDNA) to

CC produce antisense-type gene regulation moieties. Hence they may be used

CC therapeutically for modulating cellular adhesion and thus as

CC antimetastatic agents, anticancer agents, antithinoviral agents, anti-

CC AIDS agents and antiinflammatory agents. They may also be useful as

CC diagnostics, e.g. as probes for specific mRNAs. PNA oligomers have high

CC affinity for complementary single stranded DNA. They are also able to

CC form triple helices in which a first PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA

CC and a second PNA strand binds with the resulting double helix or with the

CC first PNA strand. The PNAs possess no significant charge and are water

CC soluble, which facilitates cellular uptake. Further, since they contain

CC amides of non-biological amino acids, they are biostable and resistant to

CC enzymatic degradation by proteases. The present sequence targets vascular

CC cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1) coding region

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 825 CTGTGTCCTCTTCTCTCTCT 844

Db 1 CTGTGTCCTCTCTCTCTCT 20

RESULT 157

AAT08661

ID AAT08661 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAT08661;

XX

DT 05-SEP-1996 (first entry)

XX

DE

XX

XX Primer P53-5X2P for p53 gene exon 2 amplification.

XX

XX primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; hierarchy; immunoassay;

XX quantitative assay; fragment length; DNA sequencing; p53; mutation; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX WO9601909-A1.

XX

XX 25-JAN-1996.

XX

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95WO-US008605.

XX

XX 08-JUL-1994; 94US-00271946.

XX

XX 14-FEB-1995; 95US-00388381.

XX

XX (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.

XX

XX Diamandis E, Dunn JM, Stevens JK;

XX

XX WPI; 1996-097638/10.

XX

XX

PT Testing for disease-associated p53 gene mutation(s) using a hierarchy of

PT assay techniques - e.g. immunoassay, DNA amplification and DNA

PT sequencing.

XX

PS Claim 20; Page 22; 44pp; English.

XX

CC Rapid and cost effective diagnosis of disease-associated mutations in the

CC p53 gene is achieved by employing a selected number of diagnostic tools,

CC in a hierarchy of increasing accuracy and cost per tool, in which each

CC tool detects essentially no false positives. Tests that may be employed,

CC in order of increasing accuracy and cost are: (a) immunoassays; (b) DNA

CC fragment length/quantitv analysis; and (c) DNA sequencing of regions

CC most likely to harbour point mutations. AAT08645-66 are primers used in

CC DNA fragment length/quantity analysis. The amplification of the eleven

CC exons is advantageously carried out in 3 multiplex pools, the members of

CC a pool selected because they all use the same hybridisation temperature

CC and none of the expected fragment lengths will overlap in an

CC electrophoresis gel. One of each pair of primers is labeled at the 5' end

CC with an identifiable marker such as fluorescein, rhodamine or cyanine.

CC The present sequence is used with AAT08662 to amplify a 261 bp fragment

CC of exon 2

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 813 ACTCAGGCTTGCTGTGTCT 832

Db 1 ACCCAGGCTTGGAGCGTCT 20

RESULT 158

AAT33085

ID AAT33085 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX

AC AAT33085;

XX

DT 21-JAN-1997 (first entry)

XX

DE

XX

XX Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 5876.

XX

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; human; intracellular adhesion molecule-1;

XX ICAM-1; endothelial leukocyte adhesion molecule-1; ELAM-1; E-selectin;

XX vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; VCAM-1; white blood cell; breguarin;

XX vascular endothelium; allograft rejection; immunosuppression; rapamycin;

XX anti-lymphocyte serum; monoclonal antibody; cardiac allograft; therapy;

XX renal allograft rejection; donor-specific transplant tolerance; LFA-1;

XX ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

XX WO9615780-A1.

XX

XX 30-MAY-1996.

XX

XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015536.

XX

XX 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344155.

XX

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

XX

XX Bennett CF, Stepkowski SM;

XX

XX WPI; 1996-268321/27.

XX

XX Oligo:nucleotide targetted to a nucleic acid sequence encoding ICAM-1,

XX ELAM-1 or VCAM-1 - useful for treating or preventing allo:graft

XX rejection.

XX

XX Example 10; Page 31; 92pp; English.

XX

XX AAT30211-T30233, AAT33058-T33112 and AAT36667-T36684 represent antisense

XX oligonucleotides of the invention. These sequences target regions of the

CC

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 16: Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0

PN CN1252452-A.
 XX
 PD 10-MAY-2000.
 XX
 PF 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-00114460.
 XX
 PR 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-00114460.
 XX
 PA (UYDO-) UNIV DONGNAN.
 XX
 PI Sun X, Lu Z, Wang Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-443233/39.
 XX
 PT High-density gene chip making process.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Fig 15; 19pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method which comprises making a high-density gene chip, specifically for making high-density micro-array of oligonucleotide probes. An oligonucleotide probe selecting process to seek preferentially length variable and coverage variable probes is provided to ensure identical cross melting temperature of probes to the maximum limit, and this can make the cross control of gene chip results. The process proposes a specific probe selection method for detecting target sequence directly, detecting mutation in both specific and non-specific sites and a probe overall arrangement scheme. AAA79738 to AAA80201 represent oligonucleotide probe sequences which are used in examples from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 753 CAGGTCCTAGGCTCCAC 772
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 20 CAGGATCCTAGGACTAC 1
 XX
 RESULT 164
 AAA79945/c
 ID AAA79945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA79945;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hepatitis B virus related oligonucleotide probe #208.
 XX
 KW Hepatitis B virus; HBV; Hepatitis A virus; HAV; probe; detection; mutation; high-density gene chip; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis B virus.
 XX
 PN CN1252452-A.
 XX
 PD 10-MAY-2000.
 XX
 PF 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-00114460.
 XX
 PR 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-00114460.
 XX
 PA (UYDO-) UNIV DONGNAN.
 XX
 PI Sun X, Lu Z, Wang Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-443233/39.
 XX
 PT High-density gene chip making process.
 XX

PS Example 1; Fig 15; 19pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method which comprises making a high-density gene chip, specifically for making high-density micro-array of oligonucleotide probes. An oligonucleotide probe selecting process to seek preferentially length variable and coverage variable probes is provided to ensure identical cross melting temperature of probes to the maximum limit, and this can make the cross control of gene chip results. The process proposes a specific probe selection method for detecting target sequence directly, detecting mutation in both specific and non-specific sites and a probe overall arrangement scheme. AAA79738 to AAA80201 represent oligonucleotide probe sequences which are used in examples from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 752 CCAGGTCCTAGGCTCCA 771
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 20 CCAGGATCCTAGGACTACA 1
 XX
 RESULT 165
 AAZ92255
 ID AAZ92255 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ92255;
 XX
 DT 23-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Forward PCR primer A94F used to isolate GE genes.
 XX
 KW Granulocytic ehrlichia; granulocytic ehrlichiosis; vaccine; GE160; prevent; treatment; tick-borne infection; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Ehrlichia sp.
 XX
 PN WO200006744-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 23-OCT-1998; 98WO-US022512.
 XX
 PR 28-JUL-1998; 98US-0094381P.
 XX
 PA (AQUIT-) AQUILA BIOPHARMACEUTICALS INC.
 XX
 PI Murphy CI, Massung RP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-195304/17.
 XX
 PT Novel granulocytic ehrlichia nucleic acid molecules, their polypeptides useful as vaccines for treating ehrlichiosis in mammals e.g. humans, pigs and dogs.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 46; 192pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in nested PCR amplifications for the isolation of 13 granulocytic ehrlichia (GE) genes W11, W12, W13, W14, W1C, NY1, NY2, NY3, SWED, BOV, EQ, SLOV1, and SLOV2 isolated from 13 different GE clones from a dog, a cow, a horse and ten humans. The primer is based on the GE160 nucleotide sequence. Granulocytic ehrlichia is the causative agent of granulocytic ehrlichiosis, an acute potentially fatal tick-borne infection. A vaccine comprising a GE nucleic acid molecule or the polypeptide that it encodes, is used for producing an immune response in a host to prevent granulocytic ehrlichiosis in an animal. The protein sequences can be used to detect anti-GE antibodies in an animal
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC	disease, arthritis, infections, autoimmune disorders, e.g. autoimmune
CC	thyroid disorders, autoimmune forms of arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC	some forms of juvenile diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, pemphigus
CC	vulgaris, systemic lupus erythematosus, cardiovascular disorders,
CC	myocardial ischaemia/reperfusion injury, dilated cardiomyopathy, acute
CC	myocarditis, ischaemic heart disease or stroke
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;	
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	825 CTGTGTCCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db	1 CTGTGTCCTCTGCTCGCT 20
RESULT 167	
AAF62909	ID AAF62909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	AAF62909;
XX	
DT	08-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human PEPCK-cytosolic antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 108079.
XX	
KW	Human; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy;
KW	phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic; PEPCK-cytosolic; infection;
KW	inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US6187545-B1.
PD	13-FEB-2001.
XX	
PF	21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.
XX	
PR	21-JAN-2000; 2000US-00488671.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	McKay R, Butler MM, Wyatt J, Cowse LM;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2001-190979/19.
XX	
PT	Antisense compound capable of modulating the expression of phosphoenol
PT	pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic, useful for preventing or delaying
PT	infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX	
PS	Claim 1; Col 43; 64pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to
CC	30 nucleobases in length that are capable of inhibiting the expression of
CC	phosphoenol pyruvate carboxykinase-cytosolic (PEPCK-cytosolic). The
CC	antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of PEPCK-
CC	cytosolic in cells or tissues. They are commonly used as research
CC	reagents and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of particular
CC	genes. They are also useful for distinguishing between functions of
CC	various members of a biological pathway and for research use. The
CC	antisense compounds are also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or
CC	delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence
CC	is a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOE wings and a
CC	deoxy gap
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;	
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	

QY 865 AGTGGACACTTCTCTGAG 884
 DB 1 AATGGGACACCTTCGGGAG 20

RESULT 168
 AAI69296/c
 ID AAI69296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAI69296;
 DT 08-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Bacillus sp alkaline cellulase PCR primer SEQ ID 12.
 KW Alkaline cellulase; M131b; textile; detergent; treating agent;
 KW PCR primer; ss.

OS Bacillus sp.
 PN JP2001231569-A.
 XX 28-AUG-2001.
 XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00047237.
 XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000JP-00047237.
 PA (KAOS) KAO CORP.
 XX WPI; 2002-0293359/04.
 DR Alkaline cellulase gene useful for the preparation of an alkaline
 PT cellulase useful as a textile detergent and a textile treating agent.
 XX Example 6; Page 20; 22pp; Japanese.

PS This invention describes a novel alkaline cellulase gene from a Bacillus
 CC sp. The alkaline cellulase gene is used for the preparation of an
 CC alkaline cellulase useful as a textile detergent and a textile treating
 CC agent. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of
 CC the Bacillus sp. alkaline cellulase described in the method of the
 CC invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 843 CTGAGACACGCTCTGGCT 862
 DB 20 CTGGAGTCAGGTCGGGACT 1

RESULT 169
 ABI96752/c
 ID ABI96752 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABI96752;
 DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#3839 oligo #9.

XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX Synthetic.

OS

PN WO200179548-A2.
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010959.
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 PA Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 PI WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 DR Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (i) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 741 TTGGTAGGGTCCCGGGTCC 760
 DB 20 TTGGTTGGTCCCGAGGTCC 1

RESULT 170
 ABZ85647
 ID ABZ85647 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABZ85647;
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

```

XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX MIller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 889; 872pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 711 GTCCAGGAGAGTACTG 730
Db 1 GTTCAAGCAGACGTGACCCTG 20

RESULT 171
ABZ87806/c
ID ABZ87806 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ87806;
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS

```

```

XX PN WO200285308-A2.
XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX MIller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
XX PT ubiquinone.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3048; 872pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
XX CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
XX CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
XX CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
XX CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
XX CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
XX CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
XX CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
XX CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
XX CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
XX CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
XX CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
XX CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
XX CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
XX CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
XX CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
XX CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 14 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGTGTCTCTTTTCTTCTCT 844
Db 20 CTGGTCTCTTTTCTTCTCT 1

RESULT 172
ABZ85417/c
ID ABZ85417 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ABZ85417;
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS

```

XX WO200285308-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD
 XX
 PF 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 659; 872pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 796 CCAAGAGCTCTCTCCACT 815
 DB |||||
 20 CCTAGAGCCCTCCCGAGCT 1
 RESULT 173
 ACC00306
 ID ACC00306 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC00306;
 XX
 XX 20-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human G protein-coupled receptor GPR86 (P2Y13) PCR primer #3.
 XX
 XX Human; G protein coupled receptor; GPR86 (P2Y13); ostatic hypertrophy;
 KW migraine; vomiting; psychotic disorder; neurological disorder;
 KW mental retardation; neurodegenerative disease; thrombosis; dyskinesia;
 KW cardiovascular disease; autoimmune disorder; inflammatory diseases;
 KW inflammatory disease; fertility dysfunction; pain; cancer; anorexia;
 KW foetal developmental disorder; infection; bulimia; asthma; osteoporosis;
 KW ulcer; allergy; benign prostatic hypertrophy; stroke; chromosome 3q24;
 KW Antimigraine; Antiemetic; Neuroleptic; Tranquillizer; Antidepressant;

KW Nootropic; Neuroprotective; Antiparkinsonian; Anticonvulsant;
 KW Anticoagulant; Thrombolytic; Cardiant; Immunosuppressive;
 KW Antiinflammatory; Antiinfertility; Antibacterial; Fungicide;
 KW Protozoacide; Virucide; Anti-HIV; Analgesic; Cytostatic; Metabolic;
 KW Antiasthmatic; Cardiant; Hypotensive; Osteoporosis; Antiangular;
 KW Antiulcer; Antiallergic; Cerebroprotective; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003014731-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 06-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP008761.
 XX
 XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-00924125.
 PR
 XX (EURO-) EUROSCREEN SA.
 PA
 XX Communi D, Suarez N, Detheux M, Brezillon S, Lannoy V;
 PI Parmentier M, Boeynaems J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-256622/25.
 DR
 XX Screening for modulator of G protein coupled receptor, GPR86 activity, by
 PT incubating cells expressing GPR86 with candidate modulator and detecting
 PT signaling activity of the polypeptide.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 62; 103pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a method (M1) for screening for a
 CC modulator of G protein coupled receptor GPR86 (P2Y13) activity. The
 CC method is useful for screening a modulator of GPR86 activity, and for
 CC determining if a candidate modulator increases or decreases the activity
 CC of GPR86. Identified modulators are useful in the manufacture of a
 CC pharmaceutical composition for preventing, treating and/or alleviating
 CC diseases or disorders characterised by dysregulation of GPR86 signalling
 CC such as ostatic hypertrophy, migraine, vomiting, psychotic and
 CC neurological disorders, including anxiety, depression, schizophrenia,
 CC manic depression, delirium, dementia, severe mental retardation,
 CC degenerative diseases, neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's
 CC disease or Parkinson's disease, dyskinesias such as Huntington's disease
 CC or Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome and other related diseases including
 CC thrombosis and other cardiovascular disease, autoimmune and inflammatory
 CC diseases, inflammatory diseases, fertility dysfunctions, foetal
 CC developmental disorders, infections such as bacterial, fungal, protozoan
 CC and viral infections such as infections caused by HIV-1 and HIV-2, pain,
 CC cancer, anorexia, bulimia, asthma, acute heart failure, hyperension,
 CC urinary retention, osteoporosis, angina pectoris, myocardial infarction,
 CC ulcers, allergies, benign prostatic hypertrophy and stroke. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer for human GPR86 (P2Y13; ACC00303), used to
 CC illustrate the invention. The gene for the GPR86 (P2Y13) sequence is
 CC located on chromosome 3q24
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 6 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 826 TGTGTCTCTTTCTCTCTG 845
 DB |||||
 1 TGTGTCTCTTTCTCTCTG 20
 RESULT 174
 ACC46925
 ID ACC46925 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC46925;
 XX
 XX 05-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

```
DE Human phospholipase A2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:22.
XX
KW Phospholipase A2 group IIA; synovial; antisense modulation; inflammation;
KW Phospholipase A2 group IIA inhibitor; phosphorothioate; antiinflammatory;
KW antidiabetic; cytostatic; antipsoriatic; vaccine; gene therapy; cancer;
KW psoriasis; diabetes; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) gapmer"
XX WO200297133-A1.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 21-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016135.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00865866.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-140495/13.
XX
XX New compound that hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of
XX Phospholipase A2, group IIA, useful for preparing a composition for
XX treating or preventing inflammation, cancer, psoriasis or diabetes.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 86; 135pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound (I) comprising 8-50
XX nucleobases which is targeted to a 5' untranslated region (UTR), coding,
XX 3' UTR or intron region of a nucleic acid molecule encoding phospholipase
XX A2, group IIA (synovial), where the compound specifically hybridises with
XX and inhibits the expression of phospholipase A2, group IIA (synovial).
XX Also described: (1) a composition comprising the compound and a carrier
XX or diluent; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of phospholipase
XX A2, group IIA in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
XX having a disease or condition associated with phospholipase A2, group IIA
XX (synovial). (I) has antiinflammatory, antidiabetic, cytostatic and
XX antipsoriatic activities, and can be used in vaccines and in gene
XX therapy. The compound (I) can be used for preparing a composition for
XX treating or preventing inflammation, cancer, psoriasis or diabetes. The
XX present sequence represents a human phospholipase A2 group IIA (synovial)
XX chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, which is used in an
XX example from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 831 CTCCTTTCTCTCTCGAGAC 850
Db 1 CTCCTTTACCTCTCAGAGAC 20
XX
RESULT 175
XX
Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 736 AGGACTTGGTAGGCTCCCG 755
Db 1 AGGACTTGGTAGCTTCGCG 20
XX
RESULT 176
ABT32297
XX
ID ABT32297 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABT32297;
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Neuroblastoma-related oligonucleotide #74.
XX
XX Neuroblastoma; prognosis; spontaneous regression; primer; probe; ds;
XX high malignancy.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200297093-A1.
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005294.
XX
XX 30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162775.
XX
ABT43122
ID ABT43122 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABT43122;
XX
XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Neuroblastoma-related DNA sequence #37.
XX
XX Neuroblastoma; prognosis; ds; oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2002103017-A1.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 30-MAY-2002; 2002WO-JP005295.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00163666.
XX
XX 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255260.
XX
XX (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
XX
XX (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX Nakagawara A;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-167523/16.
XX
XX Nucleic acids isolated from neuroblastoma showing enhanced expression in
XX human neuroblastoma with good prognosis, useful in clarifying good/poor
XX prognosis of neuroblastoma and providing genetic data.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 23; 444pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises DNA sequences that show enhanced expression in
XX human neuroblastoma with good prognosis. The DNA sequences of the
XX invention are useful in clarifying good/poor prognosis of neuroblastoma.
XX The present DNA sequence was used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
```

PR 24-AUG-2001; 2001JP-00255226.
 XX (CHTB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
 PA (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
 XX
 XX Nakagawara A;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2003-140476/13.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acids having higher expression in human neuroblastoma with poor
 PT prognosis for diagnostic prediction of neuroblastoma prognosis.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 26; 111pp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX The invention comprises nucleic acids that show increased expression in
 CC human neuroblastomas with poor prognosis over those with a good
 CC prognosis. The nucleic acids of the invention are useful as a tool for
 CC distinguishing neuroblastomas with a favourable prognosis (spontaneous
 CC regression) from neuroblastomas with a poor prognosis (high malignancy).
 CC The DNA sequences ABT32224 - ABT32571 represent oligonucleotides used in
 CC an example of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 736 AGGACTTGGTAGGTCGCCAG 755
 |||||
 Db 1 AGGACTTGGTAGCTTCTCGG 20
 RESULT 177
 AAD58786/c
 ID AAD58786 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAD58786;
 AC
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX RO 1186 PCR primer used to isolate S. diclina omega-3 desaturase gene.
 DE
 XX
 XX Polyunsaturated fatty acid; PUFA; omega-3 desaturase; AIDS; cosmetic;
 KW delta-12 desaturase; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; gene therapy;
 KW inflammatory skin disorder; delta-17 desaturase; eczema; animal feed;
 KW multiple sclerosis; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Saprolegina diclina.
 OS
 XX WO2003064596-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 07-AUG-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 21-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US001698.
 PF
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2002; 2002US-00060793.
 PR
 XX
 XX (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 PA
 XX
 XX Mukerji P, Pereira SL, Huang Y;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-689526/65.
 DR
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid sequence encoding a polypeptide having
 PT desaturase activity, useful for preventing or treating eczema,
 PT burned or dry skin, AIDS, multiple sclerosis, or inflammatory skin
 PT disorders.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 4; Fig 9B; 137pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention is directed to the identification and isolation of novel
 CC genes that encode enzymes involved in the synthesis of polyunsaturated

CC fatty acids (PUFAs). In particular the invention is directed to genes
 CC derived from the fungus Saprolegina diclina that encode omega-3
 CC desaturase (also referred to as delta-17 desaturase) and delta-12
 CC desaturase. Polynucleotides, composition and methods of the invention are
 CC useful for preventing or treating conditions caused by insufficient
 CC intake of at least one PUFA e.g. eczema, burned or dry skin, acquired
 CC immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), multiple sclerosis or inflammatory
 CC skin disorders. Products produced in the method of the invention are
 CC useful in pharmaceutical and nutritional compositions, animal feeds and
 CC cosmetics. The invention is also useful in gene therapy. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate omega-3 desaturase gene from
 CC Saprolegina diclina
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. NO. 3.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 949 GCAAGAGAGAGCCCAATTGAC 968
 |||||
 Db 20 GCACGATGAGCCACTTGAC 1
 RESULT 178
 ADC39041
 ID ADC39041 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ADC39041;
 AC
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Human VCAM-1 targeted primer #8.
 DE
 XX
 XX ss; primer; immunosuppressive; antisense therapy;
 KW corneal allograft rejection; intercellular adhesion molecule-1; ICAM-1;
 KW extracellular adhesion molecule-1; ELAM-1;
 KW vascular cell adhesion molecule-1; VCAM-1; corneal explant.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003032920-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2003.
 PD
 XX
 XX 16-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033236.
 PF
 XX
 XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00982262.
 PR
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Bennett CF, Mirabelli CK;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-403142/38.
 DR
 XX
 XX Inhibiting corneal allograft rejection, by contacting an allograft with a
 PT formulation having an oligonucleotide targeted to intercellular adhesion
 PT molecule-1, extracellular adhesion molecule-1 or vascular cell adhesion
 PT molecule-1.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 14; SEQ ID NO 67; 106pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a method of inhibiting corneal allograft
 CC rejection, by contacting the allograft with a topical formulation
 CC comprising an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to intercellular
 CC adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1), extracellular adhesion molecule-1 (ELAM-1)
 CC or vascular cell adhesion molecule-1 (VCAM-1). The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for inhibiting corneal allograft rejection or for preserving a
 CC corneal explant ex vivo, where the explant is human. This sequence
 CC corresponds to one of the oligonucleotide of the invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

```
XX DT Query Match 4.7%; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 20;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
XX DE Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 825 CTGTGTCCTCTTCTCTCTCT 844
XX Db 1 CTGTGTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 179
XX AAV99300
XX ID AAV99300 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAV99300;
XX XX
XX DT 26-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE RSPav antisense strand PCR primer RSP95F1.
XX XX
XX KW RSPav-1; grape; transgenic plant; disease resistance; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Grapevine rupestris stem pitting associated virus.
XX PN WO9852964-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 26-NOV-1998.
XX PF 17-DEC-1997; 97US-0069902P.
XX XX
XX FA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX XX
XX PI Gonsalves D, Meng B;
XX DR WPI; 1999-045297/04.
XX XX
XX PT Isolated proteins from Rupestris stem pitting-associated virus and
XX PT related nucleic acid - vectors, host cells and transgenic Vitis cultivars
XX PT that are resistant to the virus.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 60; Page 67; 163pp; English.
XX CC
XX CC This is the nucleotide sequence of primer RSP95F1, an antisense primer
XX CC designed for RT-PCR amplification of Rupestris stem pitting associated
XX CC virus (RSPav) dsRNA. It has been used with sense strand primer RSP95R1
XX CC (see AAV99301) in RT-PCR amplifications of dsRNA obtained from randomly
XX CC selected grapevines (Vitis) and 15 grapevine accessions. Oligonucleotide
XX CC primers (see AAV99294-307) capable of hybridising to a nucleic acid of
XX CC RSPav are claimed. They can be used in a method of detecting the presence
XX CC of RSPav, such as RSPav-1 (see AAV99284), in a sample. The invention also
XX CC provides methods of imparting resistance to RSPav to plants, especially
XX CC transgenic Vitis scion and rootstock cultivars
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
XX DE Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 762 TAGGCTCCACTTCT 776
XX Db 1 TGGGCTCCACTTCT 15
XX
XX RESULT 180
XX AAA36427/C
XX ID AAA36427 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAA36427;
```

```
XX DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX XX Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:493.
XX DE
XX KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
XX KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
XX KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
XX KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200018960-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 06-APR-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.
XX XX
XX PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.
XX XX
XX FA (MASI ) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
XX XX
XX PI Landers JE, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;
XX XX WPI; 2000-293181/25.
XX DR
XX XX Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
XX PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
XX PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.
XX XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 67; 11pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
XX CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
XX CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
XX CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP
XX CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a
XX CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
XX CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
XX CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
XX CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used
XX CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences
XX CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to
XX CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
XX DE Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 766 CCTCCACTTCTGAGG 780
XX Db 16 CCTCCGCTTCTGAGG 2
XX
XX RESULT 181
XX AAH95808/C
XX ID AAH95808 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAH95808;
XX XX
XX DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1233.
XX KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
XX KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200157206-A2.
XX XX
```


PD 09-AUG-2001.

XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.

XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.

XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Boohar RN, Holman PS;

XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid

XX molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,

XX useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.

XX Claim 4; Page 89; 115pp; English.

XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of

XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)

XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the

XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,

XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in

XX the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 798 AAGAGCTCTCCTCCA 812

DB 16 AAAAGCTCTCCTCCA 2

RESULT 182

ABV90405

ID ABV90405 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABV90405;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1118.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX PI

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL

XX -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or

XX activity of human POSHL1.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1118; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling

XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino

XX acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),

XX (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a

XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.

XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an

XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as

XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful

XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)

XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating

XX caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and

XX treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is

XX useful in gene therapy. (III) is useful for constructing microarrays which

XX are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating

XX transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

XX present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples

XX of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the

XX printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to

XX derived by the European Patent Office

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 AGGGTCCCGAGGTCC 760

DB 1 AGGGGGCCCGAGGTCC 15

RESULT 183

ABV90401

ID ABV90401 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABV90401;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1114.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX PI

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M;
 PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1114; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 744 GTAGGGTCCCGGGT 758
 Db ||||| |||||
 3 GTAGGGGCCAGGGT 17
 RESULT 184
 ADB43783/C
 ID ADB43783 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB43783;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4106.
 DE cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 PN
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 512; 771pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 832 TCTTTCTCTCTCTGA 846
 Db ||||| |||||
 17 TATTTCTCTCTCTGA 3
 RESULT 185
 AAT08673/C
 ID AAT08673 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT08673;
 XX
 DT 05-SEP-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer P53-3X5SEQ for p53 gene exon 5 sequencing.
 XX
 KW primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; hierarchy; immunoassay;
 KW quantitative assay; fragment length; DNA sequencing; p53; mutation; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO9601909-A1.
 EN
 XX 25-JAN-1996.
 PD
 XX 07-JUL-1995; 95WO-US008605.
 PF
 XX 08-JUL-1994; 94US-00271946.
 PR
 XX 14-FEB-1995; 95US-00388381.
 PR
 XX (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
 PA
 XX Diamandis E, Dunn JM, Stevens JK;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1996-097638/10.
 DR
 XX Testing for disease-associated p53 gene mutation(s) using a hierarchy of
 PT assay techniques - e.g. immunoassay, DNA amplification and DNA
 PT sequencing.

XX Claim 11; Page 26; 4app; English.

PS Rapid and cost effective diagnosis of disease-associated mutations in the

XX p53 gene is achieved by employing a selected number of diagnostic tools,

CC in a hierarchy of increasing accuracy and cost per tool, in which each

CC tool detects essentially no false positives. Tests that may be employed,

CC in order of increasing accuracy and cost are: (a) immunoassays; (b) DNA

CC fragment length/quantitatively analysis; and (c) DNA sequencing of regions

CC most likely to harbour point mutations. AAT08667-85 are primers used in

CC DNA sequencing analysis. The primers are generally nested inside the

CC amplification primers (AAT08645-66), i.e. closer to the exon, although in

CC some cases the preferred sequencing primer is in fact the amplification

CC primer. The sequencing primer is conjugated to a fluorescent mol. such as

CC fluorescein, rhodamine or cyanine. The present sequence is used to

CC sequence the antisense strand of exon 5

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 751 CCCAGGTCCTAGG 765

DB 15 CCCAGGTCCTAGG 1

RESULT 186

AAV30210/c

ID AAV30210 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAV30210;

XX 11-SEP-1998 (first entry)

DT

XX Caenorhabditis elegans primer SHP59.

DE

XX clk-1 protein; developmental rate; longevity; cellular physiology;

XX cellular metabolism; cancer; PCR; primer; amplification; ss.

KW

XX Synthetic.

OS

OS Caenorhabditis elegans.

XX

PN WC9817823-A1.

XX

PD 30-APR-1998.

XX

PF 17-OCT-1997; 97MO-CA000768.

XX

PR 21-OCT-1996; 96US-0028977P.

PR 18-DEC-1996; 96US-0033196P.

XX

PA (UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.

XX

PI Hekimi S, Ewbank J, Barnes T, Lakowski B;

XX

DR WPI; 1998-261516/23.

XX

XX New Caenorhabditis elegans clk-1 gene - used to obtain human clk-1

PT sequence, useful for, e.g. cancer diagnosis.

PT

PS Disclosure; Page 15; 46pp; English.

XX

XX Primer SHP57 (AAV30208) was used with primer SHP58 (AAV30209) and primer

CC SHP59 in a nested PCR reaction to amplify the Caenorhabditis elegans clk-

CC 1 cDNA. The invention provides the C. elegans clk-1 protein (AAW56670)

CC which is involved in the developmental rate and longevity at the cellular

CC physiology level, where clk-1 mutants have a longer life and altered

CC cellular metabolism relative to wild-type. The clk-1 gene may be cloned

CC to identify related genes, for e.g. the human clk-1 sequence can be

CC identified and may be useful in the diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer.

CC The invention claims that downregulation of expression of clk-1 can be

CC used to increase the life span of animals or humans. The invention also

CC claims that if downregulation clk-1 expression could be targeted to a

CC particular tissue or organ, it could lead to a specific physiological

CC slowing down of this tissue/organ and a concomitant slower rate of

CC degradation by the ageing process. Alternatively, administration of an

CC agent to promote tissue- or organ-specific overexpression of clk-1 could

CC allow the physiological rates of tissues or organs to be increased, to

CC treat pathological conditions causing a slowdown of physiological rate of

CC tissues/organs in a patient

XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 827 GTGTCCTCTTCTTC 841

DB 18 GTGTCCTCTTCTTC 4

RESULT 187

AAA55574

ID AAA55574 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAA55574;

XX

DT 30-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE TRAF3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 26792.

XX

XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor-associated factor; TRAF; human;

XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;

KW anti-inflammatory; E-selectin; jun kinase; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

OS

XX WC2000020435-A1.

XX

PD 13-APR-2000.

XX

PF 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-US023171.

XX

PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-00167109.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Baker BF, Cowser LM, Monia BP, Xu XS;

XX

DR WPI; 2000-303732/26.

XX

XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human tumor

PT necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for treating

PT diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory diseases.

XX

PS Example 17; Page 56; 170pp; English.

XX

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (see AAA55495

CC -A55757) which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding a human tumour

CC necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The antisense

CC sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide linkage, which

CC is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also include at least

CC one modified sugar moiety such as a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety.

CC Sequences AAA55490-A55495 represent nucleotide sequences encoding human

CC TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for treating a human

CC having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF comprising

CC administering an antisense oligonucleotide. The reduction of jun kinase

CC activation in cells comprises contacting the cells with an antisense

CC oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction of E-

CC selectin expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the cells or

CC tissues with an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-2 or TRAF-6.

CC The antisense oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and anti-

CC inflammatory activity and are useful for treating disorders associated

CC with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense oligonucleotides
 CC may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying gene function
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 770 CACTTCTGAGGCGAG 784

Db 1 CACTTGTGAGGCGAG 15

RESULT 188

AAZ95437
 ID AAZ95437 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ95437;

XX DT 01-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE TEIL random binding site selection oligonucleotide #55.

XX KW Tobacco; ethylene insensitive 3; TEIL; transcription factor; plant;
 KW regulation; ethylene inducible gene; environmental stress; resistance;
 XX ss.

XX OS Nicotiana tabacum.

XX PN WO200009712-A1.

XX PD 24-FEB-2000.

XX PF 06-MAY-1999; 99WO-JP002347.

XX PR 11-AUG-1998; 98JP-00227448.

XX FA (NORQ) NAT INST AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES MIN.
 FA (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.

XX PI Ohashi Y, Kosugi S;

XX WPI; 2000-206011/18.

XX PT Transcription factor regulating the expression of ethylene-inducible
 PT genes and gene encoding it, useful for imparting resistance to
 PT environmental stress to plants.

XX PS Example 3; Fig 5; 65pp; Japanese.

XX CC The present invention describes a transcription factor regulating the
 CC expression of ethylene-inducible genes in plants, having DNA binding
 CC activity specific to the consensus sequence A(T/C)G(A/T)A(C/T)CT. The
 CC present invention describes the tobacco ethylene insensitive 3 (EIN3)-
 CC like protein, designated TEIL, isolated from Nicotiana tabacum cv Samsun
 CC NN. The transcription factor is used to impart environmental stress
 CC resistance to plants by transformation with the gene for the
 CC transcription factor; and screening potential inhibitors of the
 CC expression of ethylene-inducible genes in plants. AAZ95383 to AAZ95476
 CC represent oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 720 GAGTGACTCTGGTCA 734

Db 4 GAGTGAGTCTGGTCA 18

RESULT 189

ABX77193/c

ID ABX77193 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC ABX77193;

XX DT 25-APR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse alpha-1-acid glycoprotein PCR primer AGP12F.

XX KW Human; ss; transgenic; drug metabolism; behaviour; PCR; primer; mouse;
 KW pharmacokinetic assay; pharmacodynamic assay; toxicology; serum albumin;
 KW alpha-acidic glycoprotein; CYP; multidrug resistance protein; MRP;
 KW uridine diphosphoglucuronosyl transferase; UGT; cytochrome P450.

XX OS Mus sp.

XX PN WO200283897-A1.

XX PD 24-OCT-2002.

XX PF 18-APR-2002; 2002WO-AU000485.

XX PR 18-APR-2001; 2001AU-00004467.

XX PA (GENE-) GENE STREAM PTY LTD.

XX PI Daly JM;

XX WPI; 2003-093021/08.

XX PT New transgenic non-human animal expressing a foreign polypeptide
 PT associated with drug behavior and/or metabolism, useful for studying the
 PT behavior and/or metabolism of a drug in other animals.

XX PS Example 2A; Page 54; 408pp; English.

XX CC This invention relates to a transgenic non-human animal which may be used
 CC for assessing the behaviour and/or metabolism of a drug in another animal
 CC and which expresses a foreign polypeptide associated with drug behaviour
 CC and/or metabolism. The invention also comprises a nucleic acid construct
 CC for use in producing the above transgenic non-human animal and a method
 CC of assessing the metabolism and/or behavior of a drug in an animal of
 CC interest, comprising administering a test agent to the transgenic animal
 CC and conducting analytical tests to determine drug metabolism and/or
 CC behaviour. The transgenic animal is useful in studying drug metabolism
 CC and/or behaviour in other animals. The nucleic acid construct is useful
 CC in producing the above transgenic animal and the methods are used for
 CC producing, breeding and using transgenic animals for pharmacological
 CC (e.g. pharmacokinetic or pharmacodynamic assays) and/or toxicological
 CC studies. Nucleic acid sequences used within the invention are serum
 CC albumin; alpha-acidic glycoprotein; cytochrome P450 (CYP); uridine
 CC diphosphoglucuronosyl transferase (UGT); multidrug resistance proteins
 CC and (MRP's). The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to create
 CC a transgenic animal within the scope of the invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 894 CTTCTCAGCTTCTGC 908

Db 15 CTTCTCAGCTTCTGC 1

RESULT 190

AAZ01462

ID AAZ01462 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC AAZ01462;

```

XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX WO9928475-A2.
XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX Disclosure; Page 1444; 1755pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
XX epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, Bartholinitis;
XX pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX diseases
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 804 TCCTCTCCAACTCAG 818
DB 6 TCCTCTCCAACTCGG 20

RESULT 191
AAZ05919
ID AAZ05919 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAZ05919;
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perihhepatitis;
XX nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
XX Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX Synthetic.

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OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX WO9928475-A2.
XX 10-JUN-1999.
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX Griffais R;
XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX Disclosure; Page 1810; 1755pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
XX encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
XX against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
XX be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
XX responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
XX conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
XX conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
XX epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perihhepatitis, Bartholinitis;
XX pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
XX The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX diseases
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 798 AAGAGCTCTCTCCA 812
DB 6 AAGAGCTCTCTCCA 20

RESULT 192
AAZ70176/c
ID AAZ70176 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAZ70176;
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4532.
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX

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PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 1197; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 826 TGTGCTCTCTTTCTT 840
DB 17 TGTGCTCTCTGTTCTT 3
RESULT 193
AAA93148/c
ID AAA93148 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA93148;
XX
DT 12-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Clone vql1_1 secreted protein coding sequence probe SEQ ID NO: 79.
XX
KW Human secreted protein; cytokine; cell proliferation;
KW nutritional supplement; immune modulation; autoimmune disorder;
KW haematopoiesis regulation; tissue growth; haemostasis; inflammation;
KW probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200049134-A1.
XX
PD 24-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004340.
XX
PR 19-FEB-1999; 99US-0120680P.
XX
PR 23-APR-1999; 99US-00298733.
XX
PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149639P.
XX
PR 23-SEP-1999; 99US-0155686P.
XX
PR 01-OCT-1999; 99US-0157247P.
XX
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0167822P.
XX
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99US-0167823P.
XX
PR 15-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182711P.
XX
FA (ALPH-) ALPHAGENE INC.
XX
PI Valenzuela D, Yuan O, Hoffman H, Hall J, Rapiejko P;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-549267/50.
XX
XX New secreted proteins and polynucleotides encoding them, which are
XX derived from Homosapiens, useful for therapy, diagnosis, and research, as
XX well as nutritional sources or supplements.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 293; 309pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of secreted proteins and
XX their coding sequences isolated from various human cDNA libraries. The
XX probes shown in the specification (AAA93132-A93156) can be used to obtain
XX the cloned sequences from bacterial cells. The proteins and coding
XX sequences can be used in the isolation of similar genes and proteins, in
XX the elucidation of their function in vivo, and to treat a number of
XX conditions. It is possible that they may have uses as nutritional
XX supplements, as cytokine or cell proliferation factors, in immune
XX modulation, where they may be used to treat immune and autoimmune
XX diseases, as haematopoiesis regulators (treating myeloid or lymphoid cell
XX deficiencies), in the promotion of tissue growth, they may have chemokine
XX or chemotactic activity, haemostatic or thrombolytic activity, or anti-
XX inflammatory activity
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 722 GTGACTCTGGTCATA 736
DB 18 GTGGCTCTGGTCATA 4
RESULT 194
AAA78311
ID AAA78311 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA78311;
XX
DT 16-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ig L chain sequencing primer SHKF-11.
XX
KW Antirheumatic agent; immunoglobulin M; IgM; apoptosis inducer;
KW immunosuppression; autoimmune disease; treatment; rheumatism;
KW anti-Fas antibody; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN JP2000154149-A.
XX
PD 06-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 17-SEP-1999; 99JP-00263984.
XX
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98JP-00264598.
XX
PA (SANY ) SANKYO CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 2000-454476/40.
XX
PT Anti-human Fas humanizing antibody-containing antirheumatic agents.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 21; 109pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antirheumatic agents which comprise as
XX active ingredients an immunoglobulin M (IgM) protein. The IgM protein
XX does not include a J segment, has apoptosis inducing activity, and
XX consists of a light and heavy chain polypeptide produced synthetically.
XX The agents of the invention exhibit antirheumatic and immunosuppressive
XX activity and can be used to treat autoimmune diseases, especially
XX rheumatism. The IgM molecule used in the invention has human Fas-antigen

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CC binding properties. Included in the invention are nucleotide sequences of
 CC the IGM light and heavy chains (see AA78267-A78272) and the
 CC corresponding protein sequences (see AAB12913-B12918 and AAB12919), and
 CC nucleotide sequences of the humanised anti-human Fas Ig CH11 (see
 CC AA78202-A78206) and protein sequences (see AAB12908-B12910). Also
 CC included are anti-human Fas antibody CDR peptides (AAB12902-B12907).
 CC Primers specific for the anti-human Fas antibody, light, heavy and kappa
 CC chains used in the invention are represented by sequences AA78213-
 CC A78266. Primers used for sequencing the human Ig DNA used in the
 CC invention are represented by sequences AA78277-A78318 and AA78335-
 CC A78337, while humanised anti-Fas Ig DNA sequencing primers are
 CC represented by sequences AA78321-A78334 and AA78338-A78367. Primer
 CC sequences AA78207-A78212 are specific for murine Ig DNA, and are used in
 CC the production of the agent of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 710 AGTCCAGGAGAGTG 724
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 6 ACTCCAGGAGAGTG 20

RESULT 195
 AAF32929
 ID AAF32929 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF32929;
 XX
 DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human B7-1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 126.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; B7-1; B7-2; antisense; PCR primer; inflammation;
 KW autoimmune disorder; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WC200074687-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-DEC-2000.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.
 XX
 PR 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-049991/06.
 XX
 PT Novel compound for diagnosing, preventing and treating immune disorders,
 PT comprising an oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with a nucleic
 PT acid sequence encoding B7 protein.

XX Example 12; Page 75; 162pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention provides sequences of antisense oligonucleotides
 XX targeted at the murine and human B7-1 and B7-2 coding and mRNA sequences.
 XX The antisense sequences have phosphorothioate backbones and some
 XX nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy residues. The sequences can be used in
 XX the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, including asthma,
 XX juvenile diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, Graves' disease,
 XX rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, inflammatory bowel disease,
 XX multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, systemic lupus erythematosus, contact
 XX dermatitis, rhinitis, allergies and cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 765 GCTCCACTTCTGAG 779
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 2 GACTCCACTTCTGAG 16

RESULT 196
 AAL43527
 ID AAL43527 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL43527;
 XX
 DT 02-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DDB2 antisense oligonucleotide 26.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense therapy; PCR; primer;
 KW damage specific DNA binding protein 2; DDB2; p48; chromosome 11; DDB;
 KW E2F transcription factor; p48 expression-related disease;
 KW DDB2 expression-related disease; 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US6379960-B1.
 XX
 PD 30-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-2000; 2000US-00732199.
 XX
 PR 06-DEC-2000; 2000US-00732199.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Popoff I, Wyatt J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-424788/45.
 XX

XX Antisense oligonucleotide which specifically hybridizes with a region of
 XX a nucleic acid encoding human Damage-specific DNA binding protein p48,
 XX useful for treating diseases and conditions associated with p48
 XX expression.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Col 45-46; 36pp; English.

XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human
 XX damage specific DNA binding protein 2 (DDB2 - also known as p48) gene,
 XX located on chromosome 11. DDB2 is a subunit of the the DDB protein which
 XX is believed to be a negative regulator of the E2F transcription factor.
 XX The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are used to treat a
 XX person suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition
 XX associated with DDB2/p48 expression. The present DNA sequence represents
 XX a human DDB2/p48 antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The
 XX present DNA sequence is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer and contains a
 XX phosphorothioate backbone

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 TCCTGGCTCCAGTG 869
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 2 TCCTGGCTCCAGTG 16

RESULT 197
 ABL44404
 ID ABL44404 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABL44404;
 XX DT
 XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human chromosome lp36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1448.
 XX
 XX Human; chromosome lp36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX JP2001321190-A.
 XX 20-NOV-2001.
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 XX Arraying genome clones.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 33; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome lp36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 821 TTGGCTGTGTCCTT 835
 Db 1 TTGGCTGTGTCACCT 15
 RESULT 198
 AAS16656/c
 ID AAS16656 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAS16656;
 AC
 XX 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1, antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #124754.
 DE
 XX Human; inhibitor of DNA binding-1; Id-1; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
 KW

KW immunosuppressive; antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; immune disorder; muscular disorder; ss;
 KW vascular disorder; pancreatic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone. Also, all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methyl cytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX
 XX WO200183513-A2.
 XX
 XX 08-NOV-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013209.
 XX
 XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-00561497.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Baker BF, Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-041477/05.
 XX
 XX Novel antisense compound, specifically hybridizing to and inhibiting the
 PT expression of Inhibitor of DNA binding-1, useful for treating
 PT hyperproliferative, immune, muscular, vascular or pancreatic disorder.
 XX
 XX Example 15; Page 82; 105pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to novel antisense compounds (I) 8-30 nucleobases
 CC in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Inhibitor of DNA
 CC binding-1, where (I) specifically hybridises with and inhibits the
 CC expression of Inhibitor of DNA binding-1. Antisense inhibition of human
 CC Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate
 CC oligonucleotides having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap
 CC was tested. A series of oligonucleotides were designed to target
 CC different regions of the human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 RNA. The
 CC compounds were analysed for their effect on human Inhibitor of DNA
 CC binding-1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction
 CC (PCR). The result showed that the oligonucleotides showed at least 25%
 CC inhibition of human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 expression. (I) is useful
 CC for inhibiting the expression of Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 in cells or
 CC tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with (I). (I) is also useful
 CC for treating a human having a disease or condition associated with
 CC Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 by administering a therapeutically or
 CC prophylactically effective amount of (I), where the disease or condition
 CC is a hyperproliferative disorder, immune disorder, muscular disorder,
 CC vascular disorder or pancreatic disorder. (I) may also be used for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis (e.g., to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation), and as research reagents
 CC and kits. (I) may be safely and effectively administered to humans. The
 CC present sequence represents a human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1, antisense
 CC oligonucleotide used in the method of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 829 GTCCTTTTCTTCTC 843
 DB 15 GTCATTTTCTTCTC 1

RESULT 199
 AAS16657/c
 ID AAS16657 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAS16657;
 AC
 XX 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1, antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #124755.
 DE
 XX Human; inhibitor of DNA binding-1; Id-1; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; immune disorder; muscular disorder; ss;
 KW vascular disorder; pancreatic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20 /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone. Also, all cytidine
 residues are 5-methyl cytidines"
 modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX
 WO200183513-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 08-NOV-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013209.
 PF
 XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-00561497.
 FR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Baker BF, Bennett CF, Wyatt JR;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-041477/05.
 DR
 XX Novel antisense compound, specifically hybridizing to and inhibiting the
 PT expression of Inhibitor of DNA binding-1, useful for treating
 PT hyperproliferative, immune, muscular, vascular or pancreatic disorder.
 XX
 XX Example 15; Page 82; 105pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to novel antisense compounds (I) 8-30 nucleobases
 CC in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding Inhibitor of DNA
 CC binding-1, where (I) specifically hybridises with and inhibits the
 CC expression of Inhibitor of DNA binding-1. Antisense inhibition of human
 CC Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 expression by chimeric phosphorothioate
 CC oligonucleotides having 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a deoxy gap
 CC was tested. A series of oligonucleotides were designed to target
 CC different regions of the human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 RNA. The
 CC compounds were analysed for their effect on human Inhibitor of DNA
 CC binding-1 mRNA levels by quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction
 CC (PCR). The result showed that the oligonucleotides showed at least 25%
 CC inhibition of human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 expression. (I) is useful
 CC for inhibiting the expression of Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 in cells or
 CC tissues by contacting the cells or tissues with (I). (I) is also useful
 CC for treating a human having a disease or condition associated with

CC Inhibitor of DNA binding-1 by administering a therapeutically or
 CC prophylactically effective amount of (I), where the disease or condition
 CC is a hyperproliferative disorder, immune disorder, muscular disorder,
 CC vascular disorder or pancreatic disorder. (I) may also be used for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis (e.g., to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation), and as research reagents
 CC and kits. (I) may be safely and effectively administered to humans. The
 CC present sequence represents a human Inhibitor of DNA binding-1, antisense
 CC oligonucleotide used in the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 829 GTCCTTTTCTTCTC 843
 DB 15 GTCATTTTCTTCTC 4

RESULT 200
 ABZ93836/c
 ID ABZ93836 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABZ93836;
 AC
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200285308-A2.
 PN
 XX 31-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PF
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 FR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 PS
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9078; 872pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 760 CCTAGGCGCTCCACTT 774
 Db 18 CCTGGCGCTCCACTT 4

RESULT 203
 ABT33855
 ID ABT33855 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT33855;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DNMT3a oligonucleotide #8.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; methyl transferase inhibitor; DNA methyl transferase isoform;
 KW gene therapy; anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; neoplasia; DNMT 3a; enzyme; ds.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200291926-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-IB003120.
 XX
 PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290202P.
 PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290212P.
 XX
 PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
 XX
 PI Macleod AR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-148369/14.
 XX
 PT New inhibitors of DNA methyl transferase isoforms, e.g. anti-DNA methyl
 PT transferase oligonucleotides or small molecule inhibitors of DNA methyl
 PT transferase, useful for treating cell proliferative and differentiation
 PT disorders.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 4; 76pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an agent that inhibits one or more specific DNA
 CC methyl transferase isoforms (but not all DNA methyl transferase
 CC isoforms), such as an anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide or a
 CC small molecule inhibitor of DNA methyl transferase. The agents,
 CC oligonucleotides, inhibitors and methods are useful for identifying
 CC specific inhibition of specific DNA methyl transferase isoforms involved
 CC in cell proliferation and/or differentiation, and thus providing a
 CC treatment for cell proliferative and/or differentiation disorders, e.g.
 CC neoplasia. This polynucleotide sequence represents a DNMT3a oligo
 CC sequence relating to the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
 Db 6 CGTCGTGGCTCCAGT 20

RESULT 204
 ABT33830
 ID ABT33830 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT33830;
 XX

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
 Db 6 CGTCGTGGCTCCAGT 20

RESULT 205
 ABT33829
 ID ABT33829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT33829;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DNA Metase DNMT3a oligo SEQ ID No 25.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; methyl transferase inhibitor; DNA methyl transferase isoform;
 KW gene therapy; anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; neoplasia; human DNA Metase DNMT 1; enzyme; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200291926-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2002.

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
 Db 6 CGTCGTGGCTCCAGT 20

RESULT 205
 ABT33829
 ID ABT33829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT33829;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DNA Metase DNMT3a oligo SEQ ID No 25.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; methyl transferase inhibitor; DNA methyl transferase isoform;
 KW gene therapy; anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; neoplasia; human DNA Metase DNMT 1; enzyme; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200291926-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2002.

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
 Db 6 CGTCGTGGCTCCAGT 20

RESULT 205
 ABT33829
 ID ABT33829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT33829;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DNA Metase DNMT3a oligo SEQ ID No 25.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; methyl transferase inhibitor; DNA methyl transferase isoform;
 KW gene therapy; anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; neoplasia; human DNA Metase DNMT 1; enzyme; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200291926-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2002.

DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DNA Metase DNMT3a oligo SEQ ID No 26.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; methyl transferase inhibitor; DNA methyl transferase isoform;
 KW gene therapy; anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; neoplasia; human DNA Metase DNMT 1; enzyme; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200291926-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-IB003120.
 XX
 PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290202P.
 PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290212P.
 XX
 PA (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
 XX
 PI Macleod AR;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-148369/14.
 XX
 PT New inhibitors of DNA methyl transferase isoforms, e.g. anti-DNA methyl
 PT transferase oligonucleotides or small molecule inhibitors of DNA methyl
 PT transferase, useful for treating cell proliferative and differentiation
 PT disorders.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 23; 76pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an agent that inhibits one or more specific DNA
 CC methyl transferase isoforms (but not all DNA methyl transferase
 CC isoforms), such as an anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide or a
 CC small molecule inhibitor of DNA methyl transferase. The agents,
 CC oligonucleotides, inhibitors and methods are useful for identifying
 CC specific inhibition of specific DNA methyl transferase isoforms involved
 CC in cell proliferation and/or differentiation, and thus providing a
 CC treatment for cell proliferative and/or differentiation disorders, e.g.
 CC neoplasia. This polynucleotide sequence represents a human DNA Metase
 CC DNMT 1 oligo relating to the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
 Db 6 CGTCGTGGCTCCAGT 20

RESULT 205
 ABT33829
 ID ABT33829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT33829;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DNA Metase DNMT3a oligo SEQ ID No 25.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; methyl transferase inhibitor; DNA methyl transferase isoform;
 KW gene therapy; anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; neoplasia; human DNA Metase DNMT 1; enzyme; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200291926-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2002.

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
 Db 6 CGTCGTGGCTCCAGT 20

RESULT 205
 ABT33829
 ID ABT33829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT33829;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DNA Metase DNMT3a oligo SEQ ID No 25.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; methyl transferase inhibitor; DNA methyl transferase isoform;
 KW gene therapy; anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; neoplasia; human DNA Metase DNMT 1; enzyme; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200291926-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2002.

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
 Db 6 CGTCGTGGCTCCAGT 20

RESULT 205
 ABT33829
 ID ABT33829 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT33829;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DNA Metase DNMT3a oligo SEQ ID No 25.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; methyl transferase inhibitor; DNA methyl transferase isoform;
 KW gene therapy; anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide; inhibitor;
 KW cell proliferation; neoplasia; human DNA Metase DNMT 1; enzyme; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200291926-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2002.

```
XX 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-IB003120.
PF
XX
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290202P.
PR
XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290212P.
PR
XX (METH-) METHYLGENE INC.
PA
XX
XX Macleod AR;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-148369/14.
DR
XX
XX New inhibitors of DNA methyl transferase isoforms, e.g. anti-DNA methyl
PT transferase oligonucleotides or small molecule inhibitors of DNA methyl
PT transferase, useful for treating cell proliferative and differentiation
PT disorders.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 23; 76pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to an agent that inhibits one or more specific DNA
CC methyl transferase isoforms (but not all DNA methyl transferase
CC isoforms), such as an anti-DNA methyl transferase oligonucleotide or a
CC small molecule inhibitor of DNA methyl transferase. The agents,
CC oligonucleotides, inhibitors and methods are useful for identifying
CC specific inhibition of specific DNA methyl transferase isoforms involved
CC in cell proliferation and/or differentiation, and thus providing a
CC treatment for cell proliferative and/or differentiation disorders, e.g.
CC neoplasia. This polynucleotide sequence represents a human DNA Methylase
CC DNMT 1 oligo relating to the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCTGGCTCCAGT 867
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
6 CGTCTGGCTCCAGT 20

RESULT 206
ADE27864
ID ADE27864 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADE27864;
AC
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human B7-1 targeted oligonucleotide SEQ ID 126.
DE
XX
XX ss; human; B7-1; inflammatory skin disorder; antisense; psoriasis;
KW contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; seborrheic dermatitis;
KW nummular dermatitis; generalised exfoliative dermatitis; eczema;
KW critical costimulatory molecule.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003176374-A1.
PN
XX
XX 18-SEP-2003.
PD
XX
XX 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851871.
PF
XX
XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00777266.
PR
XX 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
PR
XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.
PR
XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
PA (VICK/) VICKERS T A.
PA (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
XX
XX
```

```
PI Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
XX WPI; 2003-863863/80.
XX
XX Treating an inflammatory skin disorder such as psoriasis comprises
PT topically applying an antisense compound targeted to the nucleic acid
PT encoding human B7 protein.
XX
XX Example 12; SEQ ID NO 126; 88pp; English.
PS
XX The invention relates to a method of treating an inflammatory skin
CC disorder in an individual by topically applying an antisense compound
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human B7 protein. The
CC invention is for treating an inflammatory skin disorder in individual.
CC The skin disorder is psoriasis, contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis,
CC seborrheic dermatitis, nummular dermatitis, generalised exfoliative
CC dermatitis or eczema. The invention effectively modulates critical
CC costimulatory molecules such as the B7 protein. The present sequence
CC represents a human B7-1 targeted oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 4.2e-02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 GCCTCCACTTCTGAG 779
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
2 GACTCCACTTCTGAG 16

RESULT 207
AAZ91393
ID AAZ91393 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAZ91393;
AC
XX
XX 22-MAY-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PTEN phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide #29559.
DE
XX
XX Human; PTEN; MMAC1; TEPI; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW inhibition; protein phosphatase; tumour; diagnosis; inflammation;
KW anticancer; anti-inflammatory; anti-infective; infection; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key modified_base Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..18 /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX US6020199-A.
PN
XX
XX 01-FEB-2000.
PD
XX
XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.
PF
XX
XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowser IM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-181363/16.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compounds useful for treating, preventing or diagnosing
PT e.g. tumors or inflammation, are targeted to the human dual specificity
PT protein phosphatase (PTEN) sequence.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 41; 32pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes phosphorothioate antisense
XX
```


CC modulating the amount of PTEN produced. The antisense compounds can be used
 CC as diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylactics (e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation), and as research agents and
 CC kits. The antisense compounds are also useful in treating diabetes,
 CC decreasing insulin resistance, increasing insulin sensitivity and
 CC decreasing blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels in a diabetic animal.
 CC The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting the DNA
 CC encoding PTEN (also known as MMAC1/TEP1)

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 819 GGTGGCTGTGCTCTTT 836
 Db 1 GGTGGCTGTGCTTTAT 18

RESULT 210
 ABK24051/C
 ID ABK24051 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK24051;

XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX B7-related protein, BSL2, PCR primer #17.

XX Human; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antiulcer;
 KW antineoplastic; antipsoriatic; B7-related polypeptide; BSL1; BSL2; BSL3;
 KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KW Hashimoto's thyroiditis; Graves' disease; Crohn's disease; psoriasis;
 KW ulcerative colitis; pernicious anaemia; bone marrow transplantation;
 KW graft versus host disease; organ transplantation; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200194413-A2.

XX 13-DEC-2001.

XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018257.

XX 06-JUN-2000; 2000US-0209811P.

XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272107P.

XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

XX Mikesell GE, Chang H, Finger JN, Yang G, Lu P, Zhou X, Peach R;
 PT WPI; 2002-090141/12.

XX Nucleic acids encoding B7-related polypeptides, i.e. BSL1, BSL2, or BSL3
 PT polypeptides, useful for treating autoimmune diseases (e.g. rheumatoid
 PT arthritis, multiple sclerosis, and psoriasis), and graft versus host
 PT disease.

XX Example 3; Page 101; 179pp; English.

XX The invention relates to novel nucleic acids encoding B7-related
 CC polypeptides. The B7-related polypeptides include the BSL1, BSL2, or BSL3
 CC polypeptides, or their soluble fragments. The nucleic acid, polypeptide,
 CC and antibodies are useful for treating autoimmune diseases (e.g.
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis, Hashimoto's thyroiditis,
 CC Graves' disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, pernicious anaemia
 CC and psoriasis). They may also be used to treat tissue, bone marrow, and
 CC organ transplantation, and graft versus host disease. ABK24010-ABK24093
 CC represent B7-related proteins, BSL1, BSL2 and BSL3 coding sequences and
 CC PCR primers of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 922 TCACCACCACCTCCAGA 939
 Db 18 TCACCATCACCCCCAGA 1

RESULT 211

AAD40054

ID AAD40054 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAD40054;

XX 22-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX Human PTEN antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 29599.

XX Human; phosphoinositide phosphatase; PTEN; liver; kidney; cholesterol;
 KW metabolic disease; diabetes; hyperproliferative; glucose; insulin; PEPCK;
 KW triglyceride; antisense gene therapy; cytosolic; adipose cell;

XX antiproliferative; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1.18

FT /tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"

FT modified_base 1.4

FT /tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

FT modified_base 15.18

FT /tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"

XX US2002058638-A1.

XX 16-MAY-2002.

XX 11-JUN-2001; 2001US-00878582.

XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-00358381.

XX 14-DEC-1999; 99WO-US029594.

XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000US-00577902.

XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.

XX (COMS/) COMSERT L M.

XX (MCKA/) MCKAY R.

XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM, McKay R;

XX WPI; 2002-479187/51.

XX New compound, preferably an antisense oligonucleotide, that hybridizes
 PT and inhibits the expression of phosphoinositide phosphatase (PTEN), for
 PT treating diseases such as diabetes, or a hyperproliferative condition.
 XX Claim 7; Page 34; 39pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of phosphoinositide phosphatase (PTEN). The
 CC antisense compound is used to inhibit the expression of PTEN in cells or
 CC tissues, preferably human, or rodent, such as mouse or rat, liver, kidney
 CC or adipose cells or tissues. It is used to treat a disease or condition
 CC associated with PTEN, such as a metabolic disease or condition,
 CC preferably diabetes, especially Type 2 diabetes, or a hyperproliferative

CC condition. It is also used to decrease blood glucose or insulin levels in
CC an animal, preferably a diabetic human or rodent. It is also used to
CC inhibit expression of PECK in cells or tissues. It is also used to
CC decrease insulin resistance, or increase insulin sensitivity, in an
CC animal, preferably a diabetic human or rodent. It is used to decrease
CC blood triglyceride or cholesterol levels in an animal, preferably a
CC diabetic human or rodent. It is also used in antisense gene therapy. The
CC present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targetted to human PTEN
CC DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 819 GGTGGCTGTGCTCTTT 836
|||||
Db 1 GGTGGCTGTGCTCTTAT 18

RESULT 212
ABT06147/c
ID ABT06147 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ABT06147;

XX 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DT Human light chain lambda gene related oligo SEQ ID No 161.

DE Single Primer Amplification; nested oligonucleotide extension reaction;
KW hairpin; SPA; library; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200248401-A2.

XX 20-JUN-2002.

XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047727.

XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254669P.

PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323400P.

XX (ALEX-) ALEXION PHARM INC.

PI Bowdish KS, Barbas-Frederickson S, Lin Y, McWhirter J, Maruyama T;
PI WPI; 2002-500537/53.

XX Amplifying nucleic acid by synthesizing template nucleic acid containing
PT a predetermined sequence and hairpin structure and using the template for
PT target amplification by Single Primer Amplification.

XX Example 6; Page 35; 54pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for amplifying a nucleic acid using
CC Single Primer Amplification (SPA). The method comprises synthesising a
CC template nucleic acid containing a predetermined sequence and hairpin
CC structure with the nested oligonucleotide extension reaction. The method
CC is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid, preferably for amplifying a
CC family of related nucleic acid sequences to build a complex library of
CC polypeptides encoded by the sequences. The engineered nucleic acid strand
CC is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid strand by providing a nucleic
CC acid with a predetermined sequence engineered onto its first end, a
CC sequence complementary to the predetermined sequence and a hairpin
CC structure between them and contacting the engineered nucleic acid strand
CC with a primer containing at least a portion of the predetermined
CC sequence. This process is done in the presence of a polymerase and
CC nucleotides under conditions suitable for polymerisation to produce a
CC complementary nucleic acid strand. The method of the invention is useful
CC for producing large amounts of a target nucleic acid sequence and for

CC amplifying simultaneously more than one different target nucleic acid
CC sequence located on the same or different nucleic acid molecules. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents an oligonucleotide relating to the
CC invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 849 ACAGCGTCTGCTCCAG 866
|||||
Db 18 ACAGGCTCTGGCCCGAG 1

RESULT 213
ABT15916/c
ID ABT15916 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ABT15916;

XX 28-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE B7-related PCR primer - SEQ ID No 33.

XX PCR; ss; gene therapy; B7-related fusion protein; BSL2; viral infection;
KW immune response modulation; inflammatory response modulation; cancer;
KW transplantation rejection; graft versus host disease; asthma; herpes;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; HIV; encephalitis; psoriasis;
KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; primer.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200299119-A2.

XX 12-DEC-2002.

XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002WO-US018049.

XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-00875338.

PR 15-FEB-2002; 2002US-00077023.

XX (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.

XX Mikesell GE, Shen H;

XX WPI; 2003-140629/13.

XX New isolated B7-related nucleic acid fusion molecules and fusion
PT polypeptides, useful for diagnostic applications, modulating the
PT activation of immune or inflammatory response cells, preventing or
PT treating cancer or psoriasis.

XX Example 1; Page 129; 188pp; English.

XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequence of B7-related
CC (BSL2) fusion proteins. The B7-related fusion proteins of the invention
CC are useful for modulating the activation of immune or inflammatory
CC response cells (e.g. T cells). The B7-related fusion proteins are useful
CC for treating or preventing transplantation rejection; graft versus host
CC disease; asthma; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancers; viral
CC infections (e.g. HIV, herpes or encephalitis); and autoimmune disease
CC (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis or psoriasis). The present
CC DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that was used in an example of the
CC invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 922 TCACCACCACCTCCAGA 939
Db 18 TCACCATCACCCCCAGA 1

RESULT 214
ADA83688
ID ADA83688 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADA83688;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Filament forming bacteria detecting probe SEQ ID 7.
XX
KW ss; probe; hybridisation; detection; filamentous bacteria cell;
KW activated sludge.
XX
OS Chloroflexaceae.
XX
FN DE10128400-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 12-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028400.
XX
PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028400.
XX
PA (VERM-) VERMICON AG.
XX
PI Snaidr J, Beimfohr C;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-314735/31.
XX
PT New oligonucleotides are useful to detect filamentous bacteria in
PT samples, particularly in activated sludge.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 24; 26pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel oligonucleotide which hybridises with
CC and detects a nucleic acid from a filamentous bacteria cell. The
CC filamentous bacteria can include members of the 021N Kanagawa group I, II
CC or III, 021N-like from BIO33 EU21, Alisphaera europaea EU24 Nostocoida
CC limicola-like, Alisphaera (europaea, FPX3, MC2), Alisphaera MC2 MACOBS-
CC Clone 2 (BIO 36), Bactothrix amylovora (EU3, EU4, EU8, EU9, EU11),
CC Chloroflexus aurantiacus, Curtrenna variabilis (type 0041), Cytophaga,
CC EPTS Australian 021N isolate (EU21), EPTS Australian isolate EU23 from
CC SAN3, Flexibacter, Herpetosiphon, H. aurantiacus, Leptothrix discophora,
CC Megathrix sidericus EU26 Nostocoida/021N-like, M. tenacis (WU12, EU5, EU6,
CC EU15, EU13, EU14 EU1, EU10, EU2), Nostocoida limicola (EU24),
CC Nostocoida limicola-like Rhodobacter sphaeroides, Thiothrix 021N-
CC group, Thiothrix ramose, Type 0411 (CF) and Type 0803. When detecting
CC filamentous bacteria the oligonucleotide is preferably coupled with a
CC fluorescent, chemiluminescent, radioactive, enzymatic or hapten marker.
CC Detection is by epifluorescence microscopy or flow cytometry. The
CC invention is used to detect filamentous bacteria in a sample.
CC Particularly in activated sludge. ADA83682-ADA83723 represent
CC oligonucleotide probes used in the detection method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 927 ACCACCTCCAGAGATT 944
Db 1 ACCTACCTCCAGAGATT 18

RESULT 215
AAQ37401
ID AAQ37401 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ37401;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 19-JUN-1993 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer LNK4.
XX
KW Primer; heavy; light; chain; variable region; antiphenyloxazalone;
KW hybridoma; NQ2/12.4; NQ10/12.5; Vh; Vh; in-cell PCR; cloning;
KW polymorphic; Ig; TCR V; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO9303151-A1.
XX
PD 18-FEB-1993.
XX
PF 10-AUG-1992; 92WO-GB001483.
XX
PR 10-AUG-1991; 91GB-00017352.
PR 11-JUN-1992; 92GB-00012419.
XX
PA (MEDI-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
XX
PI Embleton MJ, Gorochoy G, Jones PT, Winter GP;
XX
DR WPI; 1993-076508/09.
XX
PT Treatment of cell populations, partic. hybridomas - to link together
PT copies of 2 or more non-contiguous DNA sequences to facilitate analysis.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 20; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAQ37394-406 are primers which were used to
CC amplify and assemble the heavy and light chain variable regions of the
CC antiphenyloxalone hybridomas NQ2/12.4 and NQ10/12.5. In the first
CC stage, Vh and Vh genes were linked together, and in the second stage the
CC assembled product was amplified from the cell template. This in-cell PCR
CC method can be used for gene linkage analysis, particularly for the
CC cloning of gene combinations that are polymorphic within a population of
CC cells, such as the rearranged genes for Ig or TCR V regions. (Updated on
CC 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 CCAGGTCCTTAGGCCTC 769
Db 1 CCAGAGTCCTTGCCCC 18

RESULT 216
AAQ08667
ID AAQ08667 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAQ08667;
XX
DT 05-SEP-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer P53-5X2SEQ for p53 gene exon 2 sequencing.
XX
KW primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; hierarchy; immunoassay;
KW quantitative assay; fragment length; DNA sequencing; p53; mutation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO9601909-A1.
XX
PD 25-JAN-1996.

```


XX 07-JUL-1995; 95WO-US008605.
 XX
 XX 08-JUL-1994; 94US-00271946.
 PR 14-FEB-1995; 95US-00388381.
 XX
 XX (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
 XX
 XX Diamandis E, Dunn JM, Stevens JK;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1996-097638/10.
 DR
 XX
 XX Testing for disease-associated p53 gene mutation(s) using a hierarchy of
 PT assay techniques - e.g. immunoassay, DNA amplification and DNA
 PT sequencing.
 XX
 XX Claim 11; Page 26; 44pp; English.
 PS
 XX Rapid and cost effective diagnosis of disease-associated mutations in the
 CC p53 gene is achieved by employing a selected number of diagnostic tools,
 CC in a hierarchy of increasing accuracy and cost per tool, in which each
 CC tool detects essentially no false positives. Tests that may be employed,
 CC in order of increasing accuracy and cost are: (a) immunoassays; (b) DNA
 CC fragment length/quantitatively analysis; and (c) DNA sequencing of regions
 CC most likely to harbour point mutations. AAT08667-85 are primers used in
 CC DNA sequencing analysis. The primers are generally nested inside the
 CC amplification primers (AAT08645-66), i.e. closer to the exon, although in
 CC some cases the preferred sequencing primer is in fact the amplification
 CC primer. The sequencing primer is conjugated to a fluorescent mol. such as
 CC fluorescein, rhodamine or cyanine. The present sequence is used to
 CC sequence the sense strand of exon 2, and is a preferred sequencing primer
 CC for this exon
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 816 CAGGGTGGCTGTGCTC 833
 Db |||||
 2 CAGGGTTGGAAGGCTCTC 19
 RESULT 217
 AAT36928
 ID AAT36928 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC
 XX AAT36928;
 XX
 XX 21-NOV-1996 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX OVCA1 gene exon 3 5' primer.
 DE
 XX OVCA1; ovarian cancer 1 gene; tumour suppressor gene; tumour marker;
 KW ovary cancer; breast cancer; oncogenesis; metastasis; diagnosis;
 KW gene therapy; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer;
 KW single strand conformation polymorphism; SSCP; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9627609-A1.
 PN
 XX 12-SEP-1996.
 PD
 XX
 XX 06-MAR-1996; 96WO-US003117.
 PF
 XX
 XX 06-MAR-1995; 95US-00399986.
 PR 22-JUN-1995; 95US-00493754.
 XX
 XX (FOXC-) FOX CHASE CANCER CENT.
 PA
 XX Godwin AK;
 PI

XX WPI; 1996-425378/42.
 DR
 XX Tumour suppressor gene, OVCA1 - useful to develop prods. for diagnosis,
 PT monitoring and therapy of malignant diseases.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 27; 60pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX PCR primers (AAT36924-53) were designed to screen the complete coding
 CC region (AAT36922) and intron-exon boundaries of the novel human candidate
 CC tumour suppressor gene OVCA1. The primer given in AAT36928 is based on
 CC the 5' end of exon 3 of the OVCA1 gene. SSCP analysis was used to screen
 CC the OVCA1 coding region and intron-exon boundaries in 100 ovarian tumours
 CC and 13 tumour cell lines. 15 Mutations, many in the introns flanking exon
 CC 4, were detected. These appeared to be acquired somatic mutations.
 CC Multiple common and rare polymorphisms were identified in the coding
 CC sequence
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 761 CTAGGCTCCACTCTCA 778
 Db |||||
 1 CTAGGCTCCACTCTCA 18
 RESULT 218
 AAT99856
 ID AAT99856 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 XX AAT99856;
 AC
 XX
 XX 07-MAY-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Primer for exon 2 of p53 gene.
 DE
 XX
 XX PCR primer; amplify; pathogen identification; mutation detection;
 KW nucleic acid analysis; microorganism characterisation; human;
 KW HLA type determination; p53 gene exon 2; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9741259-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 06-NOV-1997.
 PD
 XX
 XX 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007135.
 PF
 XX
 XX 01-MAY-1996; 96US-00640672.
 PR 19-JUL-1996; 96US-00684498.
 XX 27-FEB-1997; 97US-00807138.
 XX
 XX (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
 PA
 XX
 XX Leushner J, Hui M, Dunn JM, Larson MT, Lacroix J, Shipman R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1997-549755/50.
 DR
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid sequence determination - comprising synthesising chain
 PT extension products, which are indicative of positions of selected species
 PT of nucleotide in nucleotide sequence.
 XX
 XX Example 4; Page 19; 69pp; English.
 PS
 XX This sequence represents a primer for exon 2 of the p53 gene. This
 CC sequence can be used in the method of the invention for determining the
 CC position of at least one selected species of nucleotide, in a region of
 CC interest, in a target nucleic acid polymer, in a sample. The method
 CC comprises combining the sample with a reaction mixture to synthesise
 CC

chain extension products indicative of the positions of the species of nucleotide in the region of interest and evaluating the products produced, characterised in that the sample, which is combined with the reaction mixture, and contains target and non-target nucleic acid polymers in natural abundance. The method can be used to detect mutations, particularly mutations of medical significance, in samples derived from a human patient, animal, plant or microorganism, determine HLA type ancillary to transplant procedures, detect and identify microorganisms, particularly pathogenic microorganisms, in a sample and in situ sequencing reactions to produce sequencing fragments in a histological specimen

Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 816 CAGGGTTGGCTGTCTC 833
||||||| |
Db 2 CAGGGTTGGAAGCGTCTC 19

RESULT 219

AAT99826

ID AAT99826 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAT99826;

XX DT 07-MAY-1998 (first entry)

XX DE Primer for exon 2 of p53 gene.

XX KW PCR primer; amplify; p53 gene exon 2; multiplex amplification reaction; nucleic acid analysis; microorganism characterisation; human; mutation detection; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9741258-A1.

XX PD 06-NOV-1997.

XX PF 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007134.

XX PR 01-MAY-1996; 96US-00640672.

XX PR 19-JUL-1996; 96US-00684498.

XX PA (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.

XX PI Leushner J, Hui M, Dunn JM, Larson MT, Lacroix J;

XX DR WPI; 1997-549754/50.

XX PT Analysing nucleic acid containing sample - comprises performing multiplex amplification reaction and reacting amplified fragments in sequencing reaction mixture.

XX PS Example 4; Page 18; 37pp; English.

XX CC This sequence represents a primer for exon 2 of the p53 gene. This sequence can be used in the method of the invention for analysing a nucleic acid containing sample. The method comprises performing a multiplex amplification reaction on the nucleic acids in the sample using amplification primer pairs, one pair for each region to be analysed, to produce a mixture of amplified fragments, and determining the sequence of at least one species of amplified fragment, characterised in that the sequence is determined by combining the mixture of amplification fragments with a sequencing reaction mixture for the production of sequencing fragments, and evaluating the sequencing fragments produced. The method can be used to analyse regions in the nucleic acids in the sample for the presence of mutations, or detect and type microorganisms.

CC The method directly performs sequencing reactions on complex DNA mixtures

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 816 CAGGGTTGGCTGTCTC 833
||||||| |
Db 2 CAGGGTTGGAAGCGTCTC 19

RESULT 220

AAX81944

ID AAX81944 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAX81944;

XX DT 09-SEP-1999 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding a human fused homologue.

XX KW Human homologue; Drosophila fused gene; intracellular signal; human hedgehog-patched protein; HH-PTC; RNA transcription; RNA translation; cancer diagnostic; prophylaxis; karyotyping analysis; cancer; embryonic repair; tissue repair; wound healing; neurodegenerative disease; testicular function; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9932609-A1.

XX PD 01-JUL-1999.

XX PF 18-DEC-1998; 98WO-SE002384.

XX PR 19-DEC-1997; 97SE-00004788.

XX PR 26-JUN-1998; 98SE-00002292.

XX PA (KARO-) KAROLINSKA INNOVATIONS AB.

XX PI Toftgard R, Zaphiropoulos PG;

XX DR WPI; 1999-418918/35.

XX PT Human homolog of the Drosophila fused gene.

XX PS Example 1; Page 66; 81pp; English.

XX CC PCR primers AAX81944-45 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a human homologue to molecules associated with the Drosophila fused gene. The protein is involved in eliciting an intracellular signal in the human hedgehog-patched (HH-PTC). The protein, its antibodies and pharmaceutical compositions comprising them can be used as medicaments. The presence of a fused gene, cDNA, mRNA, protein or subsequences of these in a biological sample are useful, e.g. as a marker to assess in vivo and/or in situ RNA transcription and/or translation, in cancer diagnostics, in prophylaxis, etc. The polynucleotide sequence can also be used to derive probes for the detection and quantification of normal or abnormal fused gene sequences. The labeled probes can also be useful in karyotyping analysis as markers of the fused gene. The polynucleotides may also be used in gene therapy methods. The polypeptide is useful as a lead compound in the design of analogues and mimics, as well as for screening for agonists and antagonists. The products may also be used for the study of different conditions, such as cancer and development of cancer therapies, the regulation of gene transcription, embryonic repair and tissue repair/wound healing, neurodegenerative diseases, and testicular function

XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 774 TCTGAGGCGAGCCCTCT 791
 DB 1 TCTTCGGGCGAGCCCTCT 18

RESULT 221
 AAV73500/c
 ID AAV73500 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV73500;
 XX
 DT 23-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Blocking oligonucleotide P1.
 XX
 KW Primer; inhibition; amplification; target; identification; genotyping;
 KW contamination; allotype; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US5849497-A.
 XX
 PD 15-DEC-1998.
 XX
 PF 03-APR-1997; 97US-00832449.
 XX
 PR 03-APR-1997; 97US-00832449.
 XX
 PA (UUNY) UNIV NEW YORK STATE RES FOUND.
 XX
 PI Steinman C;
 XX
 WPI; 1999-069718/06.
 XX
 DT Inhibition of amplification of target DNA sequence - with non-extendable
 FT phosphodiester oligo-nucleotide complementary to inter-primer region.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Col 13-14; 16pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV73500-V73506 are oligonucleotide primers used in a method for the
 CC specific inhibition of amplification of a DNA target sequence. This
 CC process is used to identify biological material such as bacteria or
 CC viruses, e.g. to distinguish between ribosomal sequences from different
 CC bacteria that are all primed by the same broad-range primers, especially
 CC to distinguish between Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus and
 CC Neisseria gonorrhoea, to prevent unwanted amplification of contaminating
 CC bacterial DNA sequences, e.g. in Taq DNA polymerase preparations, for
 CC genotyping by blocking amplification of one allele and to eliminate
 CC unwanted sequences in representational difference analysis. Expensive
 CC peptide nucleic acids are not required
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 919 TCATCACCAGCCCTCC 936
 DB 18 TCATCCCACTTCTCTCC 1

RESULT 222
 AAF62207
 ID AAF62207 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF62207;
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX

XX Mtf DNA related PCR primer.
 DE
 XX Chondrogenesis promoter; membrane-bound transferrin-like protein; Mtf;
 KW Chondrogenesis regulator; Mtf activator; bone metabolism; mouse;
 KW chondral differentiation inhibitor; bone disease; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200113951-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-MAR-2001.
 XX
 PF 21-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP005590.
 XX
 PR 19-AUG-1999; 99JP-00232966.
 XX
 PA (CHUS) CHUGAI SEIYAKU KK.
 XX
 PI Kato Y, Fujimoto K;
 XX
 WPI; 2001-218409/22.
 XX
 CC Chondrogenesis promoters containing membrane-bound transferrin-like
 CC protein, useful in diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases due to
 CC abnormal chondral metabolism and bone metabolism.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 20; 57pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to chondrogenesis promoters containing a membrane-
 CC bound transferrin-like protein (Mtf). Chondrogenesis promoters,
 CC chondrogenesis regulators, Mtf activators, Mtf antagonist-containing
 CC chondral differentiation inhibitors are useful in diagnosis, prevention
 CC and treatment of diseases due to abnormal chondral metabolism and bone
 CC metabolism e.g. bone diseases. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer specific for DNA encoding Mtf
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 798 AAGAGCTCTCCTCCAACT 815
 DB 2 AAGACCTCCCTCCATCT 19

RESULT 223
 ABK40968/c
 ID ABK40968 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK40968;
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human obesity-associated biallelic marker upstream PCR primer #45.
 XX
 KW Human; obesity associated-biallelic marker; chromosome 10; obesity; ss;
 KW drug response; hyperuricaemia; digestive pathology; hypertension; cancer;
 KW hepatic function disorder; cardiovascular disease; hyperlipidaemia; PCR;
 KW insulin disorder; atheromatous disease; cardiac insufficiency; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200206525-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-IB001477.
 XX
 PR 18-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219704P.
 XX

PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Abderrahim H, Bihain B;
 XX WPI; 2002-155043/20.
 XX
 XX Set of novel map-related biallelic markers, preferably located on obesity
 PT disorder-associated chromosomal regions on chromosomes 3, 10 and 19,
 PT useful, for e.g. detecting statistical correlations between marker allele
 PT and a phenotype.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 237; 311pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a set of novel map-related biallelic markers,
 CC preferably located on obesity disorder-associated chromosomal regions on
 CC chromosomes 3, 10 and 19. The markers are useful for genotyping or
 CC estimating the frequency of an allele in a population, for detecting an
 CC association between a genotype or haplotype and a phenotype, e.g. a
 CC disease involving drug responses, obesity or disorders related to
 CC obesity, such as hyperuricaemia, digestive pathology, hepatic function
 CC disorders, cancer, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia,
 CC insulin disorders, atherosclerotic disease and cardiac insufficiency. The
 CC markers are useful for detecting a statistical correlation between a
 CC biallelic marker allele and a phenotype and/or between a biallelic marker
 CC haplotype and a phenotype. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to
 CC amplify a human obesity-associated biallelic marker
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 826 TGTGTCCTTTCTCTC 843
 ||| |||||
 Db 18 TATGGCTTTCTCTC 1

RESULT 224
 AAQ37339/c
 ID AAQ37339 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAQ37339;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 20-JUN-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 XX PCR primer RW01, for bacterial 16S rRNA gene.
 XX
 XX Cerebrospinal fluid; CSF; amplification; meningitis; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX W09303186-A1.
 XX
 XX 18-FEB-1993.
 PD
 XX
 XX 31-JUL-1992; 92WO-US006365.
 PF
 XX 31-JUL-1991; 91US-00738393.
 XX
 XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.
 PA
 XX Greisen KS, Leong DU;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1993-076541/09.
 DR
 XX
 XX Detecting bacteria causing meningitis in cerebrospinal fluid - by
 PT amplifying target regions and detecting using panel of probes which
 PT includes universal bacterial probe.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 12; 65pp; English.
 PS
 XX

CC The PCR primer RW01 was used in conjunction with PCR primer DG74 for
 CC amplification of bacterial DNA to yield a ca. 370 bp PCR prod. corresp.
 CC to base pairs 1170-1540 of the E. coli 16S rRNA gene. This target region
 CC is of sufficient length to encompass two regions of high variability
 CC characterised for the 16S rRNA gene, variable regions 8 and 9. The
 CC variability in these regions may encompass probes which are to some
 CC degree specific to the various species of bacteria found in the
 CC cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). See also AAQ37314-60. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
 CC to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 921 ATCCACCACCCCTCCAG 938
 ||| ||||| |||||
 Db 20 ATCCACCCTTCTCTCCAG 3

RESULT 225
 AAT28558/c
 ID AAT28558 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAT28558;
 AC
 XX
 XX 01-APR-1997 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Universal bacterial detection primer #1.
 DE
 XX
 XX Detection; probe; amplification primer; bacterial pathogen; pneumonia;
 KW Escherichia coli; Klebsiella pneumoniae; Pseudomonas aeruginosa;
 KW Proteus mirabilis; Streptococcus pneumoniae; Staphylococcus aureus;
 KW Staphylococcus epidermidis; Enterococcus faecalis; respiratory tract;
 KW Staphylococcus saprophyticus; Streptococcus pyogenes; urinary tract;
 KW Haemophilus influenzae; Moraxella catarrhalis; septicaemia; meningitis;
 KW infection; intra-abdominal infection; skin infection;
 KW bacterial resistance; beta-lactam antibiotic; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX W09608582-A2.
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-1996.
 PD
 XX
 XX 12-SEP-1995; 95WO-CA000528.
 PF
 XX
 XX 12-SEP-1994; 94US-00304732.
 PR
 XX (BERG/) BERGERON M G.
 PA (OUEL/) OUELLETTE M.
 PA (ROY/) ROY P H.
 XX
 XX Bergeron MG, Ouellette M, Roy PH;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1996-179953/18.
 DR
 XX
 XX Method for the detection of bacterial species using probes and primers -
 PT allows detection and quantification of antibiotic resistant bacteria in
 PT patients, the environment and food.
 XX
 XX Claim 66; Page 49; 216pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX The sequences given in AAT28558-59 represent universal primers which were
 CC used in the method of the invention for the detection of bacterial
 CC species in a sample. These sequences are derived from 16S or 23S
 CC ribosomal RNA gene sequences. The method of the invention comprises using
 CC probes and/or amplification primers which are specific, ubiquitous and
 CC sensitive for determining the presence and/or amount of nucleic acids
 CC from selected bacterial species in any sample, where the bacterial
 CC nucleic acid comprises a selected target region hybridisable with the
 CC probes or primers. The method comprises contacting the sample with the

CC probes or primers and detecting the presence and/or amount of hybridised
 CC primers or amplification products as and indication of the presence
 CC and/or amount of the bacterial species. This method may be used to detect
 CC commonly encountered bacterial pathogens, e.g. *Escherichia coli*,
 CC *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Proteus mirabilis*,
 CC *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus*
 CC *epidermidis*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*,
 CC *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Haemophilus influenzae* and *Moraxella catarrhalis*.
 CC These bacterial species are associated with approx. 90% of urinary tract
 CC infections and with a high percentage of other severe infections
 CC including septicaemia, meningitis, pneumonia, intra-abdominal infections,
 CC skin infections and other severe respiratory tract infections. The method
 CC may also be used to evaluate a bacterial resistance to beta- lactam
 CC antibiotics
 CC
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 919 TCATCACCACCCCTCC 936
 DB 18 TCATCCACCTCTCTCC 1

RESULT 226
 AAT74100/c
 ID AAT74100 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT74100;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 25-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX *Escherichia coli* target region amplification primer RW01.
 XX
 XX Gram negative bacteria; Gram positive bacteria; human blood; septicemia;
 XX hybridisation; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; ss.
 XX
 XX *Escherichia coli*.
 XX
 XX US5635348-A.
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-1997.
 XX
 XX 02-DEC-1994; 94US-00348683.
 XX
 XX 05-OCT-1990; 90US-00593176.
 XX 06-MAY-1991; 91US-00696448.
 XX 06-NOV-1992; 92US-00973334.
 XX
 XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE INC.
 XX
 XX Leong DU;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1997-309820/28.
 XX
 XX Detection of Gram-negative bacterial nucleic acid - by amplification and
 XX hybridisation with specified probes, useful for diagnosing Gram-negative
 XX bacterial septicaemia.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Col 19; 23pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents primer RW01 for amplifying a target
 XX region of a bacterial nucleic acid. Detecting bacterial nucleic acid
 XX sequences in a sample (e.g. blood sample) suspected of containing such a
 XX bacterial nucleic acid involves the bacterial nucleic acid containing a
 XX selected target region, which is then amplified and the amplified target
 XX region hybridises with a probe. This method can be used for detecting
 XX Gram-negative bacteria in human blood samples. It is particularly useful
 XX for diagnosis of Gram-negative bacterial septicaemia. The method can also
 XX be modified so that it can detect other bacteria present in blood, or

CC other samples. The method provides for the rapid detection and
 CC identification of bacteria, partly because it is not necessary to culture
 CC the bacteria first. It also provides less opportunities for a mistake to
 CC occur than in the current Gram-staining methods. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
 CC to correct PF field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCCCTCCAG 938
 DB 20 ATCCACCTCTCTCTCCAG 3

RESULT 227
 AAT75708
 ID AAT75708 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT75708;
 XX
 DT 16-MAR-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Mouse genomic DNA clone PCR primer D4Rck6f.
 XX
 XX Murine; leptin receptor; OB-R; obesity; diabetes; high blood pressure;
 XX high cholesterol; body weight; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX WO9726335-A1.
 XX
 XX 24-JUL-1997.
 XX
 XX 16-JAN-1997; 97WO-US001010.
 XX
 XX 16-JAN-1996; 96US-00586594.
 XX 14-FEB-1996; 96US-00599974.
 XX
 XX (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
 XX
 XX Friedman JM, Lee G, Proenca R, Ioffe E;
 XX WPI; 1997-385338/35.
 XX
 XX Leptin receptor, OB-R, polypeptide - useful to treat obesity, optionally
 XX in conjunction with treatment for diabetes, high blood pressure and high
 XX cholesterol.
 XX
 XX Claim 32; Page 118; 171pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents a specifically claimed primer used in the
 XX present invention describing a leptin receptor (OB-R) protein. The OB-R
 XX can be used to treat obesity, optionally in conjunction with a treatment
 XX for diabetes, high blood pressure and high cholesterol, or in cosmetic
 XX compositions for reducing body weight. It may also be used in agriculture
 XX to produce leaner food animals, e.g. beef cattle, swine poultry, sheep.
 XX An antibody specific for OB-R can be used to measure the presence of OB-R
 XX in a sample, optionally in vivo, while the nucleic acid molecule encoding
 XX OB-R can be used to detect defects in the OB-R polypeptide associated
 XX with obese phenotypes, or diagnostically to measure its encoded RNA and
 XX protein in nutritional disorders. The nucleic acid molecule can be used
 XX in gene therapy, or the antisense nucleic acid molecule can be used to
 XX antagonise leptin activity. The nucleic acid molecule, or the antisense
 XX nucleic acid molecule, can be used to treat weight loss e.g. associated
 XX with AIDS, cancer or anorexia nervosa
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

PN	WO9806871-A1.
XX	
PD	19-FEB-1998.
XX	
PF	13-AUG-1997; 97WO-GB002209.
XX	
PR	13-AUG-1996; 96GB-00016986.
XX	
PA	(CANC-) CANCER RES CAMPAIGN TECHNOLOGY.
XX	
PI	Cooper C, Clark J, Shipley J;
XX	
DR	WPI; 1998-159557/14.
XX	
PT	Diagnosing papillary renal cell carcinoma by detecting gene trans-
PT	location - resulting in fusion of TFE3 gene with some other gene, also
PT	related vectors, transformed cells, specific binding reagents, peptide(s)
PT	encoded by fusions and therapeutic anti-sense sequences.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; Page 33; 71pp; English.
XX	
CC	AAV20965-V20991 are PCR primers used in the construction of a novel
CC	fusion protein constructed from a papillary renal cell carcinoma (PRCC)
CC	associated protein and the transcription factor TFE3 which is used in a
CC	method for the diagnosis, prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of
CC	papillary renal cell carcinoma. The translocation t(X;1) (p11.2;q21.2)
CC	found in PRCC results in a fusion of the TFE3 gene with a new chromosome
CC	1 gene designated PRCC (at 1q21.2), resulting in expression of a fusion
CC	protein between the N-terminus of PRCC and almost the whole of the TFE3
CC	gene. Normal TFE3 transcripts are no longer produced. Two other fusion
CC	partners for TFE3 have also been detected; NoNo, from a invx (p11.2;q13-
CC	24 or 12) translocation and the PSF splice factor gene, resulting in t(X;
CC	1) (p11.2;p34). These trans-locations define a subgroup of PRCC generally
CC	encountered in patients younger than 25
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;	
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
QY	822 TGCGTGTCTCTTTCT 839
DG	
DB	19 TTGCTGTCTAGTTCT 2
RESULT 232	
AAV52776/c	
ID	AAV52776 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAV52776;
XX	
DT	27-NOV-1998 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Cytochrome b-5 reductase PCR primer DIAL #4.
XX	
KW	Pluripotent cell; intrinsic gene; chimeric non-human animal;
KW	construction; human; antibiotic gene; cancer cell; embryonic; PCR primer;
KW	ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FN	WO9837757-A1.
XX	
PD	03-SEP-1998.
XX	
PF	02-MAR-1998; 98WO-JP000860.
XX	
PR	28-FEB-1997; 97JP-00062309.
XX	
PA	(KIRI) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX	

```

PI Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
DR WPI; 1998-480821/41.
XX
PT Pluripotent cells containing foreign chromosomes or fragments - and non-
PT human chimeric animals constructed using them and expressing foreign
PT genes such as human antibiotic genes.
XX
PS Example 5; Page 40; 217pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of obtaining pluripotent cells
CC containing foreign chromosomes or their fragments (preferably at least
CC 670 kb in length, especially more than 1000 kb) by preparing cancerous
CC cells containing the foreign chromosomes or fragments, then fusing these
CC with pluripotent cells such as embryonic stem cells, embryonic
CC reproductive cells, embryonic cancer cells or their mutants. Also
CC described are: (1) a method of obtaining hybridoma cells by fusing a cell
CC with a high ability to produce hybridoma cells (such as mouse A9 cells)
CC with a cell containing the foreign chromosomes or fragments (such as
CC normal human diploid cells); (2) a method of utilising pluripotent cells
CC to produce chimeric and transgenic non-human animals (especially mammals
CC such as mice) which can express the foreign chromosomes or fragments
CC introduced; and (3) chimeric animals, their offspring and tissues and
CC cells derived from the offspring produced by a method as in (2). The
CC inventions can be used for the production of monoclonal antibodies for
CC medical use which are of human type and therefore not antigenic in
CC transgenic animals which express useful foreign proteins, or which can
CC serve as models for the study of human diseases. AAV52755 to AAV52828 are
CC PCR primers used in examples from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 GCCTCCACTTCTGAGGGC 782
Db 18 GCTTCGCTTCTGAGGGC 1

RESULT 234
AAV71815
ID AAV71815 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAV71815;
XX
DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Alpha-v beta-3 Mab D12 VH region PCR primer SBA884.
XX
KW Humanised antibody; monoclonal antibody; MAb; antibody engineering;
KW mouse; human; vitronectin; alpha-v beta-3; receptor; restenosis; cancer;
KW metastasis; rheumatoid arthritis; atherosclerosis; angiogenesis;
KW diabetic retinopathy; inflammation; macular degeneration; osteoporosis;
KW Paget's disease; hyperparathyroidism; hypercalcaemia; therapy;
KW immunotherapy; D12HZHC 1-0; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9840488-A1.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998.
XX
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98WO-US004987.
XX
XX 12-MAR-1997; 97US-0039609P.
XX
XX (SMIK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
XX
XX Jonak ZL, Johanson KO, Taylor AH;
XX WPI; 1999-034590/03.
XX
XX New anti alpha_v beta_3 vitronectin receptor antibodies - used for

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PT immunotherapeutic treatment of e.g. diabetic retinopathy, inflammatory
 PT disorders, atherosclerosis, restenosis, cancers or osteoporosis.
 XX
 PS Example 13; Page 46; 97pp; English.

XX Primer SBA884 and SBA843 (see AAV71814) were used in the PCR
 CC amplification of a synthetic gene (see AAV71801) encoding a portion of
 CC the murine D12 monoclonal antibody heavy chain variable region (VH) that
 CC is modified in humanised D12 VH D12H2HC 1-0. The amplified DNA was
 CC ligated into pCR2000 vector, and a DNA fragment from this vector was
 CC utilised in the construction of an expression vector for humanised D12 VH
 CC (see AAV71799). D12 is a murine anti-human alpha-v beta-3 vitronectin
 CC receptor monoclonal antibody. Humanised D12 antibodies of the invention
 CC can be used for passive immunotherapy of disorders mediated by the alpha-
 CC v beta-3 vitronectin receptor, e.g. restenosis and angiogenic-related
 CC disorders
 CC
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 752 CCAGGTCCTAGGCCTC 769
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CCAGGGTACCTGGCCCC 18

RESULT 235

AAZ03610
 ID AAZ03610 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAZ03610;

XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; perinephritis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW bartholinitis; pneumonia; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX WO928475-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.

XX 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.

XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.

XX (GEST) GENSET.

XX Griffais R;

XX WPI; 1999-371125/31.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Disclosure; Page 1620; 1755pp; English.

XX PCR primers AAZ01426-Z06209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAV36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion

CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, perinephritis, bartholinitis;
 CC Pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 882 GAGATGCACCTACTTCTC 899

||||| |||||
 Db 2 GGGTGTACTTACTTCTC 19

RESULT 236

AAZ00531

ID AAZ00531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
 AC AAZ00531;

XX 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX Human thiorodoxin reductase binding antisense oligonucleotide 3028.

XX Thiorodoxin; thiorodoxin reductase; human; antisense; primer; metastasis;
 KW cytostatic; tumour growth inhibitor; detection; nuclease resistant;
 KW phosphorothioate linkage; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9938963-A1.

XX 05-AUG-1999.

XX 29-JAN-1999; 99WO-CA000077.

XX 30-JAN-1998; 98US-0073196P.

XX (GENE-) GENSENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

XX Wright JA, Young AH, Lee YS;

XX WPI; 1999-469328/39.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides against thiorodoxin and thiorodoxin reductase
 PT genes, useful for inhibiting tumor growth and metastasis.

XX Claim 4; Page 21; 88pp; English.

XX This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides against
 CC thiorodoxin and thiorodoxin reductase gene which have cytostatic activity
 CC and are useful for inhibiting tumour growth and metastasis in mammals.
 CC They may also be used as hybridization probes to detect the presence of
 CC the thiorodoxin and thiorodoxin reductase mRNAs in mammalian cells. They
 CC may also be used as molecular weight markers. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are nuclease resistant due to the presence of
 CC phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages. AAZ00504-Z00543 represent
 CC oligonucleotide primers capable of binding to human thiorodoxin reductase
 CC mRNA

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 788 CTCCTGGTGCCCAAGAGCTC 805

||||| |||||
 Db 2 CGCAGGTGCCCAAGAGCCC 19

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RESULT 237
AAZ10987
ID AAZ10987 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ10987;
XX DT 29-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX DE HLA-A allele PCR primer A3-25T.
XX KW HLA-A allele; PCR primer; human leukocyte antigen-A; diagnosis;
XX KW allele type determination; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN JP11216000-A.
XX PD 10-AUG-1999.
XX PF 27-OCT-1998; 98JP-00305892.
XX PR 29-OCT-1997; 97JP-00297145.
XX PA (SHIO ) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
XX DR WPI; 1999-511119/43.
XX PT Distinction of HLA-A allele type - using PCR and electrophoresis.
XX ES Claim 5; Page 7; 21pp; Japanese.
XX CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for a human leukocyte antigen-A
CC (HLA-A) allele, and can be used in the methods of the invention. The
CC method are for the distinction of HLA-A allele type. In the first method
CC a set of primers corresponding to each group specific to the base
CC sequence common to each gene in at least one specific group consisting of
CC specific HLA-A allele group is used to carry out a PCR to amplify
CC selectively the HLA-A allele group in each specific group as a group. In
CC the second method the amplified product obtained by the PCR is developed
CC by electrophoresis and the presence of an amplified DNA band of a
CC specific size is confirmed to distinct a specific type of the HLA-A
CC allele group in each specific group as a group. Further, in the second
CC method, if a specific type of HLA-A allele group is distinguished the
CC following methods are further carried out: RFLP method, PCR-RFLP method,
CC SSOP method, PCR-SSOP method, PCR-SSP method or PCR-SSCP method. The
CC methods can be used for the diagnosis of HLA-A type in humans
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 929 CACCTCCAGAGATTIT 946
DB 3 CACCTCCAGATGATGT 20
RESULT 238
AAZ93246/C
ID AAZ93246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ93246;
XX DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;

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KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Chlamydophila pneumoniae.
XX PN WO9927105-A2.
XX PD 03-JUN-1999.
XX PF 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PI Griffais R;
XX DR WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX PS Page 1574; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX CC AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAX34584- AAX35879) can be used
CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC nucleotides sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e-02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 726 CTCTGGTCATAGGACTTG 743
DB 19 CTCTGATCACAGGCTTG 2
RESULT 239
AAZ40789
ID AAZ40789 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAZ40789;
XX DT 16-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human TNFalpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 14833.
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; TNFalpha; cytokine; inhibit;
XX KW tumour necrosis factor alpha; inflammatory bowel disease; diabetes;
XX KW rheumatoid arthritis; infectious disease; multiple sclerosis; hepatitis;
XX KW pancreatitis; atopic dermatitis; allograft rejection; autoimmune disease;
XX KW inflammatory disease; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2000020645-A1.
XX PD 13-APR-2000.
XX PF 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023205.
XX PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
XX PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.

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XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WJ;
 PI WPI; 2000-303808/26.
 XX
 DR Oligonucleotide for treating diseases associated with human tumor
 XX necrosis factor-alpha (TNF-alpha) such as, diabetes and rheumatoid
 PT arthritis, comprises nucleotide sequence complementary to intron of
 PT nucleic acid encoding TNF-alpha.
 XX
 PS Claim 24; Page 40; 283pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide sequence which
 CC targets a region of the human tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNFalpha)
 CC nucleotide sequence. TNFalpha is an important cytokine that plays a role
 CC in host defence. It is produced mainly in macrophages and monocytes in
 CC response to infection, invasion, injury or inflammation. Overexpression
 CC of TNFalpha can result in disease states, particularly in infectious,
 CC inflammatory and autoimmune diseases. The invention relates to antisense
 CC oligonucleotides, such as that represented by the present sequence which
 CC are capable of modulating the TNFalpha gene expression. The
 CC oligonucleotides optionally have a phosphorothioate backbone, and may
 CC also optionally contain at least one 2'-O-methoxyethyl modification. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of human
 CC TNFalpha in cells and tissues, reducing a human cell inflammatory
 CC response, reducing the blood glucose level in a human and treating a
 CC human having a disease or condition associated with TNFalpha. Examples of
 CC diseases associated with TNFalpha include diabetes, inflammatory bowel
 CC disease, multiple sclerosis, pancreatitis, rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC infectious disease, hepatitis, atopic dermatitis or allograft rejection.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the
 CC function of a selected nucleic acid sequence in adipose tissue
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 759 CCTAGGCTCCACTTCT 776
 Db 2 CCTAGGCCCACTTCT 19
 RESULT 240
 AAZ72782/c
 ID AAZ72782 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ72782;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7138.
 XX
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.

PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 DR Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 XX map of the human genome.
 PT Claim 9; Page 1752; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 PS AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 12 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 825 CTGTGCTCTTTTCTTCT 842
 Db 20 CTGTGCTCTTTTCTTCT 3
 RESULT 241
 AAZ70940
 ID AAZ70940 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ70940;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5296.
 XX
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.

XX
PS Claim 8; Page 1360; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 888 CACTTACTTCTCAGCTTC 905
DB 3 CACTTACTTCTTAGCATC 20
RESULT 242
AAZ70208/c
ID AAZ70208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ70208;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4564.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 1204; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the

CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 917 TATCATCACCACCCTT 934
DB 19 TATCATCAAAACCACTCT 2
RESULT 243
AAA09931/c
ID AAA09931 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA09931;
XX
DT 05-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer 2 for human cytochrome b-5 reductase gene DIAL.
XX
KW Foreign chromosome; microcell fusion; homologous recombination; antibody;
KW targeting vector; transgenic animal; disease model; knockout animal;
KW PCR primer; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200010383-A1.
XX
PD 02-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 23-AUG-1999; 99WO-JP004518.
XX
XX 21-AUG-1998; 98JP-00236169.
XX
XX (KIRI) KIRIN BEER KK.
XX
XX Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
XX Kuroiwa Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-246479/21.
XX
XX Producing a cell containing modified foreign chromosomes, useful for the
XX generation of transgenic animals.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 57; 316pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method of producing cells containing a
XX modified foreign chromosome or chromosome fragment. The method comprises:
XX (a) fusing a microcell comprising the foreign chromosome or chromosome
XX fragment, with a cell having a high efficiency for homologous
XX recombination; (b) marking the desired site of insertion of the foreign
XX chromosome using a targeting vector; and (c) inducing deletion or
XX translocation at the marked site. Transgenic animals produced by the
XX method are useful to provide disease models and knockout animals, and in
XX the production of human proteins, particularly human antibodies. This
XX sequence is used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 GCTTCACACTCTGAGGC 782
 |||||
 Db 18 GCTTCGCTCTCTGAGGC 1

RESULT 244
 AAA0939/c
 ID AAA0939 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA0939;
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer 4 for human cytochrome b-5 reductase gene D1A1.
 XX
 KW Foreign chromosome; microcell fusion; homologous recombination; antibody;
 KW targeting vector; transgenic animal; disease model; knockout animal;
 KW PCR primer; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200010383-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-MAR-2000.
 XX
 PF 23-AUG-1999; 99WO-JP004518.
 XX
 PR 21-AUG-1998; 98JP-00236169.
 XX
 XX (KIRI) KIRIN BEER KK.
 PA
 XX Tomizuka K, Yoshida H, Hanaoka K, Oshimura M, Ishida I;
 PI Kuroiwa Y;
 DR WPI; 2000-246479/21.
 XX
 XX Producing a cell containing modified foreign chromosomes, useful for the
 PT generation of transgenic animals.
 PS
 PS Example 5; Page 62; 316pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method of producing cells containing a
 CC modified foreign chromosome or chromosome fragment. The method comprises:
 CC (a) fusing a microcell comprising the foreign chromosome or chromosome
 CC fragment, with a cell having a high efficiency for homologous
 CC recombination; (b) marking the desired site of insertion of the foreign
 CC chromosome using a targeting vector; and (c) inducing deletion or
 CC translocation at the marked site. Transgenic animals produced by the
 CC method are useful to provide disease models and knockout animals, and in
 CC the production of human proteins, particularly human antibodies. This
 CC sequence is used in the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 765 GCTTCACACTCTGAGGC 782
 |||||
 Db 18 GCTTCGCTCTCTGAGGC 1

RESULT 245
 AAC73740
 ID AAC73740 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC73740;
 XX
 DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX

DE Mouse IL-5 receptor-alpha antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #16938.
 XX
 KW Mouse; interleukin-5; IL-5; signal transduction;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; antiasthmatic; immunosuppressive; cytostatic;
 KW IL-5 receptor-alpha; asthma; eosinophilic syndrome; infection;
 KW inflammation; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200058512-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007318.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280799.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Dean NM, Karras JG, McKay R;
 PI WPI; 2000-594648/56.
 XX
 DR Antisense oligonucleotide compound used to treat asthma and eosinophilic
 XX syndrome in humans modulates interleukin-5 signal transduction.
 PT
 PT
 XX Example 23; Page 70; 156pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used for antisense modulation
 CC of interleukin-5 (IL-5) signal transduction. Oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target nucleic acids encoding IL-5 and IL-5 receptor-alpha.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides may be used for the treatment of diseases
 CC associated with IL-5 signal transduction, IL-5 expression or IL-5
 CC receptor-alpha expression. Such diseases include asthma and eosinophilic
 CC syndrome. The oligonucleotides are also useful for research uses and to
 CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 801 AGCTCTCTCTCAACTCAG 818
 |||||
 Db 3 AGCTGGCTCGAACTCAG 20

RESULT 246
 AAA54198
 ID AAA54198 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA54198;
 XX
 DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide (WH26) directed against preproendothelin-1.
 XX
 KW Preproendothelin; endothelin; antisense oligonucleotide; therapy;
 KW treatment; inhibition; synthesis; lung disease; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW obliterative bronchiolitis; asthma; obstructive pulmonary disease; human;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200055314-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-SEP-2000.
 XX
 PF 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US040074.
 XX
 PR 18-MAR-1999; 99US-0125000P.

XX (UNTH-) UNITED THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX Corder R, Smith APL, Higenbottom TW, Rothblatt M, Vane SU;
 XX Lees DDM;
 XX WPI; 2000-647072/62.
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides complementary to human preproendothelin-1 mRNA
 PT and capable of inhibiting synthesis of preproendothelin-1 useful for
 PT treating lung diseases such as pulmonary hypertension and asthma.
 XX
 XX Claim 26; Fig 17; 54pp; English.
 XX
 XX Antisense oligonucleotides directed against human preproendothelin-1 can
 CC be used to inhibit the synthesis of preproendothelin-1 and endothelin-1.
 CC Combinations of active antisense oligonucleotides achieve a greater
 CC effect than individual antisense oligonucleotides. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides have applications for treating lung disease such as
 CC pulmonary hypertension, obliterative bronchiolitis, asthma or chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease, they are also useful for treating diseases
 CC caused or aggravated by excess production of endothelin. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides are described in GENESEQ records AAA54136-A54157 and
 CC AAA54192-A54205. This antisense oligonucleotide is designated WH26
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCCGAGGAG 722
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 3 CAGCGCTGCCAGGAG 20
 RESULT 247
 AAA73566/C
 ID AAA73566 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA73566;
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 DE
 DE CRP2 receptor antisense oligonucleotide #3.
 XX
 XX CRP2; receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; psychiatric disorder; anxiety;
 KW Corticotropin Releasing Factor; pituitary-adenocortical system; phobia;
 KW obsessive-compulsive disorder; panic disorder; depression;
 KW post-traumatic stress disorder; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 XX WO200042178-A2.
 XX
 XX 20-JUL-2000.
 PD
 XX
 XX 13-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000819.
 PF
 XX
 XX 13-JAN-1999; 99US-0115748P.
 PR
 XX (DUPO) DUPONT PHARM CO.
 PA
 XX
 XX Ho SP;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-482825/42.
 DR
 XX
 XX New chimeric antisense oligonucleotides for treating psychiatric
 PT disorders such as anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic
 PT disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, phobias and depression in a
 PT mammal.
 XX
 XX Claim 8; Page 21; 34pp; English.

XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide. This sequence is
 CC directed against the mRNA of the Corticotropin Releasing Factor subtype-2
 CC (CRF 2) receptor, and hence substantially reduces CRF 2 receptor
 CC expression in the brain. CRF is known to play an important part in
 CC controlling the pituitary-adenocortical system and in mediating the
 CC behavioural, autonomic and immune responses to stress. The present
 CC sequence can be used to treat psychiatric disorders such as anxiety,
 CC obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorders, post-traumatic stress
 CC disorder, phobias and depression. The present sequence can also be used
 CC in screening assays to determine compounds that have activity for the
 CC treatment of the psychiatric disorders
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 919 TCATCACCACCCCTCC 936
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 18 TCATCACCACCTTCATCC 1
 RESULT 248
 AAF33143
 ID AAF33143 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF33143;
 XX
 XX 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human B7-1 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 225.
 DE
 XX Human; mouse; B7-1; B7-2; antisense; PCR primer; inflammation;
 KW autoimmune disorder; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 KW
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200074687-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 14-DEC-2000.
 PD
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.
 PF
 XX
 XX 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-049991/06.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel compound for diagnosing, preventing and treating immune disorders,
 PT comprising an oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with a nucleic
 PT acid sequence encoding B7 protein.
 PT
 XX Example 19; Page 97; 162pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention provides sequences of antisense oligonucleotides
 CC targeted at the murine and human B7-1 and B7-2 coding and mRNA sequences.
 CC The antisense sequences have phosphorothioate backbones and some
 CC nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethoxy residues. The sequences can be used in
 CC the treatment of inflammatory and autoimmune disorders, including asthma,
 CC juvenile diabetes mellitus, myasthenia gravis, Graves' disease,
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, inflammatory bowel disease,
 CC multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, systemic lupus erythematosus, contact
 CC dermatitis, rhinitis, allergies and cancer
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 CCTCCAGAGATTTCAC 948
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CCTCCAGTGATGTTTAC 18

RESULT 249
 AAF72928
 ID AAF72928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF72928;
 XX

DT 24-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human dactx inhibitory antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ:29.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; dactx; inhibition; phosphorothioate;
 KW Fas binding protein; CENP-C binding protein; dap6; EAP; cytosstatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; death associated protein 6; Ets-1 associated protein;
 KW infection; inflammation; tumour formation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6180353-B1.
 XX
 PD 30-JAN-2001.
 XX
 PF 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-00490692.
 XX
 PR 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-00490692.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Dean NM, Cowser LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-217744/22.
 XX

Novel antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of dactx useful
 for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with
 expression of dactx.

Example 15; Col 42; 59pp; English.

The present invention describes an antisense compound (I) up to 30
 nucleobases in length, where (I) inhibits expression of dactx (also known
 as Fas binding protein, CENP-C binding protein, dap6; EAP; cytosstatic and
 protein 6 and EAP for Ets-1 associated protein). (I) has cytosstatic and
 antiinflammatory activity, and can be used in antisense therapy and as a
 modulator of dactx. (I) is useful for inhibiting the expression of dactx in
 cells or tissues in vitro. (I) can be utilised for diagnostics,
 therapeutics for the treatment of diseases associated with the expression
 of dactx, prophylaxis e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 tumour formation and as research reagent. The present sequence represents
 an inhibitory human dactx antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide which
 is used in the exemplification of the present invention

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 810 CCAACTCAGGTGGCTG 827
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 3 CCACCTCAGGTGGCTG 20

RESULT 250
 AAS45660/C
 ID AAS45660 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS45660;

XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human PARP-1 antisense inhibitor ISIS #126021.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PARP; Poly (ADP-ribose) polymerase; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW cytosstatic; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic;
 KW immunosuppressant; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cellular injury;
 KW oxidative stress; neurological disorder; parkinsonism; apoptosis;
 KW meningitis-associated intracranial complication; ischaemia; probe;
 KW inflammatory disorder; autoimmune disorder; arthritis; diabetes.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "All cytidine residues are 5-methyl cytidine"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2' methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 XX
 WO200164955-A1.
 XX
 PD 07-SEP-2001.
 XX
 PF 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006572.
 XX
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-00517467.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Popoff I, Cowser LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-602570/68.
 XX

Antisense compound useful for treating hyperproliferative, neurological,
 inflammatory and autoimmune disorders and diabetes inhibits human PARP.

Claim 3; Page 84; 168pp; English.

The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human
 PARP nucleic acid and inhibiting expression of human PARP. PARP (Poly
 (ADP-ribose) polymerase plays an important role in chromatin
 decondensation, DNA replication, DNA repair, gene expression, malignant
 transformation, cellular differentiation and apoptosis. The antisense
 oligonucleotide inhibitors are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 PARP in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for treating a human
 with a disease associated with PARP especially hyperproliferative
 disorders (e.g. cancer), cellular injury resulting from oxidative stress,
 neurological (e.g. parkinsonism, meningitis-associated intracranial
 complications and ischaemia), inflammatory and autoimmune disorders (e.g
 arthritis) and diabetes. The present sequence is an antisense
 oligonucleotide of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 717 GGAGAGTGACTCTGGTCA 734
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||

```

Db      19  GGAGATTGACTATGGCCA 2
RESULT 251
ID      ABA76950/c
XX      ABA76950 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX      AC
XX      ABA76950;
XX      DT
XX      28-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX      DE
XX      Universal PCR primer SEQ ID NO 126.
XX      KW
XX      Detection; bacterial species; animal; food; environment; PCR primer;
XX      antibiotic resistance; ss.
XX      OS
XX      Synthetic.
XX      PN
XX      NZ501596-A.
XX      PD
XX      29-JUN-2001.
XX      PF
XX      12-SEP-1995; 95NZ-00501596.
XX      PR
XX      12-SEP-1995; 95NZ-00501596.
XX      PA
XX      (IDII-) IDI INFECTIO DIAGNOSTIC INC.
XX      PI
XX      Bergeron MG, Ouellette M, Roy PH;
XX      WPI; 2001-615034/71.
XX      PT
XX      Method for detecting target bacterial species in a sample, comprises
XX      detecting the presence or amount of bacterial nucleic acid amplified by a
XX      primer derived from bacterial DNA, specific for the target bacterial
XX      species.
XX      PS
XX      Claim 17; Page 49; 168pp; English.
XX      CC
XX      The invention relates to detecting target bacterial species suspected to
XX      be present in a sample, comprising contacting nucleic acids of target
XX      bacterial species with an amplification primer pair derived from a
XX      bacterial DNA fragment (ABA76825-ABA76861) specific for the target
XX      bacterial species but ubiquitous for different strains, amplifying the
XX      nucleic acid and detecting the presence or amount of an amplified
XX      sequence as an indication of the presence or amount of the target
XX      bacterial species. The invention includes primers and probes (ABA76862-
XX      ABA76984) against the target bacterial species, especially E.coli,
XX      K.pneumoniae, P.aeruginosa, P.mirabilis, S.pneumoniae, S.aureus,
XX      S.epidermidis, E.faecalis, S.saprophyticus, S.pyogenes, H.influenzae,
XX      M.catarrhalis and/or Group A Streptococci producing exotoxin A gene spe
XX      A, suspected to be present in a sample which is obtained from human
XX      patients, animals, environment or food, and which consists of one or more
XX      bacterial colonies. Oligonucleotide probes and primers complementary to
XX      the bacterial genes encoding resistance to antibiotics such as bla(tem),
XX      bla(rob), bla(shv), aacB, aacC1, aacC2, aacC3, aacA4, mecA, vanA, vanB,
XX      vanX, satA, aacA-aphD, vat, vga, msrA, sul and/or int (ABA76985-ABA77001)
XX      are also useful to identify commonly encountered and clinically important
XX      resistance genes. The invention provides a rapid method of bacterial
XX      identification that can be achieved, which reduces the time currently
XX      required for the identification of pathogens in the clinical laboratory
XX      SQ
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX      Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX      Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
XX      Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX      QY 919 TCATCACCACCTCTCC 936
XX      ||||| ||||| |||||
XX      Db 18 TCATCCCCACCTCTCTCC 1
XX      ||||| ||||| |||||
XX      QY 921 ATCACCACCTCTCTCCAG 938
XX      ||||| ||||| |||||
XX      Db 20 ATCCCCACCTCTCTCTCCAG 3
XX      ||||| ||||| |||||
XX      RESULT 253
XX      AAF89453
XX      ID AAF89453 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX      AC AAF89453;
XX      XX
XX      DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX      DE
XX      Human genetic marker PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 42.
XX      KW
XX      Genetic marker; genetic disease diagnosis; cystic fibrosis; haemophilia;
XX      sickle cell disease; muscular dystrophy; Huntington's disease;
XX      retinoblastoma; PCR primer; ss.

```


XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200134839-A1.
 XX PD 17-MAY-2001.
 XX PF 03-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030493.
 XX PR 12-NOV-1999; 99US-0165301P.
 XX PA (DUNL/) DUNLOP C L M.
 XX PA (WEIS/) WEISEL J M.
 XX XX Dunlop CLM, Weisel JM;
 XX XX WPI; 2001-329096/34.
 XX XX
 XX XX Detecting multiple genetic markers in one assay, useful to simultaneously
 XX XX detect a number of genetic disorders, comprises generating extension
 XX XX products and separating them on the basis of melting behavior is.
 XX XX
 XX XX Claim 44; Page 35; 40pp; English.
 XX XX
 XX XX The present invention describes a method of identifying the presence of a
 XX XX plurality of genetic markers in a subject, involving generating extension
 XX XX products using PCR primers flanking the plurality of markers, separating
 XX XX the extension products depending on their melting temperatures, and
 XX XX analysing them to determine the presence or absence of each genetic
 XX XX marker. This can be used in the diagnosis of genetic diseases, including
 XX XX familial hypercholesterolaemia, cystic fibrosis, Tay-Sachs, thalassaemia,
 XX XX sickle cell disease, phenylketonuria, galactosaemia, fragile X syndrome,
 XX XX haemophilia A, myotonic dystrophy, medium chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase,
 XX XX maturity onset diabetes, cystinuria, methylomalic aciduria, urea cycle
 XX XX disorders, hereditary fructose intolerance, hereditary haemochromatosis,
 XX XX neonatal hypocalcaemia, Gaucher's disease, tyrosinaemia, Wilson's
 XX XX disease, acromatocytopenia, hypolactasia, Baker's disease, argininaemia,
 XX XX adenomatous polyposis coli, hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer,
 XX XX Huntington's disease, adult polycystic kidney disease, alpha-1-
 XX XX antitrypsin deficiency, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Marfan's syndrome,
 XX XX neurofibromatosis, osteogenesis imperfecta, retinoblastoma, Friedreich's
 XX XX ataxia, haemoglobinopathies, Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy, MCAD,
 XX XX Canavan's disease, retinitis pigmentosa, Bloom syndrome, Fanconi anaemia
 XX XX or Neimann Pick disease. The present sequence is one of the PCR primers
 XX XX of the invention
 XX XX
 XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX XX
 XX XX Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 XX XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 919 TCATCACCACCCCTCC 936
 Db 3 TCATCACCCTCCCTGC 20
 XX XX
 XX XX RESULT 254
 XX XX ABZ72185/c
 XX XX ID ABZ72185 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX XX AC ABZ72185;
 XX XX
 XX XX 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX XX
 XX XX Gene 216 SSCP sequencing primer SEQ ID NO 157.
 XX XX
 XX XX Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
 XX XX antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
 XX XX obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
 XX XX Synthetic.
 XX XX

PN WO200178894-A2.
 XX XX
 XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX XX
 XX PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
 XX XX
 XX PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
 XX XX
 XX XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX XX
 XX XX Keith T;
 XX XX WPI; 2001-639428/73.
 XX XX
 XX XX Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
 XX XX proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
 XX XX of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
 XX XX
 XX XX Example 10; Page 150; 520pp; English.
 XX XX
 XX XX The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
 XX XX 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
 XX XX may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
 XX XX associated with inappropriate gene 216 expression. For example, the
 XX XX nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
 XX XX associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
 XX XX in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
 XX XX inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene
 XX XX 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
 XX XX secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
 XX XX cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
 XX XX complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
 XX XX assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
 XX XX sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
 XX XX restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
 XX XX the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
 XX XX modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
 XX XX antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
 XX XX and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
 XX XX agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
 XX XX by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
 XX XX prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
 XX XX example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
 XX XX sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
 XX XX invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
 XX XX (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand
 XX XX conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
 XX XX sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)
 XX XX
 XX XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX XX
 XX XX Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 XX XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 764 GGCCTCCACTCTGTGAGGG 781
 Db 19 GGCCTCTACTCTCTGAGAG 2
 XX XX
 XX XX RESULT 255
 XX XX ABZ72187/c
 XX XX ID ABZ72187 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX XX AC ABZ72187;
 XX XX
 XX XX 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX XX
 XX XX Gene 216 SSCP sequencing primer SEQ ID NO 159.
 XX XX
 XX XX Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antiasthmatic; anorectic;
 XX XX antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
 XX XX obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.
 PN WO200178894-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
 XX
 PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX
 PI Keith T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-639428/73.
 XX
 PT Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
 PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
 PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 150; 520pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
 CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
 CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
 CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the
 CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
 CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
 CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
 CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene
 CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
 CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
 CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
 CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
 CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
 CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
 CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
 CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
 CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
 CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
 CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
 CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
 CC by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
 CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
 CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
 CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
 CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
 CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand
 CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
 CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 764 GGCTCCACTTCTGAGGG 781
 Db 19 GGCCTCTACTCTGAGAG 2
 RESULT 256
 ABL45546
 ID ABL45546 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABL45546;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 21q22.1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:2590.
 XX

KW Human; chromosome lp36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX
 PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones.
 PT
 PS Claim 6; Page 56; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant;
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome lp36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 785 CCCCTCTGTCGCAAGAG 802
 Db 1 CACCTTGTGCAAGAG 18
 RESULT 257
 ABL44166
 ID ABL44166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL44166;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome lp36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1210.
 XX
 KW Human; chromosome lp36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX

Example 6; Page 35; 54pp; English.

The invention relates to a method for amplifying a nucleic acid using a Single Primer Amplification (SPA). The method comprises synthesising a template nucleic acid containing a predetermined sequence and hairpin structure with the nested oligonucleotide extension reaction. The method is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid, preferably for amplifying a family of related nucleic acid sequences to build a complex library of polypeptides encoded by the sequences. The engineered nucleic acid strand is useful for amplifying a nucleic acid strand by providing a nucleic acid with a predetermined sequence engineered onto its first end, a sequence complementary to the predetermined sequence and a hairpin structure between them and contacting the engineered nucleic acid strand with a primer containing at least a portion of the predetermined sequence. This process is done in the presence of a polymerase and nucleotides under conditions suitable for polymerisation to produce a complementary nucleic acid strand. The method of the invention is useful for producing large amounts of a target nucleic acid sequence and for amplifying simultaneously more than one different target nucleic acid sequence located on the same or different nucleic acid molecules. This polynucleotide sequence represents an oligonucleotide relating to the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 849 ACAGGCTCTGGCTCCAG 866
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 ACAGGCTCTGGCCAG 1

RESULT 260

AAD27872/C

ID AAD27872 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD27872;

XX AAD27872;

DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Rattus norvegicus CRF2 receptor mRNA antisense oligonucleotide #3.

XX Corticotropin releasing factor; CRF2 receptor; psychiatric disorder;
KW anxiety; obsessive-compulsive disorder; phobia; depression; epilepsy;
KW panic disorder; post-traumatic stress disorder; trauma; stroke;
KW ischaemic neuronal damage; cerebral hippocampal ischaemia;
KW excitotoxic neuronal damage; immune dysfunction; muscular spasm;
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; urinary incontinence;
KW dementia; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; addiction; alcohol; cocaine;
KW hypoglycaemia; gene therapy; antisense; rat; ss.

OS Rattus norvegicus.

XX WO200205749-A2.

XX 24-JAN-2002.

XX 19-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US022808.

XX 19-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219391P.

XX (DUPO) DUPONT PHARM CO.

XX Ho SP;

XX WPI; 2002-206002/26.

XX Treating a disorder associated with corticotropin releasing factors, e.g.
PT psychiatric disorders, involves administering CRF1 and CRF2 receptor
PT ligands or CRF1 receptor ligand and CRF2 antisense oligonucleotide.

XX

Claim 10; Page 36; 50pp; English.

The invention relates to a method of treating disorders associated with corticotropin releasing factor (CRF)1 and CRF2 receptor activities. The method involves administering CRF1 and CRF2 receptor ligands, or CRF1 receptor ligand and CRF2 antisense oligonucleotides. The antisense oligonucleotide is composed of chimeric sequences, where 10-70% of the 2'-deoxyribonucleotide phosphorothioate residues are replaced with modified nucleotide residues. The invention is useful for treating psychiatric disorders e.g. anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, phobia and depression, and other disorders including head trauma, spinal cord trauma, ischaemic neuronal damage (e.g. cerebral ischaemia such as cerebral hippocampal ischaemia), excitotoxic neuronal damage, epilepsy, stroke, stress induced immune dysfunction, phobias, muscular spasms, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, urinary incontinence, senile dementia of the Alzheimer's type, multi-infarct dementia, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, chemical dependencies and addictions (e.g. dependencies on alcohol, cocaine, heroin, benzodiazepines, or other drugs, and hypoglycaemia. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide directed against rat CRF2 receptor mRNA

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 919 TCATCACCACCACTCC 936
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 TCATCACCACCTTCATCC 1

RESULT 261

ABZ91957

ID ABZ91957 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ91957;

AC ABZ91957;

DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
PI WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiqunone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7199; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, anti-allergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or a respiratory disease or condition,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 GTCTGCTCCACTTGGGA 871
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 2 GTCTGCTCCACTTGGGA 19

RESULT 262
 ABZ89510/c
 ID ABZ89510 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ89510;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; anti-allergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4752; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, anti-allergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or a respiratory disease or condition,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 961 AAATTGACTCTCTAAATC 978

Db 20 AAATTAACCTCTCTGATC 3

RESULT 263

ABZ98436/c

ID ABZ98436 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABZ98436;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human ICAM oligonucleotide sequence.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; anti-allergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285308-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13678; 872pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, anti-allergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction.
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 910 ATCAGATTATCATCACCA 927
 |||||
 Db 18 ATGAGATTGTCATCATCA 1

RESULT 264
 ADA66486
 ID ADA66486 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADA66486;
 XX
 XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT Transforming growth factor-beta 3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 45.
 DE Cytostatic; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; gynecological;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; transforming growth factor beta-3; TGF beta-3;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancers; atherosclerosis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; preeclampsia; fibrosis; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
 FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
 FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length. Also all
 FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 XX
 XX WO2003008544-A2.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2003.
 PD
 XX 12-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022423.
 PF
 XX 14-JUL-2001; 2001US-00906158.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Monia BP, Freier SM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-229569/22.
 DR
 XX

PT Novel antisense compound which is targeted to nucleic acid encoding
 PT transforming growth factor beta-3, and inhibits expression of TGF-beta 3,
 XX useful for treating a condition associated with TGF-beta 3, e.g. cancer.
 PS Claim 3; Page 87; 154pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADA66459-
 CC ADA66609), which inhibit Transforming Growth Factor (TGF) beta-3
 CC expression. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression
 CC of TGF-beta3 in cells or tissues, and for treating an animal having a
 CC disease condition associated with TGF-beta3, e.g. a hyperproliferative
 CC disorder such as cancers of lung, liver, colon, oesophagus, pancreas,
 CC breast, skin or haematopoietic, atherosclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC preeclampsia and fibrosis.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 834 TTTTCTCTCTGAGACA 851
 |||||
 Db 3 TTTTCTCTCTGAGACA 20

RESULT 265
 ABQ80956/c
 ID ABQ80956 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ80956;
 XX
 XX 06-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer #1 for quantitative determination of bacterial count.
 DE PCR; primer; quantitative; bacterial count; identification; ss.
 XX
 KW Unidentified.
 OS
 XX JP2002238585-A.
 PN 27-AUG-2002.
 PD
 XX 21-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00091376.
 PF
 XX 21-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00091376.
 PR
 XX (OSHI/) OSHIMA J.
 PA
 XX WPI; 2003-003954/01.
 DR
 XX Quantitative determination and identification of bacterial strain with
 FT quantitative determination of nucleic acid dependent PCR cycle number and
 FT intensity of fluorescence.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 3; 6pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for the quantitative
 CC determination of bacterial count. The method comprises real time
 CC quantitative PCR amplification of DNA derived from bacteria and a
 CC function (regression equation) obtained from an experimental working
 CC curve. The method is also useful for identification of cell strain. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the method of the
 CC invention. Note: The present sequence is the SEQ ID 1 shown in the
 CC disclosure of the specification. This sequence differs from that shown in
 CC the sequence listing (see ABQ80958)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACACCTCCAG 938
 DB 20 ATCCCACCTCTCCAG 3

RESULT 266
 ID ADA05973/c
 AC ADA05973;
 DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human NOVX forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:333.
 XX human; NOVX; antidiabetic; anorectic; antibacterial; virucide;
 KW immunomodulator; cytostatic; nootropic; neuroprotective;
 KW antiparkinsonian; antilipemic; gene therapy; human disease;
 KW metabolic disorder; diabetes; obesity; infection; cachexia; cancer;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
 KW immune disorder; haematopoietic disorder; dyslipidaemia; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003029424-A2.
 XX 10-APR-2003.
 XX 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US031373.
 XX 02-OCT-2001; 2001US-0326483P.
 XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327435P.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327449P.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327917P.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328029P.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328044P.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328056P.
 XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328849P.
 XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329414P.
 XX 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330142P.
 XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330309P.
 XX 22-OCT-2001; 2001US-0341058P.
 XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0339266P.
 XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0343629P.
 XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001US-0349575P.
 XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0346357P.
 XX 17-APR-2002; 2002US-0373260P.
 XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373815P.
 XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373817P.
 XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373826P.
 XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373844P.
 XX 22-APR-2002; 2002US-0374977P.
 XX 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381037P.
 XX 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381038P.
 XX 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381042P.
 XX 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381642P.
 XX 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383656P.
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383831P.
 XX 25-JUN-2002; 2002US-0391335P.
 XX 01-OCT-2002; 2002US-00262511.
 XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX Smithson G, Millet I, Payman JA, Kekuda R, Ju J, Li L, Guo X;
 PI Patturajan M, Spytek KA, Edinger SR, Ellerman K, Malyankar UM;
 PI Ort T, Gorman L, Zerhusen BD, Anderson DW, Zhong M, Catterton E;
 PI Ji W, Miller CE, Rastelli L, Stone DJ, Pena CE, Shenoy SG;
 PI Shimkets RA, Rothenberg ME, Leach MD, Agee ML, Berghs C, Dipippo VA;
 PI Eisen AJ, Gangoli EA, Rieger DK, Spaderna SK;
 XX WPI; 2003-381626/36.

XX New NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing,
 PT preventing or treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. diabetes, obesity,
 PT cancer or dyslipidemia, and in chromosome mapping, tissue typing or
 PT pharmacogenomics.
 XX Example C; Page 411; 586pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes NOVX proteins, where X can be 1 to 55
 CC (e.g. NOV1). Also described: (1) a composition, comprising a polypeptide
 CC described above and a carrier; (2) a kit comprising, in one or more
 CC containers, the composition described above; (3) an isolated nucleic acid
 CC molecule which encodes a NOVX protein of the invention; (4) a vector
 CC comprising the nucleic acid molecule described above; (5) a cell
 CC comprising the above vector; (6) an antibody that immunospecifically
 CC binds to the polypeptide described above; (7) methods for determining the
 CC presence or amount of the above polypeptide or nucleic acid molecule in a
 CC sample; (8) methods for determining the presence of or predisposition to
 CC a disease associated with altered levels of expression of the above
 CC polypeptide or nucleic acid molecule in a first mammalian subject; (9) a
 CC method of identifying an agent that binds to the polypeptide described
 CC above; (10) a method for identifying a potential therapeutic agent for
 CC use in treating a pathology that is related to an aberrant expression or
 CC aberrant physiological interactions of the polypeptide; (11) a method of
 CC screening for a modulator of activity or of latency or predisposition to
 CC a pathology associated with the polypeptide; (12) a method for modulating
 CC the activity of the polypeptide described above; (13) methods of treating
 CC or preventing a pathology associated with the above polypeptide in a
 CC mammal; and (14) a method for producing the above polypeptide. NOVX
 CC sequences have antidiabetic, anorectic, antibacterial, virucide,
 CC immunomodulator, cytostatic, nootropic, neuroprotective, antiparkinsonian
 CC and antilipemic activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The
 CC polypeptide is useful in manufacturing a medicament for treating a
 CC syndrome associated with a human disease. The polypeptide or the nucleic
 CC acid molecule may be used to diagnose, treat or prevent metabolic
 CC disorders such as diabetes or obesity, infections, cachexia, cancer,
 CC neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's
 CC disease, immune disorders, haematopoietic disorders and various
 CC dyslipidaemias. The nucleic acids can also be used as hybridisation
 CC probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue typing, preventive medicine and
 CC pharmacogenomics. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for a
 CC human NOVX sequence, which is used in an example from the present
 CC invention.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. NO. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 773 TTCTGAGGGCAGCCCTC 790
 DB 18 TTCTGAGGGCAGCAGCATC 1
 RESULT 267
 ABX12839/c
 ID ABX12839 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX ABX12839;
 AC ABX12839;
 XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer, CMV_381F, used to detect transgene insertion.
 XX PCR; primer; ss; CMV; bradykinin B₁ receptor; hB1; transgenic;
 KW humanised B₁ bradykinin receptor; receptor modulator; pharmacodynamic;
 KW G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; transgene.
 OS Cytomegalovirus.
 XX WO2003016495-A2.
 PN

PD 27-FEB-2003.
XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026369.
XX 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313531P.
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX Hess JW, Gould RJ, Pettibone DJ;
XX WPI; 2003-278563/27.
XX New non-human transgenic animal, useful as a specific receptor occupancy
PT model for modulators of the B1 bradykinin receptor, or as an animal model
PT system for assessing the pharmacodynamic properties of B1 bradykinin
PT modulators.
XX Example 2; Page 24; 66pp; English.
XX The invention discloses a non-human transgenic animal having incorporated
CC into its genome at least one copy of a transgene encoding a primate
CC bradykinin B1 receptor gene, or its functional equivalent, such that the
CC transgenic animal demonstrates a humanised B1 bradykinin receptor (hB1)
CC occupancy or binding profile. The transgenic animal, preferably
CC transgenic rat, can also be used for the discovery of B1 bradykinin
CC receptor modulators as well as providing a system for the assessment of
CC the pharmacodynamic properties of B1 bradykinin receptor modulators,
CC such as antagonists or agonists of receptor activity. The B2 and B1
CC bradykinin receptors are members of the superfamily of G-protein coupled
CC receptors (GPCR). The sequence presented is a PCR primer, #1, which
CC was used to detect transgene insertion during creation of a transgenic
CC rat
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 869 GGACACACTTCTCGAGAT 886
Db ||||| | |||||
19 GGACACAGTACCCGAGAT 2
RESULT 268
ABX12841/C
ID ABX12841 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX12841;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer, #1, used to map the transgene integration site.
XX
KW PCR; primer; ss; bradykinin B1 receptor; hB1; transgenic;
KW humanised B1 bradykinin receptor; receptor modulator; pharmacodynamic;
KW G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; transgene.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2003016495-A2.
XX
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 19-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026368.
XX
XX 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313531P.
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
XX Hess JW, Gould RJ, Pettibone DJ;
XX WPI; 2003-278563/27.
DR

XX New non-human transgenic animal, useful as a specific receptor occupancy
PT model for modulators of the B1 bradykinin receptor, or as an animal model
PT system for assessing the pharmacodynamic properties of B1 bradykinin
PT modulators.
XX Example 4; Page 27; 66pp; English.
XX The invention discloses a non-human transgenic animal having incorporated
CC into its genome at least one copy of a transgene encoding a primate
CC bradykinin B1 receptor gene, or its functional equivalent, such that the
CC transgenic animal demonstrates a humanised B1 bradykinin receptor (hB1)
CC occupancy or binding profile. The transgenic animal, preferably
CC transgenic rat, can also be used for the discovery of B1 bradykinin
CC receptor modulators as well as providing a system for the assessment of
CC the pharmacodynamic properties of B1 bradykinin receptor modulators,
CC such as antagonists or agonists of receptor activity. The B2 and B1
CC bradykinin receptors are members of the superfamily of G-protein coupled
CC receptors (GPCR). The sequence presented is a PCR primer, #1, which was
CC used amplify a probe to map the transgene integration site during
CC creation of a transgenic rat
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 869 GGACACACTTCTCGAGAT 886
Db ||||| | |||||
19 GGACACAGTACCCGAGAT 2
RESULT 269
AAD50222
ID AAD50222 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD50222;
XX
DT 24-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GALT 5 specific PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Human; cystic fibrosis; Tay-sachs; familial hypercholesterolaemia; FH;
KW fragile X syndrome; haemophilia A; diabetes; cystinuria; tyrosinaemia;
KW urea cycle disorder; hereditary fructose intolerance; Baker's disease;
KW Wilson's disease; alcaptonuria; adult polycystic kidney disease; MCAD;
KW Huntington's disease; myotonic dystrophy; retinitis pigmentosa; cancer;
KW Gauchers disease; Canavan's disease; galactosaemia; thrombocytopaenia;
KW thalassaemia; sickle cell disease; phenylketonuria; Marfan's syndrome;
KW haemoglobinopathy; Bloom syndrome; Neimann Pick's disease; PCR; primer;
KW galactose-1-phosphate uridyl transferase; GALT; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200290374-A1.
XX
XX 14-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 06-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014562.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851501.
XX
XX (AMBR-) AMBRY GENETICS CORP.
XX
XX Dunlop CLM, Weisel JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-103498/09.
XX
XX Identifying the presence or absence of a mutation or polymorphism in a
PT subject, useful for diagnosing genetic diseases, comprises generating
PT extension products and analysing the melting behavior of the mixed DNA
PT sample.

XX Claim 56; Page 45; 49pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method for identifying the presence or absence

XX of a mutation or polymorphism in a plurality of genes. The method is used

XX for identifying the presence or absence of a mutation or polymorphism in

XX a subject, or the presence or absence of several genetic markers in a

XX subject for diagnosing genetic diseases, e.g. cystic fibrosis, Tay-sachs,

XX familial hypercholesterolaemia (FH), thalassemia, sickle cell disease,

XX phenylketonuria, galactosaemia, fragile X syndrome, haemophilia A,

XX myotonic dystrophy, medium-chain acyl CoA dehydrogenase, maturity onset

XX diabetes, cystinuria, methylmalonic acidemia, urea cycle disorders,

XX hereditary fructose intolerance, hereditary haemochromatosis, neonatal

XX thrombocytopenia, Gauchers disease, tyrosinaemia, Wilson's disease,

XX alcaptonuria, hypolactasia, Baker's disease, argininaemia adenomatous

XX polyposis coli (APC), adult polycystic kidney disease, Duchenne muscular

XX dystrophy, alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency, hereditary non-polyposis

XX colorectal cancer, Huntington's disease, neurofibromatosis, Marfan's

XX syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, retinoblastoma, Freidrich's ataxia,

XX haemoglobinopathies, MCAD, Canavan's disease, Leber's hereditary optic

XX neuropathy, retinitis pigmentosa, Bloom syndrome, Fanconi's anaemia, or

XX Neimann Pick's disease. The present sequence is human galactose-1-

XX phosphate uridyl transferase (GALT) specific PCR primer used to

XX illustrate the method of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 919 TCATCACCACCCCTCC 936

DB 3 TCATCACCACCCCTCCCTGC 20

RESULT 270

ACC55362/c

ID ACC55362 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ACC55362;

XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human ADAMTS13 exon 15 reverse PCR primer.

XX Human; thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura; TTP; disintegrin;

XX metalloproteinase; thrombospondin 1-like domains 13; ADAMTS13;

XX thrombolytic; haemostatic; PCR; primer; RT-PCR; 5' RACE; 3' RACE; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003016492-A2.

XX 27-FEB-2003.

XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026285.

XX 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312834P.

XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002US-00312834.

XX (UNWI) UNIV MICHIGAN.

XX Ginsburg D, Levy G, Tsai H;

XX WPI; 2003-268318/26.

XX Identifying risk of developing thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura

XX disease, using a novel disintegrin and metalloproteinase containing

XX thrombospondin 1-like domains genes and proteases.

XX Example 1; Page 89; 96pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel method for identifying subjects at risk

CC of developing thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) disease,

CC comprising providing nucleic acid having a disintegrin and

CC metalloproteinase containing thrombospondin 1-like domains 13 (ADAMTS13)

CC gene from a subject, and detecting the presence or absence of one or more

CC variations in the ADAMTS13 gene. The method of the invention has

CC thrombolytic and haemostatic activity. The methods and compositions of

CC the present invention are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of,

CC and/or analysing risks for thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura. The

CC present sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 883 AGATGCACCTTACTTCA 900

DB 18 AGATGCCCTCACTTCTGA 1

RESULT 271

ABX04394

ID ABX04394 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABX04394;

XX 13-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Mouse Interleukin 5 receptor antisense oligonucleotide ISIS 16938.

XX Mouse; ss; antisense; interleukin 5; IL-5; IL-5 receptor; antiasthmatic;

XX immunosuppressant; eosinophilic syndrome; asthma.

XX Mus musculus.

XX US2002128216-A1.

XX 12-SEP-2002.

XX 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800629.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00280799.

XX 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007318.

XX (DEAN/) DEAN N M.

XX (KARR/) KARRAS J G.

XX (MCKA/) MCKAY R.

XX (MANO/) MANOHARAN M.

XX Dean NM, Karras JG, McKay R, Manoharan M;

XX WPI; 2003-039602/03.

XX Novel antisense compound for treating disease/condition e.g. eosinophilic

XX syndrome or asthma associated with interleukin-5 or IL-5 receptor

XX expression or IL-5 signal transduction, modulates IL-5 signal

XX transduction.

XX Example 23; Page 22; 77pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an antisense compound of 8-30 nucleobases in

XX length, which modulates interleukin (IL)-5 signal transduction. Also

XX include are a pharmaceutical composition comprising the antisense

XX oligonucleotide and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent, and

XX a diagnostic kit for detecting the expression level of the membrane form

XX versus soluble form of IL-5 receptor a. The antisense compound is useful

XX for modulating IL-5 signal transduction, modulating expression of

XX mammalian IL-5 or modulating the expression of mammalian IL-5 receptor a,

XX in cells or tissues, for altering the ratio of the isoforms of mammalian

XX IL-5 receptor a in mammalian cells or tissues, treating a mammalian

XX having a disease or condition associated with IL-5 signal transduction,

CC IL-5 expression or IL-5 receptor a expression, where the disease or
 CC condition include eosinophilic syndrome or asthma. An antisenese compound
 CC which alters splicing of an RNA encoding IL-5 receptor a is also useful
 CC for treating a mammal having a disease or condition. The present sequence
 CC is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse IL-5 receptor
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 801 AGCTCTCTCTCACTCAG 818
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 3 AGCTGGCCTCGAAGTCTAG 20

RESULT 272
 ABX75038/c
 ID ABX75038 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABX75038;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #95.

XX Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;
 KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;
 KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200283077-A2.

XX 24-OCT-2002.

XX 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.

XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.

PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.

XX (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.

PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX Keith T, Little RD, Van Eerdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
 PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;

XX WPI; 2003-092960/08.

XX New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
 PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
 PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
 PT syndrome.

PS Example 10; Page 156; 650pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216.
 CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
 CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
 CC (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
 CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,
 CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
 CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
 CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
 CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
 CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
 CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
 CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
 CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,

CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
 CC present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the
 CC scope of the invention

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 764 GGCCTCCACTTCTGAGG 781
 ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 19 GGCCTCTACTCTGAGAG 2

RESULT 273
 ABX75040/c
 ID ABX75040 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABX75040;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Human gene 216 polymorphism detection PCR primer #97.

XX Human; mouse; ss; primer; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory;
 KW anorectic; chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW gene therapy; respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; PCR;
 KW bronchial hyper-responsiveness; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
 KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200283077-A2.

XX 24-OCT-2002.

XX 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.

XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.

PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.

XX (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.

PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX Keith T, Little RD, Van Eerdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
 PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;

XX WPI; 2003-092960/08.

XX New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
 PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
 PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
 PT syndrome.

PS Example 10; Page 156; 650pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216.
 CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
 CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
 CC (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
 CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,
 CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
 CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
 CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
 CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
 CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
 CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
 CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
 CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,
 CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
 CC present sequence represents a gene 216 specific PCR primer used in the

CC scope of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 764 GGCCTCCACTCTCTGAGG 781
 ||||| |||||
 Db 19 GGCCTCTACTCTGAG 2
 RESULT 274
 ABZ74914
 ID ABZ74914 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABZ74914;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #34.
 KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
 KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; chromosome 7; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
 KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
 KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
 FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
 XX
 PN WO2003012144-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022696.
 XX
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920394.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-239532/23.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl
 PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a
 PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,
 PT e.g. atherosclerosis.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
 CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme

CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect
 CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase
 CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free
 CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the
 CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A
 CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the
 CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a
 CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different
 CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism
 CC involving trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and
 CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol
 CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or
 CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the
 CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 912 CAGATTATCATCACCACC 929
 ||||| |||||
 Db 3 CAGATTTCATCACCATC 20
 RESULT 275
 ADA27565/c
 ID ADA27565 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADA27565;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Microorganism sequencing primer #165.
 XX
 KW microorganism detection; bi-directional DNA sequencing;
 KW HLA determination; human leukocyte antigen; reduced error risk;
 KW reduced contamination risk; sequencing; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Bacteria.
 XX
 PN US2003082535-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00802110.
 XX
 PR 01-MAY-1996; 96US-00640672.
 PR 19-JUL-1996; 96US-00684498.
 PR 27-FEB-1997; 97US-00807138.
 PR 29-APR-1997; 97WO-US007134.
 PR 20-JAN-1998; 98US-00009483.
 PR 13-MAY-1999; 99US-00311260.
 XX
 PA (LEUS/) LEUSHNER J.
 PA (HUIM/) HUI M.
 PA (DUNN/) DUNN J M.
 PA (LACR/) LACROIX J.
 XX
 PI Leushner J, Hui M, Dunn JM, Lacroix J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-576607/54.
 XX
 PT Microorganism detecting composition comprises dideoxynucleotide
 PT triphosphate(s) corresponding to one of four deoxynucleotide
 PT triphosphates, and thermally stable polymerase enzyme.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 35; 94pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a microorganism detecting composition. The
 CC composition is used for detecting a target microorganism. It is used in a
 CC bi-directional DNA sequencing method in several contexts including
 CC detection of mutations, particularly mutations of medical significance,
 CC in samples derived from a human patient, animal, plant, or microorganism;
 CC determination of HLA (human leukocyte antigen) type ancillary to
 CC transplant procedures, detection and identification of microorganisms,
 CC particularly pathogenic microorganisms, in a sample and in situ
 CC sequencing reactions to produce sequencing fragments within a
 CC histological specimen which are then removed from a selected location on
 CC the tissue preparation and loaded onto a gel for sequence analysis. The
 CC invention allows an evaluation to be directly performed on a natural
 CC abundance DNA sample. It provides for bi-directional sequencing of DNA
 CC which requires combining a complex DNA-containing sample with only a
 CC single reaction mixture, thus reducing risk of error and contamination,
 CC and increasing the ease with which the procedure can be automated. The
 CC present sequence represents a sequencing primer for identification of a
 CC microorganism.

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCCACACACCTCCAG 938
 DB 20 ATCCACACCTCCAG 3

RESULT 276
 ACD05017
 ID ACD05017 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ACD05017;
 XX DT 05-AUG-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide #29.
 XX KW Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;
 KW antiarthritic; antidiabetic; dermatological; hepatotropic; antiasthmatic;
 KW inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
 KW colitis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;
 KW multiple sclerosis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; hepatitis;
 KW antisense technology; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN US2003022848-A1.
 XX PD 30-JAN-2003.
 XX PF 02-APR-2001; 2001US-00824322.
 XX PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
 XX PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
 XX PA (BAKE/) BAKER B F.
 PA (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
 PA (BUTL/) BUTLER M M.
 PA (SHAN/) SHANAHAN W R.
 XX PI Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WR;
 XX WPI; 2003-447433/42.
 XX DR Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease,
 PT Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering
 PT oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor
 PT alpha.
 XX

PS Claim 2; Page 12; 142pp; English.
 XX The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in
 CC an individual, comprising administering to the individual an
 CC oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The
 CC method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as
 CC inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating
 CC diabetes, pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, asthma,
 CC and hepatitis in an individual. This sequence represents an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of tumour necrosis factor
 CC alpha (TNF-alpha)

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 759 CCTAGGCTCCACTTCT 776
 DB 2 CCTTAGCCCCCATCTCT 19

RESULT 277
 ADB68680
 ID ADB68680 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AC ADB68680;
 XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Microsomal triglyceride transfer protein antisense oligonucleotide #96.
 XX KW microsomal triglyceride transfer protein; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW hybridisation; microsomal triglyceride transfer protein inhibitor;
 KW cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic; antisense gene therapy;
 KW abnormal lipid metabolism; abnormal cholesterol metabolism;
 KW atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease; mouse; phosphorothioate; ss;
 XX 2'-O-methoxyethyl.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN Mus musculus.
 XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20 /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages, and all cytidine
 FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5 /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 FT modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
 XX W02003018600-A2.
 XX 06-MAR-2003.
 XX PF 17-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022799.
 XX PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00917963.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Crooke RM, Graham MJ;
 XX WPI; 2003-300705/29.
 XX DR

XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of the
PT microsomal triglyceride transfer protein, such as atherosclerosis and
PT heart disease.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 98; 135pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes compounds (I) comprising 8-50 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a microsomal
CC triglyceride transfer protein, where the compounds specifically hybridise
CC with and inhibit the expression of the microsomal triglyceride transfer
CC protein. Also described: (1) a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length which
CC specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
CC active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding microsomal triglyceride
CC transfer protein; (2) a composition comprising (I) and a carrier or
CC diluent; (3) inhibiting the expression of microsomal triglyceride
CC transfer protein in cells or tissues, comprising contacting the cells or
CC tissues with (I) so that expression of microsomal triglyceride transfer
CC protein is inhibited; and (4) treating an animal having a disease or
CC condition associated with microsomal triglyceride transfer protein,
CC comprising administering (I) to the animal so that expression of
CC microsomal triglyceride transfer protein is inhibited. (I) have cardiant,
CC antiarteriosclerotic and antilipemic activities, and can be used in
CC antisense gene therapy. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
CC diseases or conditions associated with aberrant expression or activity of
CC microsomal triglyceride transfer protein, such as an abnormal lipid or
CC cholesterol metabolism condition like atherosclerosis and cardiovascular
CC disease. The present sequence represents a mouse microsomal triglyceride
CC transfer protein chimeric phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide,
CC which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 TTATCATCACCAACCC 933
Db 2 TTATCACCAACCAACCC 19
||||| ||| |||||

RESULT 278
ADE14447/c
ID ADE14447 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE14447;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HSD11B1 antisense oligonucleotide seq id 49.
XX
KW osteopathic; antidepressant; anorectic; antidiabetic;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic; antisense-therapy;
KW hydroxysteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 1; osteoporosis; depression;
KW metabolic disorder; obesity; HSD11B1; diabetes; atherosclerosis;
KW hyperlipidaemia; antisense technology; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003198965-A1.
XX
PD 23-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.
XX
PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Freier SM;

XX WPI; 2003-852782/79.
XX
XX New antisense compounds useful for treating disorders associated with
PT hydroxysteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis,
PT depression and metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 49; 53pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a compound (I) 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding hydroxysteroid 11-beta
CC dehydrogenase 1, inhibiting expression of hydroxysteroid 11-beta
CC dehydrogenase 1. The methods and compositions of the present invention
CC are useful for treating disorders associated with hydroxysteroid 11-beta
CC dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis, depression and
CC metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and
CC hyperlipidaemia. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide
CC used to control the expression of human hydroxysteroid 11-beta
CC dehydrogenase 1.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 840 TCTCTGAGACAGCGTCC 857
Db 19 TCTATGAGACATCTTCC 2
||||| ||| |||||

RESULT 279
ADE27963
ID ADE27963 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADE27963;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human B7-1 targeted oligonucleotide SEQ ID 225.
XX
KW ss; human; B7-1; inflammatory skin disorder; antisense; psoriasis;
KW contact dermatitis; atopic dermatitis; seborrheic dermatitis;
KW nummular dermatitis; generalised exfoliative dermatitis; eczema;
KW critical costimulatory molecule.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003176374-A1.
XX
PD 18-SEP-2003.
XX
PF 09-MAY-2001; 2001US-00851871.
XX
PR 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00777266.
PR 04-JUN-1999; 99US-00326186.
PR 25-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014471.
XX
PA (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
PA (VICK/) VICKERS T A.
PA (KARR/) KARRAS J G.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Vickers TA, Karras JG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-863863/80.
XX
XX Treating an inflammatory skin disorder such as psoriasis comprises
PT topically applying an antisense compound targeted to the nucleic acid
PT encoding human B7 protein.
XX
XX Example 19; SEQ ID NO 225; 89pp; English.
PS

XX The invention relates to a method of treating an inflammatory skin
 CC disorder in an individual by topically applying an antisense compound
 CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a human B7 protein. The
 CC invention is for treating an inflammatory skin disorder in individual.
 CC The skin disorder is psoriasis, contact dermatitis, atopic dermatitis,
 CC seborrheic dermatitis, numular dermatitis, generalised exfoliative
 CC dermatitis or eczema. The invention effectively modulates critical
 CC constitutatory molecules such as the B7 protein. The present sequence
 CC represents a human B7-1 targeted oligonucleotide.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 4.6%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 931 CCCTCCAGAGATTTC 948
 Db 1 CCCTCCAGTGATTTAC 18
 ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 280
 ABZ72890/c
 ID ABZ72890 standard; RNA; 14 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ72890;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rod opsin hairpin ribozyme oligonucleotide.

XX Hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme; ribozyme; retinal disease; target;
 KW ophthalmological; gene therapy; eye; retinal dysfunction; AAV;
 KW diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration; autosomal dominant retinitis;
 KW blood-retinal barrier dysfunction; adeno-associated virus; blindness; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200288320-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 01-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US013679.
 XX
 PR 01-MAY-2001; 2001US-00847601.
 XX
 PA (UYFL) UNIV FLORIDA.
 XX
 PI Lewin AS, Shaw LC, Grant MB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-111880/10.

XX A recombinant adeno-associated virus-vectored ribozyme composition,
 PT useful for treating a disease or dysfunction of the mammalian eye e.g.
 PT retinal disease, e.g. diabetic retinopathy or age-related macular
 PT degeneration.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 63; 115pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a recombinant adeno-associated virus
 CC (AAV) vectored ribozyme composition (I). (I) comprises: (a) at least a
 CC first ribozyme that specifically cleaves an mRNA encoding a protein,
 CC polypeptide, or peptide selected from the group of rod opsin, iNOS,
 CC RGS/peripherin, VEGFR1, VEGFR2, adenosine A-2B receptor, IGF-1, integrin
 CC alpha 1, integrin alpha 3, integrin alpha 5, or integrin alpha V; (b) a
 CC vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the ribozyme, where the
 CC polynucleotide operably positioned downstream of at least a first
 CC promoter that directs expression of the polynucleotide in a selected
 CC mammalian cell transformed with the vector; (c) a viral particle
 CC comprising the ribozyme or the polynucleotide; (d) an AAV vector
 CC comprising the ribozyme or the polynucleotide; or (e) a host cell

CC comprising the ribozyme or the polynucleotide. Also described is a method
 CC for decreasing the amount of mRNA encoding a selected polypeptide in a
 CC retinal cell of a mammalian eye, comprising providing to the eye the
 CC composition described above, and for a time effective to specifically
 CC cleave the mRNA in the cell. (I) has ophthalmological activity, and can
 CC be used in gene therapy. (I) can be used for treating a disease or
 CC dysfunction of the mammalian eye, such as a retinal disease or retinal
 CC degeneration. (I) is also useful for manufacturing a macular
 CC treating the diseases mentioned above, including autosomal dominant
 CC retinitis or a blood-retinal barrier dysfunction. (I) can also be useful
 CC for treating, decreasing the severity, or ameliorating the symptoms of a
 CC pathological condition, e.g. atrophic or pigmented lesions of the eye,
 CC blindness, a reduction in central or peripheral vision, or a reduction in
 CC total vision. ABZ72763 to ABZ72953 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 14 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 14;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 770 CACTTCTGAGGCG 782
 Db 13 CACTTCTGAGGCG 1
 ||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 281

AAAT50305
 ID AAAT50305 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAAT50305;

DT 11-MAR-1997 (first entry)

XX Rabbit CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #1110.

XX Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
 KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
 KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
 KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
 KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; rabbit;
 KW LDL; ss.

XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.

XX WO9620279-A1.

XX 04-JUL-1996.

XX 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.

XX Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;

XX WPI; 1996-321852/32.

XX New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
 PT useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
 PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.

XX Claim 4; Page 42; 72pp; English.

XX AAAT50138-T50359 represent target sequences for the rabbit cholesterol
 CC ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAAT50360-
 CC T50546). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
 CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers

CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
CC then binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site. The ribozymes are
CC able to cleave mRNA from the gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking
CC synthesis and/or expression of the mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse
CC cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway can be inhibited (or eliminated)
CC thereby preventing the reduction in size density of the high density
CC lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life, and therefore increasing
CC HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat conditions associated with
CC abnormal levels of CETP, specifically atherosclerosis, familial
CC hypercholesterolaemia, peripheral vascular disease, dyslipidaemia,
CC hyperbetalipoproteinemia, hypobetalipoproteinemia, vascular
CC complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and angioplastic
CC restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low density
CC lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered (a
CC decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels). The
CC HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift and
CC mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH ribozymes
CC target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-specific
CC activity
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 917 TATCATCACCACC 929
D 2 UAUAUACACCACC 14
D 2 UAUAUACACCACC 14

RESULT 282
AAD26056/C
ID AAD26056 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC AAD26056;
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DE Human apolipoprotein E (APOE) gene polymorphism detecting ASO primer #7.
XX Human; antilipase; neuroprotective; nootropic; genetic variant; APOE;
KW apolipoprotein E; haplotyping; familial dysbetalipoproteinemia; therapy;
KW genotyping; type III hyperlipoproteinemia; Alzheimer's disease;
KW atherosclerosis; polymorphism; allele specific oligonucleotide;
KW ASO primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200179234-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 16-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012303.
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197188P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Choi JY, Kliehm SE, Koshy B, Lee HH;
XX WPI; 2002-075064/10.
XX

XX Genotyping human apolipoprotein gene of individual for determining
XX haplotype of individual, involves determining identity of nucleotide pair
XX at specific polymorphic sites for two copies of gene.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 14; 78pp; English.
XX The patent discloses novel genetic variants of human apolipoprotein E
XX (APOE) gene. The invention also relates to compositions and methods for
XX haplotyping and/or genotyping the APOE gene. The haplotyping methods of
XX the invention are useful for improving the efficacy and reliability of

CC several steps in the discovery and development of drugs for treating
CC diseases associated with APOE activity, e.g. familial
CC dysbetalipoproteinemia, type III hyperlipoproteinemia, atherosclerosis,
CC and Alzheimer's disease. They are useful to validate APOE as a candidate
CC agent for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be
CC associated with APOE activity and in the design of clinical trials of
CC candidate drugs for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to
CC be associated with APOE activity. Genotyping or haplotyping methods are
CC useful to screen for compounds targeting APOE to treat a specific
CC condition or disease associated with APOE activity. The present DNA
CC sequence is an allele specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primer which is used
CC for detecting human APOE gene polymorphisms
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 747 GGGTCCCAGGGTCCC 761
D 15 GSTTCCCAGGGTCCC 1

RESULT 283
AAQ48328/C
ID AAQ48328 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAQ48328;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 03-MAR-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX MAb 25D2 primer B1902.
XX
XX Heavy; VH; light; VL; chain; variable region; antihuman; interleukin-4;
KW IL-4; monoclonal antibody; MAb; 25D2; single chain binding protein;
KW complementarity determining region; CDR; humanised; Fv region; BABS;
KW antagonist; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; amplify; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9317106-A1.
XX
XX 02-SEP-1993.
XX
XX 18-FEB-1993; 93WO-US001301.
XX
XX 19-FEB-1992; 92US-00841659.
XX
XX (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
XX
XX Abrams JS, Dalie B, Le HV, Miller K, Murgolo NJ, Nguyen H;
PI Pearce M, Tindall S, Zavodny FU;
XX
XX WPI; 1993-288412/36.
XX
XX Monoclonal antibodies against human interleukin-4 corresp. DNA and CDRs -
XX are useful for detection of interleukin-4 and treatment of related
XX diseases.

XX Example 8; Page 77; 114pp; English.
XX The sequences given in AAQ48323-33 are primers which were used in the
XX cloning of the heavy (H) and light (L) chains of the anti-human
XX interleukin-4 (IL-4) monoclonal antibody (MAb) 25D2. The complementarity
XX determining regions (CDRs) of this antibody may be grafted onto a human
XX antibody to produce a humanised antibody. It may also be desirable to
XX include one or more amino acid residues which, while outside the CDRs,
XX are likely to interact with the CDRs or IL-4. These sequences may also be
XX used to produce single chain IL-4 binding proteins comprising linked
XX heavy and light chain fragments of the Fv region, or biosynthetic
XX antibody binding sites. The humanised MAb is an IL-4 antagonist. It may

CC be used in a pharmaceutical composition for detecting, measuring and
 CC immuno- purifying human IL-4 and blocking IL-4 activity in IL-4-related
 CC diseases. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 718 GAGAGTGACTCTG 730
 |||||
 Db 16 GAGAGTGACTCTG 4

RESULT 284
 AAQ98837/C
 ID AAQ98837 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AC AAQ98837;
 XX DT 19-APR-1996 (first entry)
 XX DE Anti-human IL-4 Mab h25D2-9 variable region PCR primer B1902.
 KW Anti-human interleukin-4; IL-4; humanised; purification; treatment;
 KW IL-4 diseases; immunoassay; variable region; h25D2-9; PCR primer B1902;
 KW antibody; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9524481-A2.
 XX PD 14-SEP-1995.
 XX PF 08-MAR-1995; 95WO-US002400.
 XX PR 10-MAR-1994; 94US-00208886.
 XX PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
 XX PI Dalie B, Miller K, Murgolo N, Tindall S;
 XX DR WPI; 1995-328272/42.
 XX PT Humanised monoclonal antibody against human interleukin (IL)-4 - has
 PT increased binding affinity and expression, and hence greater therapeutic
 PT value in the treatment of IL-4 related diseases.
 XX PS Example 1; Page 70; 116pp; English.

CC The primers AAQ98832-42 were used in the PCR amplification of the anti-
 CC human IL-4 humanised monoclonal antibody (MAB) h25D2-9 cDNA. The Ab
 CC encoded by the cDNA can be used for the prep., purificn. and immunoassay
 CC of the humanised Abs. Pharmaceutical compns. and anti-idiotypic Abs
 CC (against the MAB) can also be prepd. for the treatment of IL-4 related
 CC diseases by respectively suppressing, or imitating the binding activity
 CC of IL-4
 XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 718 GAGAGTGACTCTG 730
 |||||
 Db 16 GAGAGTGACTCTG 4

RESULT 285
 AAX09974/C
 ID AAX09974 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX AC

AAX09974;

XX DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #280.

XX KW Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
 KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
 KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;
 KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO9820165-A2.

XX PD 14-MAY-1998.

XX PF 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.

XX PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.

XX PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX PI Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;

XX DR WPI; 1998-286974/25.

XX PT New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
 PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
 PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.

XX PS Claim 16; Page 85; 310pp; English.

XX CC AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
 CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
 CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
 CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
 CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
 CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
 CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
 CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
 CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
 CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
 CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
 CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
 CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
 CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
 CC prophylaxis of such diseases

XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 750 TCCAGGGTCCCT 762
 |||||
 Db 16 TCCAGGGTCCCT 4

RESULT 286

AAV96653/C

ID AAV96653 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAV96653;

XX DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)

DE Potato citrate synthase target sequence position 1383.
 XX
 KW Solanidine; glucosyltransferase; potato; citrate synthase; target;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; alkaloid biosynthesis;
 KW flower formation; cleavage; solanaceous plant; ss.
 XX
 OS Solanum tuberosum.
 XX
 XX WO9832843-A2.
 XX
 XX 30-JUL-1998.
 XX
 XX 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000738.
 XX
 XX 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036545P.
 XX
 XX 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036599P.
 XX
 XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-00979416.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Zwick MG, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1998-427939/36.
 XX
 XX New enzymatic nucleic acid(s) - useful for, e.g. reducing alkaloid
 XX biosynthesis or regulating flowering.
 XX
 XX Claim 53; Page 56; 79pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 XX -cleaving activity (e.g. ribozymes) which are capable of modulating the
 XX expression of plant genes: (i) involved in biosynthesis of alkaloids; or
 XX (ii) involved in flower formation. AAV95982 to AAV96334, and AAV96335 to
 XX AAV96354 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase hammerhead and
 XX hairpin ribozymes, respectively. AAV95629 to AAV95981, and AAV96355 to
 XX AAV96734 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase target
 XX sequences. AAV96773 to AAV97170, and AAV97171 to AAV97195 represent
 XX potato citrate synthase hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes, respectively.
 XX AAV96735 to AAV96772, and AAV97196 to AAV97220 represent potato citrate
 XX synthase target sequences. Ribozymes of the present invention can be used
 XX to inhibit the synthesis of toxic alkaloids in solanaceous plants,
 XX particularly potato but also tomato, pepper, aubergine and ditura or to
 XX inhibit flowering in potato, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, brussel sprouts,
 XX arugula, kale, collards, chard, beet, turnip, sweet potato and turf
 XX grass. Also the ribozymes can be used for RNA manipulation in the same
 XX way that restriction endonucleases are for DNA, as well as to examine
 XX genetic drift and mutations in plants and to detect specific RNA. The
 XX ribozymes can be targeted to specific genes or to consensus sequences
 XX within a family of related genes, and being catalytic need to be present
 XX at only very low concentrations
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX QY 794 TGCCAGAGCTCT 806
 XX |||||
 XX Db 13 TGCCAGAGCTCT 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 287
 XX AAV96652/c
 XX ID AAV96652 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AC AAV96652;
 XX
 XX DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Potato citrate synthase target sequence position 1381.
 XX
 XX Solanidine; glucosyltransferase; potato; citrate synthase; target;
 XX

KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; alkaloid biosynthesis;
 KW flower formation; cleavage; solanaceous plant; ss.
 XX
 OS Solanum tuberosum.
 XX
 XX WO9832843-A2.
 XX
 XX 30-JUL-1998.
 XX
 XX 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000738.
 XX
 XX 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036545P.
 XX
 XX 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036599P.
 XX
 XX 24-NOV-1997; 97US-00979416.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Zwick MG, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1998-427939/36.
 XX
 XX New enzymatic nucleic acid(s) - useful for, e.g. reducing alkaloid
 XX biosynthesis or regulating flowering.
 XX
 XX Claim 53; Page 56; 79pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 XX -cleaving activity (e.g. ribozymes) which are capable of modulating the
 XX expression of plant genes: (i) involved in biosynthesis of alkaloids; or
 XX (ii) involved in flower formation. AAV95982 to AAV96334, and AAV96335 to
 XX AAV96354 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase hammerhead and
 XX hairpin ribozymes, respectively. AAV95629 to AAV95981, and AAV96355 to
 XX AAV96734 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase target
 XX sequences. AAV96773 to AAV97170, and AAV97171 to AAV97195 represent
 XX potato citrate synthase hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes, respectively.
 XX AAV96735 to AAV96772, and AAV97196 to AAV97220 represent potato citrate
 XX synthase target sequences. Ribozymes of the present invention can be used
 XX to inhibit the synthesis of toxic alkaloids in solanaceous plants,
 XX particularly potato but also tomato, pepper, aubergine and ditura or to
 XX inhibit flowering in potato, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, brussel sprouts,
 XX arugula, kale, collards, chard, beet, turnip, sweet potato and turf
 XX grass. Also the ribozymes can be used for RNA manipulation in the same
 XX way that restriction endonucleases are for DNA, as well as to examine
 XX genetic drift and mutations in plants and to detect specific RNA. The
 XX ribozymes can be targeted to specific genes or to consensus sequences
 XX within a family of related genes, and being catalytic need to be present
 XX at only very low concentrations
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX QY 794 TGCCAGAGCTCT 806
 XX |||||
 XX Db 15 TGCCAGAGCTCT 3
 XX
 XX RESULT 288
 XX AAV96631/c
 XX ID AAV96631 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AC AAV96631;
 XX
 XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 268.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 XX human fukutin; ds.

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XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 65; 720pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 709 GAGTCCCGAGGAGA 721
Db 15 GAGTCCCGAGGAGA 3
RESULT 289
ADB44659/c
ID ADB44659 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADB44659;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4982.
XX KW cyrostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX KW diagnosis.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
XX PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 614; 771pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
XX CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
XX CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
XX CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
XX CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
XX CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
XX CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
XX CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
XX CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
XX CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
XX CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
XX CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
XX CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
XX CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
XX CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
XX CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
XX CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules.
XX CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
XX CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 709 GAGTCCCGAGGAGA 721
Db 15 GAGTCCCGAGGAGA 3
RESULT 290
AAAX57206/c
ID AAAX57206 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAAX57206;
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Cysteine noose library SCFV JH region primer.
XX KW Cysteine noose; antibody variable domain; CDR; cytokine; agonist;
XX KW complementarity determining region; antagonist; mimetic; antigen; primer;
XX KW MIF-1 alpha receptor; treatment; HIV infection; CDR3; anti-HIV; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9923222-A1.
XX PD 14-MAY-1999.

```

PF 30-OCT-1998; 98WO-GB003255.
 XX
 PR 31-OCT-1997; 97GB-00023062.
 XX
 PA (CAMB-) CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY.
 XX
 PI Osbourn JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-313343/26.
 XX
 XX Cysteine noose antibody libraries and their production.
 XX
 PT Example 2; Page 29; 64pp; English.
 XX
 PS This invention describes the construction of libraries of antibody
 CC variable domains containing modified complementarity determining regions
 CC (CDRs) carrying a cysteine noose and which have cytokine agonist and
 CC antagonist mechanisms of action. The method of the invention can be used
 CC to obtain peptide ligand mimetics capable of binding a target antigen.
 CC The binding members may also be used to provide agonists or antagonists
 CC of targets such as cytokines. In particular specific binding members for
 CC MIP-1 alpha receptors are useful for treatment of HIV infection and for
 CC in vitro investigation of mechanisms of HIV infection. A selection of
 CC peptide ligand mimetics from CDR3 cysteine noose libraries provide a
 CC means to select a different and potentially more effective population of
 CC peptide ligands than direct display of similar cysteine noose ligands on
 CC the surface of bacteriophage. The products of the invention have anti-HIV
 CC activity
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCCTC 769
 DB 18 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCCTC 2
 XX
 RESULT 291
 AAZ44788/c
 ID AAZ44788 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ44788;
 XX
 DT 19-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human FADD primer ISIS #23888.
 XX
 KW FADD; human; antisense; inhibitor; Fas-associated death domain; primer;
 XX probe; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6015712-A.
 XX
 PD 18-JAN-2000.
 XX
 PF 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357072.
 XX
 PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-00357072.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Cowser LM, Baker BP, Zhang H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-126316/11.
 XX
 PT Antisense oligonucleotides, useful for inhibiting human Fas-associated
 PT death domain (FADD) expression are targeted to the 3' untranslated region
 PT of the FADD gene.
 XX

PS Claim 3; Col 57-58; 37pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides (OGNs) (I) 8-20
 CC nucleotides in length that specifically hybridize with and inhibit
 CC nucleic acids encoding human Fas-associated death domain (FADD), targeted
 CC to the 3' untranslated region (3'UTR). (I) can be used to treat animals,
 CC especially humans, suspected of having or being prone to a disease or
 CC condition associated with FADD expression. AAZ44746-Z44831 represent
 CC primers and probes used in the method of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 967 ACTCTCTAAATCT 979
 DB 18 ACTCTCTAAATCT 6
 XX
 RESULT 292
 AAH47596/c
 ID AAH47596 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH47596;
 XX
 DT 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Her-3 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS # 19611.
 XX
 KW Her-3; epidermal growth factor; EGF; receptor/tyrosine kinase; human;
 KW antiinflammatory; Cytostatic; antibacterial; antisense; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6277640-B1.
 XX
 PD 21-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00630706.
 XX
 PR 31-JUL-2000; 2000US-00630706.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Cowser LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-535134/59.
 XX
 PT Antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of human Her-3,
 PT member of epidermal growth factor family of receptor/tyrosine kinases,
 PT useful for preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumor
 PT formation.
 XX
 PS Example 15; Col 43-44; 49pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention provides antisense compounds capable of inhibiting the
 CC expression of human Her-3, a member of epidermal growth factor (EGF)
 CC family of receptor/tyrosine kinases. The antisense oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of Her-3 in cells or tissues. They
 CC are commonly used as research reagents and in diagnostics for example, to
 CC elucidate the function of particular genes. The antisense compounds are
 CC also useful for distinguishing between functions of various members of a
 CC biological pathway and for research use. They are also utilized for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis and in kits. They are useful
 CC prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumor formation. Sequences AAH47532-47615 represent chimeric antisense
 CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides having 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap,
 CC used for the inhibition of Her-3 mRNA expression
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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Query Match          4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      863 CCAAGTTGGAACAC 875
Db      13 CCAAGTTGGACAC 1

RESULT 293
ABL46183/c
ID ABL46183 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABL46183;
XX
XX
DT 26-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human interferon-gamma signal probe SEQ ID NO:150.
XX
KW Nucleic acid accessible hybridisation site; detection; hybridisation;
XX characterisation; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis;
KW PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2000198537-A2.
FN
XX
XX 27-DEC-2001.
PD
XX
XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019401.
PF
XX
XX 17-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212308P.
PR
XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001US-00212308.
PR
XX
PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
XX Lyamichev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Vener IT;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-049698/06.
DR
XX
XX Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing
XX secondary structure, useful in clinical diagnosis, comprises identifying
XX primers that interact with the target to form an extension product under
XX amplification conditions.
XX
XX Example 18; Fig 54A; 409pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides
XX with desired hybridisation properties to nucleic acid targets containing
XX secondary structure. The method comprises amplifying a target nucleic
XX acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers
XX that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides
XX which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides
XX from the present invention can be used in novel detection methods for
XX clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification
XX of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to
XX rapidly analyse nucleic acid structures. ABL46034 to ABL46367 represent
XX sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      955 AGAGCCAAATTGA 967
Db      18 AGAGCCAAATTGA 6

RESULT 294

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AAQ10624
ID AAQ10624 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAQ10624;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 29-APR-1991 (first entry)
XX
XX HLA Class I locus-specific primer A2.2.
DE
XX Human leukocyte antigen; major histocompatibility complex; MHC;
KW restriction fragment length polymorphic analysis; RFLP; tissue typing;
KW allele; PCR; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX EP414469-A.
PN
XX 27-FEB-1991.
PD
XX
XX 20-AUG-1990; 90EP-00309107.
PF
XX
XX 25-AUG-1989; 89US-00398217.
PR
XX 11-SEP-1989; 89US-00405439.
PR
XX 16-JAN-1990; 90US-00465863.
PR
XX 11-JUL-1990; 90US-00551239.
PR
XX
XX (GENE-) GENETYPE AG.
PA
XX (JEAN-) GENETYPE AG.
PA
XX (SIMO/) SIMONS M J.
XX
XX Simons MJ;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1991-059664/09.
DR
XX
XX Detection of adjacent and non-adjacent locus, e.g. HLA alleles - by
XX amplifying genomic DNA, for direct determination of haplotype.
XX
XX Claim 29; Page 49; 53pp; English.
XX
XX The primer is specific for nt 1667-1685 of HLA Class I A2 locus. It is
XX used in a method for the prodn. of RFLP fragments for an HLA locus,
XX together with a second primer making up a locus-specific primer (LSP)
XX pair. It is pref. used with a Class I-specific primer which hybridises
XX with at least two different Class I loci, pref. at least one of each of
XX A, B, and C, and most pref. all of these. The Class I primer esp.
XX hybridises with intervening sequence (IVS) III or IVS I sequences. Direct
XX determination of the haplotype is possible, providing useful information
XX for identity of individuals for e.g. paternity case and forensic
XX investigations. See also AAQ10621-Q10669. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
XX correct PA field.)
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      718 GAGAGTGACTCTG 730
Db      4 GAGAGTGACTCTG 16

RESULT 295
ABL8901/c
ID ABL8901 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ABL8901;
AC
XX
XX 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:123.
DE
XX

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KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
 KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
 XX
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX EP1174518-A1.
 PN
 XX 23-JAN-2002.
 XX
 XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
 XX
 XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
 XX (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
 PA
 XX Loukachov VV, Van Genen B, Goudsmit J;
 PI WPI; 2002-156696/21.
 DR
 XX Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
 PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
 PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
 PT significance.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 37; 166pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
 CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
 CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
 CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.6e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 828 TGTCTCTTTCTT 840
 DB 18 TGTCTCTTTCTT 6
 RESULT 296
 AAQ39303/c
 ID AAQ39303 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX AAQ39303;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 20-JUL-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Glucocerebrosidase gene primer #9.
 DE
 XX Glucocerebrosidase; peripheral blood leukocyte; lysosomal degradation;
 KW glycolipid; Gaucher disease; glucosylceramide; glucocerebroside; RFLP;
 KW restriction fragment length polymorphism; mutation; pseudogene; 1226G;
 KW Jewish; 1448C; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; primer; probe; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9306244-A1.

XX 01-APR-1993.
 PD
 XX 16-SEP-1992; 92WO-US007840.
 PF
 XX 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00767135.
 PR
 XX (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
 PA
 XX Beutler E, Sorge JA;
 PI WPI; 1993-117560/14.
 DR
 XX Screening method for new Gaucher disease mutation - comprises inserting
 PT guanine nucleotide adjacent to specified position of gluco-cerebrosidase
 PT gene-exon 2.
 XX
 XX Claim 25; Page 66; 74pp; English.
 PS
 XX The sequences given in AAQ39288-303 are primers and probes which were
 CC used in a method to detect a mutation in the glucocerebrosidase gene,
 CC corresponding to an insertion of a G nucleotide adjacent to base 57 of
 CC exon 2 (see also AAQ39287 and AAQ39304). The template DNA used was
 CC isolated from peripheral blood leukocytes. Glucocerebrosidase is an
 CC enzyme which is required for the lysosomal degradation of glycolipids
 CC (see also AAQ39286). A deficiency of this enzyme leads to Gaucher
 CC disease, as in the absence of glucocerebrosidase, the extremely insoluble
 CC glucosylceramide (glucocerebroside) accumulates. The insertion of a G
 CC nucleotide adjacent to position 84 in the glucocerebrosidase cDNA has
 CC been characterised as a new Gaucher disease causing mutation. The
 CC corresponding position of this mutation in the gluco-cerebrosidase gene
 CC is in exon 2, adjacent to position 57. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
 CC PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 843 CTGAAGACAGCGT 855
 DB 14 CTGAAGACAGCGT 2
 RESULT 297
 AAQ48247/c
 ID AAQ48247 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX AAQ48247;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 16-FEB-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Multiple glucocerebrosidase mutation second 3' PCR primer.
 DE
 XX Mutant; polymerase chain reaction; IVS2+1; 84GG; 1226G; 1448C;
 KW screening method; detection; GC alleles; Gaucher's disease; ss.
 KW
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX EP558257-A1.
 PN
 XX 01-SEP-1993.
 PD
 XX 23-FEB-1993; 93EP-00301301.
 PF
 XX 24-FEB-1992; 92US-00841652.
 PR
 XX (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.
 PA
 XX Beutler E;
 PI
 XX

DR WPI; 1993-274677/35.
 XX
 PT Detection of Gaucher's disease - by screening DNA for a substitution of
 PT adenine for guanine at position 1 of gluco:cerobrosidase gene intron 2.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 13; 42pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence is that of the second 3' PCR primer which was used in a
 CC polymerase chain reaction amplification as part of a screening method for
 CC the detection of multiple glucocerebrosidase mutations IVS2+1, exon 2 nt
 CC 57G (84GG), exon 9 nt 2G (1226G) and exon 10 nt 60C (1448C). This method
 CC may be used for screening humans for GC alleles associated with Gaucher's
 CC disease. It can be used to diagnose either the disease itself or a
 CC heterozygous carrier state. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 843 CTGAAGACAGCGT 855
 Db 14 CTGAAGACAGCGT 2
 RESULT 298
 AAX56841
 ID AAX56841 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAX56841;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DE EP-916734 primer NosRT1.
 KW alphaAMY3; rice; alpha-amylase; promoter; angiosperm; mRNA stability;
 KW cis-regulate; sugar-responsive; regeneration; regulation; plant; primer;
 KW ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Oryza sativa.
 XX EP916734-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-MAY-1999.
 XX
 PF 24-AUG-1998; 98EP-00306747.
 XX
 PR 16-OCT-1997; 97US-00951718.
 XX
 PA (SINI-) ACAD SINICA.
 PI Yu S, Chan M;
 XX WPI; 1999-279907/24.
 XX
 PT New expression vector comprising promoter capable of directing expression
 PT of a coding sequence in angiosperm cell.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 8; 21pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel expression vector comprising a promoter
 CC capable of directing expression of a coding sequence in an angiosperm
 CC cell, and a 3' untranslated region of a rice alpha-amylase gene where
 CC after the coding sequences is inserted into the vector, the 3'
 CC untranslated region and the coding sequence are transcribed into a single
 CC mRNA. 3' untranslated regions of rice alpha-amylase gene can cis-regulate
 CC mRNA stability in angiosperm cells in a sugar-responsive manner
 CC especially for gene expression regulation in plants, regenerating tissue
 CC or even regenerating a whole plant. The full length 3' untranslated
 CC region of a rice alpha-amylase gene (alphaAMY3) enhances mRNA stability
 CC in the absence of sugar and promotes mRNA degradation in the presence of

CC sugar and that fragments of the above mRNA can independently regulate
 CC mRNA accumulation in a sugar responsive manner
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 76.5%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 720 GAGTGACTCTGGTCATA 736
 Db 1 GCGGGACTCTSTTCATA 17
 RESULT 299
 AAC80280/c
 ID AAC80280 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC80280;
 XX
 DT 03-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 DE Reverse primer #108 used for amplification of HLA-A exon 3.
 XX HLA-A; HLA-B; HLA-C; typing; primer; human; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO2000061795-A2.
 PN 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 05-APR-2000; 2000WO-EP002998.
 XX
 PR 09-APR-1999; 99EP-00870068.
 PR 11-JUN-1999; 99US-0138614P.
 XX
 PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
 XX
 PI De Canck I, Rombout A, Rossau R;
 XX WPI; 2000-647426/62.
 XX
 PT Locus-specific, separate amplification of exon 2, exon 3, and/or exon 4
 PT of human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A, HLA-B, or HLA-C alleles using defined
 PT primer sets, useful for subtyping or typing of HLA Class I alleles.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 40; 128pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for the locus-specific,
 CC separate amplification of exon 2, exon 3, and/or exon 4 of human
 CC leukocyte antigen (HLA)-A, HLA-B, or HLA-C alleles. The method is useful
 CC for subtyping or typing of HLA class I alleles. The present sequence is
 CC an amplification primer used in the method
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 718 GAGAGTGACTCTG 730
 Db 14 GAGAGTGACTCTG 2
 RESULT 300
 AAS96597/c
 ID AAS96597 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS96597;
 XX

DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Telomerase reverse transcriptase, antisense oligonucleotide #11.
 DE
 XX
 KW Telomerase reverse transcriptase; TERT; cytostatic; apoptosis;
 KW cell growth inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology;
 KW ss.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO2001189198-A1.
 PN
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 PD
 XX 15-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015774.
 PF
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572423.
 PR
 XX 07-DEC-2000; 2000US-00733294.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Freier SM, Wancewicz E;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-075321/10.
 DR
 XX
 XX New compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding telomerase
 PT transcriptase (TERT), which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
 PT expression of TERT, useful for modulating apoptosis and inhibiting cell
 PT growth.
 XX
 XX Claim 13; Page 85; 154pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention describes a compound, 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
 CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human TERT (telomerase reverse
 CC transcriptase), where the compound specifically hybridizes with and
 CC inhibits the expression of TERT. A series of oligonucleotides were
 CC designed to target different regions of the human TERT RNA. These were 20
 CC nucleotides in length and composed of a central gap region consisting of
 CC ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by
 CC five-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-
 CC MOE) nucleotides. The compounds were analysed for their effect on human
 CC TERT mRNA levels by reverse transcriptase (RT)-polymerase chain reaction
 CC (PCR). The compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of TERT in
 CC cells or tissues, for treating a human having disease or condition
 CC associated with TERT, for modulating apoptosis, for inhibiting cell
 CC growth (preferably, cancer cell growth), in antisense therapy and for
 CC diagnostics and therapeutics. This sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide used to modulate the activity of nucleic acid molecules
 CC encoding TERT, described in the method of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 10 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 818 GGGTTGGCTGTGT 830
 DB 19 GGGTTGGCTGTGT 7
 RESULT 301
 ABI95316
 ID ABI95316 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABI95316;
 AC
 XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Capture oligonucleotide Zip iU#2403 oligo #9.
 DE
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 XX KW

KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 OS
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO200179548-A2.
 PN
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 PF
 XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 PR
 XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 PA
 XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
 DR
 XX
 XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to
 CC ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 712 TCCAGGAGAGTG 724
 DB 1 TCCAGGAGAGTG 13
 RESULT 302
 ABZ90109/c
 ID ABZ90109 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABZ90109;
 AC
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 DE
 XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 XX KW

KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011315.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5351; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.5%; Score 13; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 932 CCTCCAGAGAATT 944
 Db 15 CCTCCAGAGAATT 3
 RESULT 303
 AAQ57220/C
 ID AAQ57220 standard; mRNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ57220;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 26-JUL-1994 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Enzymatic RNA molecule stromelysin mRNA target sequence.
 XX

KW Specific; cleavage; target RNA; protein; prophylaxis; expression;
 KW inhibitor; inhibition; ribozyme; treatment; prevention; psoriasis;
 KW asthma; inflammatory diseases; restenosis; cardiovascular condition;
 KW hypertension; arthritis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9402595-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-FEB-1994.
 XX
 PF 02-JUL-1993; 93WO-US006316.
 XX
 PR 17-JUL-1992; 92US-00916763.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00989848.
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00989849.
 PR 19-JAN-1993; 93US-00008895.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Sullivan SM, Draper KG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1994-048853/06.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic RNA molecules which cleave mRNA - used to treat or prevent
 PT inflammatory, arthritic, stenotic or cardiovascular diseases or
 PT conditions.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 18; 65pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is a stromelysin mRNA target sequence (nucleotide no. 725) of an
 CC enzymatic RNA molecule (ribozyme) which cleaves mRNA associated with the
 CC development or maintenance of osteoarthritis or other pathological
 CC conditions which are mediated by metalloproteinase activation. The concn.
 CC of the ribozyme necessary to effect a therapeutic treatment is lower than
 CC that of an antisense oligonucleotide and the specificity of action is
 CC higher. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 815 TCAGGTTGGCTGTGT 830
 Db 17 TCAGTGTGGCTGTAGT 2
 RESULT 304
 AAQ93477/C
 ID AAQ93477 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ93477;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 06-DEC-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme target sequence #16.
 XX
 KW Hammerhead ribozyme motif; arthritis; cancer; angiogenesis; hairpin;
 KW hepatitis delta virus; group 1 intron; RNase P RNA; stromelysin; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9513380-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-MAY-1995.
 XX
 PF 10-NOV-1994; 94WO-US013129.
 XX
 PR 12-NOV-1993; 93US-00152487.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA
 XX Draper KG, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J;
 XX DR
 XX WPI; 1995-194099/25.
 XX
 XX New enzymatic RNA molecules - which cleave mRNA of a gene encoding a
 PT matrix metalloproteinase, for treating arthritis, cancer or angiogenesis.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 18; 70pp; English.
 XX
 XX The sequences AAQ93462-Q93494 are examples of target cleavage sequences
 CC for a hammerhead ribozyme with sequence motif AAQ90453. A ribozyme, pref.
 CC hammerhead, hairpin, hepatitis delta virus, group 1 intron or RNase P RNA
 CC motif can be used in a composition for the treatment of arthritis, cancer
 CC or angiogenesis. The ribozymes comprises between 5-45 bases complementary
 CC to the target mRNA. The ribozymes (see AAQ93830-51 for examples) were
 CC synthesised based on putative stromelysin mRNA target cleavage sequences
 CC (AAQ93496-Q93829). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 815 TCAGGTTGGCTGTGT 830
 Db 17 TCAGTGTGGCTGAGT 2
 RESULT 305
 ID AAX63384/C
 AC AAX63384;
 XX
 XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human stromelysin hammerhead target SEQ ID NO:16.
 XX
 XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO9618736-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 20-JUN-1996.
 PD
 XX
 XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
 PF
 XX
 XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
 PR
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
 PR
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
 PR
 XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
 PR
 XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
 PR
 XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
 PR
 XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
 PR
 XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
 PR
 XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
 PR
 XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
 PR
 XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
 XX Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott P, Matulic-Adamic J;
 PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
 PI

XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
 DR
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
 PT the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
 PT auto-immune diseases.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 139; 307pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
 CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
 CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
 CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
 CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 815 TCAGGTTGGCTGTGT 830
 Db 17 TCAGTGTGGCTGAGT 2
 RESULT 306
 ID AAT59750/C
 AC AAT59750;
 XX
 XX 18-APR-1997 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Probe DHOG-57 for omega-conotoxin.
 XX
 XX Omega-conotoxin; conus; Conus magus; alpha-conotoxin; mu-conotoxin;
 KW nicotinic acetylcholine receptor; venom; skeletal muscle; inhibitor;
 KW sodium ion channel; presynaptic neuronal calcium ion channel; therapy;
 KW P-like subtype; N-type channel; respiratory rhythm; respiratory control;
 KW neural developmental syndrome; respiratory crisis; probe;
 KW Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX US5591821-A.
 PN
 XX 07-JAN-1997.
 PD
 XX 16-JUL-1993; 93US-00092215.
 PF
 XX 16-JUL-1993; 93US-00092215.
 PR
 XX (UTAH) UNIV UTAH.
 PA
 XX Monje VD, Imperial JS, Olivera BM, Hillyard DR;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1997-086679/08.
 DR
 XX New omega-conotoxin peptide(s) - which target P-type and N-type calcium
 PT

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
 PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpelsky A, Burgin A;
 PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
 XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
 PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
 PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
 PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.
 XX Claim 177; Page 150; 259pp; English.
 XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
 CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
 CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
 CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
 CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
 CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
 CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
 CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
 CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
 CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
 CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
 CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
 CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 909 GATCAGATTATCATCA 924
 Db 1 GAUCAGAUCAUCCUCA 16
 RESULT 309
 AAA25680
 ID AAA25680 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAA25680;
 AC 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2178.
 DE Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9954459-A2.
 XX WO9954459-A2.
 PN 28-OCT-1999.
 PD 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
 PF 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
 PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
 XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpelsky A, Bellon L;
 PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeberli P;
 PI Matulic-Adamic J;
 XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
 XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
 PT used to treat cancer.
 XX Claim 77; Page 87; 148pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
 CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
 CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
 CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
 CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
 CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
 CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
 CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
 CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
 CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
 CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
 CC AAA24748 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
 CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent their corresponding target sequences.
 CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
 CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
 CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 823 GGCTGTGTCCTCTTTTC 838
 Db 1 GTCTGTGTTCTTTTC 16
 RESULT 310
 AAC72321
 ID AAC72321 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAC72321;
 AC 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DT Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1434.
 XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200058519-A2.
 PN 05-OCT-2000.
 PD 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
 PF 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
 PR (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (APFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 PI

```

PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
CC Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
CC for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
CC genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 709 GAGTCCCGAGAGTG 724
DB 2 GGGGCCCGAGAGTG 17
RESULT 311
AAC72312
ID AAC72312 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC72312;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1428.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
PI Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 709 GAGTCCCGAGAGTG 724
DB 2 GGGGCCCGAGAGTG 17
RESULT 312
AAC72297
ID AAC72297 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC72297;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1418.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
PI Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 709 GAGTCCCGAGAGTG 724
DB 2 GGGGCCCGAGAGTG 17
RESULT 313
AAC72297
ID AAC72297 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC72297;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1418.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
PI Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 709 GAGTCCCGAGAGTG 724
DB 2 GGGGCCCGAGAGTG 17
RESULT 314
AAC72297
ID AAC72297 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAC72297;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1418.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
PA (WHED ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
PI Altshuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human

```

QY 709 GAGTCCAGGAGAGTG 724
 Db 2 GGGGCCAGGAGAGTG 17

RESULT 313
 AAH95403/C
 ID AAH95403 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH95403;
 XX
 DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 828.
 XX
 KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200157206-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.
 XX
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (PATT/) PATTAEY A R.
 XX
 PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Boohar RN, Holman PS;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 XX
 PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,
 PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 70; 115pp; English.

CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention

XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 796 CCAGAGACTCTCTCC 811
 Db 16 CAAAAGACTCTCTCC 1

RESULT 314
 ABK03560/C
 ID ABK03560 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK03560;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CD20 DNAzyme #14.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

Homo sapiens.
 Synthetic.
 WO200159103-A2.
 16-AUG-2001.
 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.

Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 central nervous system injury.

Claim 30; Page 159; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA
 with a Ycf motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 sequence is a DNAzyme molecule of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match          4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 844 TGAAGACACGCTCCTG 859
DB 17 TGAAGACATCCTCCTG 2

RESULT 315
ABK01724/c
ID ABK01724 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ABK01724;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO Zinzyne #46.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyne; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX
WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
central nervous system injury.
XX
Claim 88; Page 94; 200pp; English.
XX
The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyne (cleaving RNA
with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg2+.
Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg2+. Furthermore, the
nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
(CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
sequence is a zinzyne molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match          4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 891 TTACTTCTCAGCTTCT 906
DB 17 TTTTCTCAGCTTCT 2

RESULT 316
ABK00771
ID ABK00771 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK00771;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOGO Inozyme #41.
XX
KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyne; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO200159103-A2.
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX
WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
central nervous system injury.
XX
Claim 88; Page 94; 200pp; English.
XX
The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyne (cleaving RNA
with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg2+.
Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg2+. Furthermore, the
nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
(CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
sequence is a zinzyne molecule of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

```


PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 227; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 797 CAAGAGCTCTCTCCA 812
 ||||| |||||
 Db 2 CAAGAGCTCTCTCCA 17
 RESULT 319
 ABN00236
 ID ABN00236 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN00236;
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:228.
 XX
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 228; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 797 CAAGAGCTCTCTCCA 812
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 CAAGAGCTCTCTCCA 16
 RESULT 320
 ABN06104
 ID ABN06104 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABN06104;

[illegible]

CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 775 CTGAGGGCAGCCCTC 790
 ||| |||||
 Db 1 CTGTGAGCAGCCCTC 16

RESULT 322
 ABV80322
 ID ABV80322 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV80322;
 XX 03--JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT DT
 DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1568.

XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EP1229046-A2.
 XX 07-AUG-2002.

XX 28--JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
 XX 30--JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30--JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30--JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX 30--JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX 30--JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Zhan J;
 XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
 PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.

XX Example 2; Page 269; 718pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of

CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL, proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 915 ATTATCATCACCA 930
 ||| |||||
 Db 1 ATTACATCACCA 16

RESULT 323
 ABV80321
 ID ABV80321 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV80321;
 XX 03--JAN-2003 (first entry)
 DT DT
 DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1567.

XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX EP1229046-A2.
 XX 07-AUG-2002.

XX 28--JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
 XX 30--JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30--JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30--JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX 30--JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX 30--JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Zhan J;
 XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
 PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.

XX Example 2; Page 269; 718pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are

CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCA 930
 CC ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 CC 2 ATTACAATCACCACCA 17
 CC
 CC RESULT 324
 CC ABK18752
 CC ID ABK18752 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 CC AC ABK18752;
 CC
 CC DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 CC
 CC DE Human ERG DNazyme target sequence Seq ID No 1399.
 CC
 CC KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 CC KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 CC KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 CC KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 CC KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 CC KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 CC KW Sturge-Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 CC KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 CC KW amberzyme.
 CC
 CC XX Homo sapiens.
 CC OS
 CC
 CC PN WO200188124-A2.
 CC
 CC XX 22-NOV-2001.
 CC
 CC PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 CC
 CC PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 CC
 CC PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 CC (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 CC
 CC PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 CC WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 CC
 CC DR Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 CC useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 CC
 CC PS Claim 4; Page 90; 149pp; English.
 CC
 CC CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,

CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 CC
 CC XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 CC Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 CC Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC QY 816 CAGGGTGTGGCTGTGTC 831
 CC ||||| :|||: :|
 CC 1 CAGGAUUGGUGUCUC 16
 CC
 CC DB
 CC
 CC RESULT 325
 CC ABK19169
 CC ID ABK19169 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 CC AC ABK19169;
 CC
 CC DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 CC
 CC DE Human ERG Amberzyme target sequence Seq ID No 1816.
 CC
 CC KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 CC KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 CC KW vulnery; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 CC KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 CC KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 CC KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 CC KW Sturge-Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 CC KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome; leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNazyme; inozyme;
 CC KW amberzyme.
 CC
 CC XX Homo sapiens.
 CC OS
 CC
 CC PN WO200188124-A2.
 CC
 CC XX 22-NOV-2001.
 CC
 CC PF 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 CC
 CC PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 CC
 CC PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 CC (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 CC
 CC PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 CC WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 CC
 CC DR Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 CC useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 CC
 CC PS Claim 4; Page 121; 149pp; English.
 CC
 CC CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating

CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK2719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 816 CAGGTTGCTGTGTC 831

Db 2 CAGGAUUGGCGUCUC 17

RESULT 326

ABV90003

ID ABV90003 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV90003;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DT Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 716.

XX Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS EP1239051-A2.

PN 11-SEP-2002.

PD 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.

PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PA Shannon M;

PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.

DR

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 716; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, AB083999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTTCTCTGACGACGC 853

Db 1 CTTCTCCGACGACGC 16

RESULT 327

ABV90002

ID ABV90002 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV90002;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DT Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 715.

XX Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS EP1239051-A2.

PN 11-SEP-2002.

PD 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.

PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PA

PI Shannon M;
 XX WPI; 2002-694061/74.
 XX
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 715; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (III) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 838 CTTCTCTGAGACAGC 853
 Db 2 CTTCTCGGAGACG 17
 ||||| |||||
 RESULT 328
 ABX72082
 ID ABX72082 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABX72082;
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human tumour endothelial marker TEM 13 DNA long tag #1.
 DE
 XX Human; endothelial cell; EC; tumour endothelial cell; TEM; NEM;
 KW Tumour endothelial marker; normal endothelial marker; FEM;
 KW pan-endothelial marker; polycystic kidney disease; psoriasis;
 KW diabetic retinopathy; rheumatoid arthritis; tumour angiogenesis;
 KW neovascularization; immune response; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ds.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200283874-A2.
 PN
 XX 24-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 10-APR-2002; 2002WO-US008253.
 PF
 XX 11-APR-2001; 2001US-0282950P.
 PR
 XX 06-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354262P.
 XX
 XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 PA
 XX Carson-Walter E, St Croix B, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B;
 PI
 XX

DR WPI; 2003-093016/08.
 XX
 XX New purified human transmembrane protein, designated as tumor endothelial
 PT marker (TEM) 3, useful for detecting, diagnosing or treating tumors,
 PT polycystic kidney disease, diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis or
 PT psoriasis.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 360; 374pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to a novel method for the isolation of
 CC endothelial cells (ECs), and the identification of genes expressed in
 CC normal and tumour ECs. Tumour endothelial marker (TEM), normal
 CC endothelial marker (NEM), and pan-endothelial marker (PEM) genes are
 CC identified in human ECs. The human EC marker proteins and the
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding them are useful for detecting,
 CC diagnosing or treating tumours as well as polycystic kidney disease,
 CC diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, and psoriasis. They are also
 CC useful for inhibiting neovascularization or tumour angiogenesis, for
 CC inducing an immune response to tumour endothelial cells in a patient, or
 CC for identifying candidate drugs for treating tumours. ABX72067-ABX72116
 CC represent human TEM DNA tags
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 706 AGCGAGTCCGAGGAGA 721
 Db 2 AGTGAGACCCGAGGAGA 17
 ||||| |||||
 RESULT 329
 ACB65498/c
 ID ACD65498 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ACD65498;
 XX
 XX 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX HCV minus strand DNase substrate sequence #2073.
 DE
 XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNase; zinczyme;
 KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 XX Hepatitis C virus.
 OS
 XX WO200281494-A1.
 PN
 XX 17-OCT-2002.
 PD
 XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 PF
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR
 XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR
 XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR
 XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEF/) LEE P.

PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX
 XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Page 312; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zincymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 765 GCCTCCACTCTCTGAGG 780
 Db 16 GCCTCCGCTTATGAGG 1
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 RESULT 330
 ACC65606
 ID ACC65606 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ACC65606;
 AC
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2853.
 DE
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS
 XX WO2003025176-A2.
 FN
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI

DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 364; 738pp; French.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 12 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 921 ATCACCACCCCTCC 936
 Db 2 ATCACCACCCCTCC 17
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 RESULT 331
 ADB42565
 ID ADB42565 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ADB42565;
 AC
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT
 XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2888.
 DE
 XX Cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 FN
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 369; 771pp; French.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the

CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 802 GCTCTCTCTCACTCA 817
 |||||
 Db 1 GATCTCTCACTCA 16

RESULT 332

ADE87480

ID ADE87480 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ADE87480;

XX

DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX

DE Fowlpox virus Orf1 gene deleted sequence.

XX

XX fowlpox virus; FPV; virucide; tuberculostatic; protozoacide; antipyrretic;
 KW cytostatic; hepatotropic; antibacterial; vaccine; malaria; tuberculosis;
 KW East Coast fever; avipox virus; influenza; hepatitis;
 KW human papilloma virus; tumour; leishmaniasis; listeriosis; theileria;
 KW gene; ds; Orf1.

XX

OS Fowlpox virus.

XX

PN WO2003047617-A2.

XX

PD 12-JUN-2003.

XX

PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002WO-GB005411.

XX

PR 30-NOV-2001; 2001GB-00028733.

XX

PR 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334649P.

XX

PA (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.

XX

PI Laidlaw S, Skinner M, Hill A, Gilbert S, Anderson R;

XX

PI WPI; 2003-513700/48.

XX

DR Treating and/or preventing e.g. malaria or tuberculosis, or eliciting an
 PT immune response, comprises administering a priming composition and a
 PT boosting composition containing a non-replicating viral vector in either
 PT order.

XX

PS Claim 8; Page 87; 302pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a fowlpox virus (FPV) genome which has
 CC modifications in one or more wild-type FPV genes. The invention further
 CC relates to a novel method for treating and/or preventing a disease in a
 CC subject comprising administering two compositions, each containing a non-
 CC replicating viral vector. At least one of the compositions comprises a
 CC poxvirus vector derived from a fowlpox virus. The novel compositions have

CC the following activities: virucide, tuberculostatic, protozoacide,
 CC antipyrretic, cytostatic, hepatotropic, and antibacterial. The non-
 CC replicating viral vector is useful in a vaccine for an animal,
 CC particularly a mammal such as a primate, specifically human. The priming
 CC or boosting composition, or the kit is useful for manufacturing a
 CC medicament for treating and/or preventing a disease which is, or results
 CC from, a chronic infection such as malaria, tuberculosis or East Coast
 CC fever, or for eliciting a T-cell immune response in a subject. Non-
 CC cultured CEF cells are useful for growing an avipox virus, such as
 CC fowlpox virus. The method or the vaccine may further be used to treat or
 CC prevent influenza, hepatitis, human papilloma virus and other viral
 CC infections, malignancies such as tumours, leishmaniasis, listeriosis, and
 CC theileria. This polynucleotide sequence represents the deleted region of
 CC the Orf1 gene of the fowlpox virus genome of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 790 CTGGTCCCAAGAGCTC 805
 |||||
 Db 2 CTGGTCCGAAGATCTC 17

RESULT 333

AAX89408

ID AAX89408 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAX89408;

XX

DT 25-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX

DE Polyhistidine coding sequence used in the IL-17D/polyHIS fusion protein.

XX

XX Polyhistidine fusion protein; Interleukin-17D; IL-17D; isoelectric point;
 KW cytokine; B cell tumour; ss.

XX

OS Synthetic.

XX

PN WO9935267-A1.

XX

PD 15-JUL-1999.

XX

PF 08-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000513.

XX

PR 09-JAN-1998; 98US-0070886P.

XX

PA (IMMV) IMMUNEX CORP.

XX

PI Spriggs M, Upton C;

XX

XX WPI; 1999-478835/40.

XX

PT Murine and Human interleukin 17D DNA, polypeptides and its fragments,
 PT useful as molecular weight markers.

XX

PS Example 1; Page 56; 72pp; English.

XX

CC This encodes a polyhistidine sequence used in the construction of human
 CC and mouse interleukin-17D immunoglobulin poly histidine-tagged fusion
 CC proteins. The homology between IL-17 and IL-17D suggests that the IL-17D
 CC polypeptide is capable of signalling through cytokine receptors. The IL-
 CC 17D protein and fragments of it are useful as controls for peptide
 CC fragmentation which can be used to determine the isoelectric point of a
 CC sample protein. Antibodies generated against IL-17D and its fragmented
 CC peptides can be used to enhance the accuracy of these molecular weight
 CC markers. IL-17D can also be used as a therapeutic agent for the treatment
 CC of diseases mediated by IL-17D. IL-17D polypeptides bind to B cells. It
 CC is likely that these polypeptides can be used for targeting compounds to
 CC B cells and B cell tumours, and for specific selection of B cell
 CC populations

```
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 920 CATCACCACCAACCTC 935
Db 1 CATCACCATCACCATC 16

RESULT 334
AAZ84266
ID AAX84266 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAX84266;
XX
XX 08-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for human Nck associated protein 1 coding sequence.
XX
XX Nck associated protein 1; Napi; human; apoptosis; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9931239-Al.
XX
XX 24-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 14-DEC-1998; 98WO-JP005646.
XX
XX 15-DEC-1997; 97JP-00363183.
XX
XX (KYOW ) KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO KK.
XX PA (SAKA/) SAKAKI Y.
XX
XX Sakaki Y;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-395181/33.
XX
XX Protein inhibiting apoptosis, useful in the diagnosis and treatment of
XX Alzheimer's disease.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 79; 90pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding the
XX human Nck associated protein 1 (Napi) of the invention. Napi inhibits
XX apoptosis. The protein can be used in the investigation, diagnosis and
XX treatment (e.g. by gene therapy) of Alzheimer's disease
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 790 CTGTCGCCAAGAGCTC 805
Db 1 CTCTGCCAAGAGCTC 16

RESULT 335
AAZ11782
ID AAZ11782 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ11782;
XX
XX 23-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide primer JB660.
XX DE

XX internal transcribed spacer; ITS; ribosomal RNA; fungal pathogen; PCR;
XX primer; detection; plant disease; crop protection; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS Pyrenophora tritici-repentis.
XX
XX WO9942609-Al.
XX
XX 26-AUG-1999.
XX
XX 18-FEB-1999; 99WO-EP001058.
XX
XX 20-FEB-1998; 98US-00026601.
XX
XX (NOVS ) NOVARTIS AG.
XX PA (NOVS ) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERW GES MBH.
XX
XX Beck JJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-527487/44.
XX
XX New internal transcribed spacer DNA from fungal pathogens, used as
XX sources of primers and probes for pathogen detection.
XX
XX Claim 13; Page 18; 40pp; English.
XX
XX This primer can be used in the amplification-based detection of a fungal
XX Internal Transcribed Spacer (ITS) DNA sequence. This sequence was derived
XX from the ITS sequences, specifically from the regions of the ITS which
XX exhibit the greatest difference among the fungal pathotypes. This allows
XX the identification of specific pathogens and provides a method for
XX detecting them
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 707 GCGAGTCCCGAGAG 722
Db 2 GCGAGTCTCGGAGAG 17

RESULT 336
AAZ73801/C
ID AAZ73801 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ73801;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8157.
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
XX amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX PA
```



```

XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX PT map of the human genome.
XX FS Claim 8; Page 1970; 2745pp; English.
XX CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX CC present invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 920 CATCACCAACACCTC 935
DB 18 CATCACCAACACCTC 3
RESULT 337
AAA15529
ID AAA15529 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAA15529;
XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX Human G-alpha-i3 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS#25949.
XX Human; G-alpha-i3; G protein; Gi protein; adenylyl cyclase; dopamine;
XX thyrotropin-releasing hormone; somatostatin; signal transduction pathway;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..18
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Optionally phosphorothioate deoxynucleotides"
XX modified_base 1..4
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides providing
XX bases 15..18 are also 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides. All
XX cytidine residues within this region are then 5-
XX methylcytidine"
XX modified_base 15..18
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Optionally 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides providing
XX bases 1..4 are also 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides. All
XX cytidine residues within this region are then 5-
XX methylcytidine"

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PN US6063626-A.
XX PD 16-MAY-2000.
XX PF 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00339775.
XX PR 24-JUN-1999; 99US-00339775.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2000-375497/32.
XX New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human G-alpha-i3
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with G-alpha-i3 expression and as
XX PT prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor
XX PT formation.
XX Claim 3; Col 39; 30pp; English.
XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide for the human G-
XX alpha-i3 gene. The protein produced from this gene is a member of the G
XX protein family, and more specifically of the Gi family. The Gi proteins
XX are involved in hormonal inhibition of adenylyl cyclase and the
XX regulation of plasma membrane enzymes. In addition, G-alpha-i3 has been
XX shown to have a role in the dopamine, thyrotropin-releasing hormone and
XX somatostatin signal transduction pathways. The oligonucleotide may be
XX used to modulate expression of the G-alpha-i3 gene and can be used to
XX prevent infection, inflammation and tumours
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 3 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 829 GTCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
DB 2 GTATCTTTTCTCTGT 17
RESULT 338
AAC60612/C
ID AAC60612 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAC60612;
XX 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX Human PDK-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #29226.
XX Human; PDK-1; 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiinflammatory;
XX cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX US6124272-A.
XX 26-SEP-2000.
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.
XX 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Monia BP, Cowsert LM;
XX WPI; 2000-611015/58.
XX

```

PT Novel antisense compounds useful for inhibiting the expression of human 3
PT -phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1, useful e.g. for treating
XX inflammation, tumors and infections.
PS Claim 3; Col 39; 41pp; English.
XX

CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
CC human 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1 (PDK-1). The
CC antisense compounds may be oligodeoxynucleotides or chimeric
CC oligonucleotides containing a central gap region, consisting of ten 2'-
CC deoxynucleotides, which is flanked on both sides by 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-
CC MOE) wings. The oligonucleotides have a phosphorothioate backbone. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of
CC human PDK-1 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for
CC preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumours and are useful
CC for research and diagnostics
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 930 ACCCTCCAGAGAAATT 945
Db 18 AACCTCCAGAGATAT 3

RESULT 339
AAF28074
ID AAF28074 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAF28074;
XX
DT 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Nascent protein detection method related PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Nascent protein detection; protein analysis; aminoacylated tRNA;
KW BODIPY marker; disease diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200114578-A1.
PN
XX
PD 01-MAR-2001.
XX
FF 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023233.
XX
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00382736.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00382950.
XX
PA (AMBE-) AMBERGEN INC.
XX
XX Rothschild KJ, Gite S, Olejnik J;
PI
XX
DR WPI; 2001-1689972/17.
XX
XX
PT Method for detecting nascent proteins by fluorescence comprises
PT misaminoacylating a tRNA molecule with a marker compound, useful for
PT detecting mutations in proteins, e.g. cancer.
XX
PS Example 22; Page 153; 204pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of detecting nascent proteins
CC involving aminoacylating a tRNA molecule with a 4,4-difluoro-4-bora-3A,4A
CC -daza-s-indacene (BODIPY) marker leading to the production of a
CC misaminoacylated tRNA. This enables the detection, isolation and analysis
CC of nascent proteins using UV without the usual accompanying radioactivity
CC problems. It may be used to detect mutations, for example in cancer.
CC Duchenne muscular dystrophy, adenomatous polyposis coli and colon cancer
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 920 CATCACCACCCCTC 935
Db 1 CATCACCATCACCATC 16

RESULT 340
AAF59682
ID AAF59682 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF59682;
XX
DT 27-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CACP (MSF) gene exon 4-6 forward PCR primer.
DE
XX Human; CACP protein; camptodactyly-arthropathy-coxa vara-pericarditis;
KW MSF; megakaryocyte stimulating factor; synovial lubricant;
KW chromosome 1q25-31; osteoarthritis; joint lubrication; osteopathic;
KW antiarthritic; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200107068-A1.
PN
XX
PD 01-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020002.
FF
XX
PR 23-JUL-1999; 99US-0145328P.
PR 19-JUL-2000; 2000US-00145328.
XX
XX (UYCA-) UNIV CASE WESTERN RESERVE.
PA
XX
XX Warman ML;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-182721/18.
DR
XX
XX
PT New composition comprising the camptodactyly-arthropathy-coxa vara-
PT pericarditis protein in combination with an anesthetic, useful for
PT treating osteoarthritis, or as lubricants of tissue and joints.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 29; 34pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a method of treating osteoarthritis via the
CC administration of a composition comprising the camptodactyly-arthropathy-
CC coxa vara-pericarditis (CACP) protein, or portions of the CACP protein.
CC The composition may further comprise a local anesthetic. The composition
CC of the invention may be administered via intra-articular or intravenous
CC injection. The human CACP protein is identified in the invention as being
CC megakaryocyte stimulating factor (MSF). The gene encoding CACP protein
CC (MSF) is located on chromosome 1q25-31, and mutations in this gene are
CC responsible for the heritable disorder camptodactyly- arthropathy-coxa
CC vara-pericarditis, in which patients have synovial hyperplasia without
CC evidence of inflammation. CACP protein (MSF) acts as a synovium
CC lubricant, and can be used to lubricate tissue and joints in the
CC treatment of osteoarthritis. The composition may be applied to reduce the
CC symptoms of osteoarthritis (e.g., joint pain, loss of range of movement
CC or joint damage). Sequences AAF59672-AAF59693 represent PCR primers used
CC to amplify exonic gene fragments from CACP genomic DNA or to amplify cDNA
CC fragments for the detection of mutations
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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OY 920 CATCACCACCACTC 935
Db 3 CATCACCACCACTC 18
|||||
RESULT 341
AAH45709
ID AAH45709 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAH45709;
XX
XX 06-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DE Metal capturing protein related DNA #2.
KW Metal capturing protein; metal capture; secretory signal;
KW waste treatment; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT CDS 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /product= "protein AAG62605"
FT /partial
XX
XX WO200138517-A1.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-UP007518.
XX
XX 19-NOV-1999; 99JP-00330226.
XX
XX (TOYT ) TOYOTA JIDOSHA KK.
XX
XX Tanaka A, Ueda M;
XX
XX WPI: 2001-355927/37.
XX
XX P-PSDB; AAG62605.
XX
XX Fused gene with DNA expressing polypeptide capable of capturing metal,
XX for recombinant vectors and transformants applicable in purifying
XX environment and recovering metal efficiently, including waste treatment.
XX
XX Claim 5; Page 32; 45pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a fused gene containing DNAs encoding a
XX secretory signal peptide, a protein capable of capturing a metal and a
XX protein localised on the cell surface. The gene can be used to express
XX the metal capturing protein, which can then be used in purifying and
XX recovering metal, for example in waste treatment. The present sequence is
XX an oligonucleotide described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 920 CATCACCACCACTC 935
Db 1 CATCACCACCACTC 16
|||||
RESULT 342
ABS60851/C
ID ABS60851 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ABS60851;
AC
XX
XX 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX

```

```

DE Human genotyping PCR primer #4.
XX
XX Human; ss; aminopeptidase P; XPNEP2; bradykinin receptor B1; primer;
KW BDKRB1; tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH;
KW kallikrein 1; KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis; PCR;
KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound; genotyping;
KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
KW Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200261131-A2.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-025101SP.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
XX
XX (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
XX (HUIL/) HUI L.
XX
XX Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
XX Swanson BN, Powell JR;
XX
XX WPI: 2002-619265/66.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
XX for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
XX cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
XX autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 889; 977pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
XX encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
XX tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
XX 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDKRB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
XX 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
XX polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
XX nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
XX sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
XX obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
XX nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
XX encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
XX haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
XX ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
XX upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasoconstrictor inhibitor
XX using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
XX comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
XX human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
XX individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
XX nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
XX least one position with a known data set. The genes (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
XX and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
XX preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
XX involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
XX disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
XX hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
XX hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
XX artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
XX hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
XX arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
XX

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CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
CC against the proteins may be utilised for immunophenotyping of cell lines
CC and biological samples. The present sequence is a genotyping PCR primer
CC for the gene encoding one of the proteins listed above
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 778 AGGCAGCCCTCTGG 793
Db 17 AGGCAGTCCCTCTGG 2
RESULT 343
ABV99237/C
ID ABV99237 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABV99237;
XX
DT 17-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CYP7A1 fragment 1 forward PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Human; CYP7A1; hepatotropic; antilipaeamic; cholesterol disorder;
KW cirrhosis; bile disorder; hypertriglyceridaemia; hypercholesterolaemia;
KW cytochrome P450, subfamily VIIA, polypeptide 1; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200260915-A1.
XX
PD 08-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 31-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US003164.
XX
PR 31-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US003164.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2002-713314/77.
XX
PT New cytochrome P450 subfamily VIIA (cholesterol 7 alphanooxygenase)
PT polypeptide 1 gene variants, useful for studying the expression and
PT activity of CYP7A1 and screening drugs for treating disorders of
PT cholesterol and bile metabolism.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 33; 84pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel polymorphic variant of a sequence of
CC CYP7A1 protein or its fragment. The polypeptide has hepatotropic and
CC antilipaeamic activity. The polymorphic variants are useful in studying
CC the expression and function of CYP7A1, in expressing CYP7A1 protein for
CC use in screening candidate drugs to treat diseases related to CYP7A1
CC activity, in studying the effect of the variation on the biological
CC activity of CYP7A1, and the binding affinity of candidate drugs targeting
CC CYP7A1 for the treatment of disorders such as cholesterol and bile
CC disorders. Haplotyping methods are useful in validating CYP7A1 as a
CC candidate target for treating a specific condition or disease predicted
CC to be associated with CYP7A1 activity, or in the design of clinical
CC trials of candidate drugs for treating a specific condition or disease
CC associated with CYP7A1 activity, such as cirrhosis, familial
CC hypertriglyceridaemia and hypercholesterolaemia. Transgenic animals are
CC also useful for studying expression of the CYP7A1 isogenes in vivo, for
CC in vivo screening and testing of drugs targeted against CYP7A1 protein,
CC and for testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents and compounds related
CC to cholesterol and bile acid metabolism. The present sequence represents

CC a PCR primer used in the invention to amplify target regions of the
CC CYP7A1 gene
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 793 GTGCCAAGAGCTCTCC 808
Db 17 GTGCCAAGACTCTTC 2
RESULT 344
ACC70855/C
ID ACC70855 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACC70855;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE 6xHis-tag linker oligonucleotide #2.
XX
KW Human; anorectic; antidiabetic; antilipemic; hypothalamus;
KW G-protein coupled receptor 901; obesity; diabetes; hyperlipaemia;
KW cibophobia; anorexia nervosa; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003030936-A1.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 02-OCT-2002; 2002WO-JP010250.
XX
PR 02-OCT-2001; 2001JP-00306872.
XX
PA (SUMU) SUMITOMO PHARM CO LTD.
XX
PI Suguru E, Tsuchida A, Yamanaka M, Taiji M;
XX WPI; 2003-354886/33.
XX
PT Inhibitors of expression or activity of G-protein coupled receptor 901
PT for treatment of lifestyle-related diseases and cibophobia.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 68; 91pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel remedies for the treatment of
CC diseases containing as an active component an inhibitor of the expression
CC or activity of hypothalamus-expressed G-protein coupled receptor 901 and
CC for treatment of cibophobia containing as an active component a
CC potentiator of the expression or activity of G-protein coupled receptor
CC 901. The diseases which can be treated include obesity, diabetes and
CC hyperlipaemia, and cibophobia (anorexia nervosa). The present
CC oligonucleotide was used in an example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCA 930
Db 17 ATCATCATCATCACCACCA 2
RESULT 345
ABX12971
ID ABX12971 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

AC ABX12971;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DNA sequence encoding 6 HIS tag.
 XX
 KW Interleukin 1; human; interleukin1; IL-1; IL-1-receptor; IL-1R; ds;
 KW IL-R accessory protein; IL-RACP; protein-protein interaction; gene.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN GB2375604-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 18-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00012251.
 XX
 PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00012251.
 XX
 PA (WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
 XX
 PI Bertelli F, Brown JP, Gee NS;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-150708/15.
 XX
 XX Determining ability of test compound to modulate formation of interleukin
 PT soluble trimolecular complex, by bringing into contact the components of
 PT the complex and test compound and determining amount of complex formed.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 55; 171pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel assay for determining the ability of a
 CC test compound to modulate the formation of a trimolecular complex (TC)
 CC including interleukin (IL), a soluble IL-receptor (IL-R) polypeptide and
 CC a soluble IL-R accessory protein (IL-RACP). The method comprises bringing
 CC into contact an IL polypeptide, a soluble IL-R polypeptide, a soluble IL-
 CC RACP polypeptide and a test compound, and determining the amount of TC
 CC formed. The method of the invention is useful for determining the ability
 CC of a test compound to modulate the formation of a trimolecular complex
 CC including IL, a soluble IL-R and a soluble IL-RACP. The method is useful
 CC for high throughput screening and enables direct measurement of protein
 CC binding characteristics. It is also useful for identifying small molecule
 CC inhibitors of TC and hence of IL-1 biological activity. The method may be
 CC used in screening methods and assays for agents which modulate the
 CC interaction between IL and IL-R, and/or the interaction between IL-RACP
 CC and the IL-R/IL biomolecular complexes. This method identifies small
 CC molecule inhibitors of TC and hence IL-1 biological activity, and
 CC provides a significant advantage over prior methods since it is possible
 CC to dose orally and to reduce the cost of production of such compounds
 CC compared to the production cost of recombinant proteins. The main
 CC advantage of using soluble forms of the proteins in the method is the
 CC ease with which these reagents enable the formatting and running of High
 CC Throughput Screening (HTS) assays. The present sequence represents a DNA
 CC sequence encoding an interleukin 1 family protein used in the method of
 CC the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 920 CATCACCAACCACTC 935
 DB 1 CATCACCAACCACTC 16
 RESULT 346
 ADB80921/c
 ID ADB80921 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB80921;
 XX

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Anorexia / life-style related diseases related primer, SEQ ID No 24.
 XX
 KW primer; lifestyle related disorder; anabolic activity; gene therapy;
 KW cell therapy; eating disorder; obesity; diabetes; hypertension; ss;
 KW anorexia; PCR.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003055507-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 27-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013757.
 XX
 PR 27-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00397523.
 XX
 PA (SUMU) SUMITOMO PHARM CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Suguru E, Yamanaka M, Ichihara J, Taiji M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-618060/58.
 XX
 PT Treatment for anorexia, eating disorders, obesity, diabetes and
 PT hypertension by preventing expression or function of a polypeptide.
 XX
 PS Example 7; Page 87; 91pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel remedies for the treatment for anorexia
 CC and lifestyle related disorders, comprising a substance that prevents
 CC expression or function of a polypeptide having a 300 or 345 residue amino
 CC acid sequence, given in the specification. The invention further relates
 CC to a nucleic acid comprising a 1038 or 1324 nucleotide sequence, given in
 CC the specification. The novel remedies have anabolic activity and can be
 CC used to treat disorders by gene therapy or cell therapy. The remedies can
 CC be used in the treatment of anorexia and lifestyle related disorders such
 CC as eating disorders, obesity, diabetes and hypertension. This sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 915 ATATCATCATCACCA 930
 DB 17 ATATCATCATCACCA 2
 RESULT 347
 AAQ86985
 ID AAQ86985 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ86985;
 XX
 DT 17-JAN-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer 4 to amplify mecA gene probe to detect MRS.
 XX
 KW MRSA; methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus; probe; hybridisation;
 KW mecA; MRSE; Staphylococcus epidermis; primer; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Staphylococcus aureus.
 XX
 PN DE4338119-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAY-1995.
 XX
 PF 08-NOV-1993; 93DE-04338119.
 XX

CC T30458) were isolated using primers specific for the 5' untranslated
CC region of the variable region, and for the intron downstream of the
CC rearranged J region (see AAT30459-T30545). The amplified sequences can be
CC inserted into vectors containing heterologous (such as human) constant
CC region genes, for the production of chimeric and isotype-switched
CC antibodies. The antibodies are useful in the treatment and diagnosis of
CC infection by RSV, such as pneumonia and bronchiolitis, in humans and
CC animals. By using genomic DNA as a template, variable region genes can be
CC isolated without producing fragments that have to be adapted for
CC recombinant antibody expression. Also, by using the genomic DNA, no
CC knowledge of the DNA sequence encoding the target variable region is
CC required. Chimeric antibodies produced from the encoded proteins, that
CC contain the constant region of the host being treated, are less likely to
CC cause adverse immune reactions
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;

Qy 752 CCAGGGTCCCTAGGCC 767
|||||
Db 3 CCAGAGTCCCTTGGCC 18

RESULT 349
AAV26433/c

ID AAV26433 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAV26433;
XX
DT 30-JUL-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE lacZ-specific primer 1.
XX
KW lacZ; adeno-associated virus vector; therapeutic; liver; hepatic disease;
XX ss; PCR; primer; amplification.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9809524-A1.
XX
XX 12-MAR-1998.
XX
XX 02-SEP-1997; 97WO-US015453.
XX
XX 06-SEP-1996; 96US-0025616P.
XX 11-SEP-1996; 96US-0025649P.
XX
XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX (INDV) UNIV INDIANA.
XX
XX Srivastava A, Ponnazhagan S, Chloemer RH, Wang X, Yoder MC;
XX Zhou S, Escobedo J, Dwarki V;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-193255/17.
XX
XX Novel adeno-associated viral vectors - for liver specific delivery of
XX therapeutic molecule.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 19; 32pp; English.

CC The lacZ-specific primers (AAV26433 and 26434) were used to amplify and
CC detect the lacZ gene which had been injected into C57Bl/6 mice using a
CC recombinant adeno-associated virus (AAV) vector. This confirmed the adeno
CC -associated virus vector can be used to deliver a therapeutic molecule to
CC the liver of a mammal. This can be used for the expression of therapeutic
CC molecules such as secretory proteins, antisense molecules or ribozymes,
CC in the liver, especially to treat hepatic diseases
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
Query Match          4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCACCACTC 935
DB 19 CATACACCACCGCTC 4

RESULT 350
AAZ01333
ID AAZ01333 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAZ01333;
XX
XX 27-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for PGI biallelic marker 99-1480-290.
XX
XX PGI gene; biallelic marker; PCR primer; PGI-related biallelic marker;
KW cancer; prostate cancer; diagnosis; therapy; prostate specific antigen;
KW PSA; human; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9932644-A2.
PN
XX 01-JUL-1999.
PD
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98WO-IB002133.
XX
XX 22-DEC-1997; 97US-00996306.
PR
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099658P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
PA
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Bougueleret L;
PI WPI; 1999-405178/34.
XX
XX Use of a prostate cancer associated gene and biallelic markers derived
PT from it.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 370; 385pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a mammalian PGI gene and protein, and a set of
CC PGI biallelic markers. The PGI polynucleotide and biallelic markers are
CC used in a hybridisation assay, a sequencing assay, or in an allele-
CC specific amplification assay for determining the identity of a nucleotide
CC at a PGI-related biallelic marker. The methods can be used to detect and
CC to assess the risk of developing cancer or prostate cancer. Early-stage
CC diagnosis of prostate cancer relies on prostate specific antigen (PSA)
CC dosage. However, the effectiveness of this is limited due to its
CC inability to discriminate between malignant and non-malignant affections
CC of the organ. A need exists for both a reliable diagnostic procedure
CC which would enable early-stage diagnosis, and for preventative and
CC curative treatments of the disease. The PGI gene can be used for
CC detection of prostate cancer, and the risk of developing it in the
CC future, and can also be used to determine therapies for the disease
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 918 ATCATCACCACCAACC 933
DB 3 ATCTTCACCACCAACC 18

RESULT 351
```

```
AA96546/c
ID AAA96546 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAA96546;
XX
XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer used to amplify a polynucleotide sequence from a DLI region.
XX
XX Mycobacteria; immunisation; BCG vaccination; Mycobacterium tuberculosis;
KW RV2346C; RV2347C; RV2348C; pLcC; pLcB; pLcA; RV2352C; RV2353C; RV3425;
KW RV3426; RV3427C; RV3428C; RV1964; RV1965; mce3; RV1967; RV1968; RV1969;
KW lprM; RV1971; RV1972; RV1973; RV1974; RV1975; RV1976C; RV1977; ephA;
KW RV3618; RV3619C; RV3620C; RV3621C; RV3622C; lpgG; cobL; RV2073C; RV2074;
KW RV2075; echA1; RV0223C; RV2024C; RVD1-ORF1; RVD1-ORF2; pLcD; RVD2-ORF1;
KW RVD2-ORF2; RVD2-ORF3; RV1758; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Mycobacterium bovis.
OS
XX WO200055362-A1.
PN
XX 21-SEP-2000.
PD
XX 16-MAR-2000; 2000WO-FR000637.
XX
XX 16-MAR-1999; 99FR-00003250.
PR
XX (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
XX
XX Cole S, Gordon S, Buchrieser-Brosch R, Billault A, Garnier T;
PI WPI; 2000-579445/54.
XX
XX New nucleic acid sequences that are deleted from the genome of
PT Mycobacterium bovis BCG but present in the genome of M. tuberculosis,
PT useful as a vaccine against mycobacteria.
XX
XX Claim 25; Page 87; 96pp; French.
XX
XX The specification describes a method for detecting mycobacteria,
CC especially for differentiating, in diagnostic terms, an immunisation
CC resulting from BCG vaccination or an infection by M. tuberculosis. The
CC method comprises detection of polynucleotide sequences that are deleted
CC from the genome of Mycobacterium bovis but present in the genome of M.
CC tuberculosis, or vice versa. The polynucleotide sequences that are
CC deleted are the following genes or open reading frames (ORFs): RV2346C,
CC RV2347C, RV2348C, pLcC, pLcB, pLcA, RV2352C, RV2353C, RV3425, RV3426,
CC RV3427C, RV3428C, RV1964, RV1965, mce3, RV1967, RV1968, RV1969, lprM,
CC RV1971, RV1972, RV1973, RV1974, RV1975, RV1976C, RV1977, ephA, RV3618,
CC RV3619C, RV3620C, RV3621C, RV3622C, lpgG, cobL, RV2073C, RV2074, RV2075,
CC echA1, RV0223C, RV2024C, RVD1-ORF1, RVD1-ORF2, pLcD, RVD2-ORF1, RVD2-
CC ORF2, RVD2-ORF3, and RV1758. Identification of the polynucleotide
CC sequences allows discrimination between mycobacteria. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR primer which is used to in the method of the
CC invention, to identify the deleted polynucleotide sequences
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 901 GCTTCTGGCATCAGAT 916
DB 18 GCGTCGGCATCAGAT 3

RESULT 352
AAF62443
ID AAF62443 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAF62443;
AC
```

DT 05-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX A thaliana VRN1 gene PCR primer V17.
 XX VRN1; vernalisation; flowering; crop; PCR primer; ss.
 KW Arabidopsis thaliana.
 OS WO200121822-A1.
 XX 29-MAR-2001.
 XX 13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-GB003525.
 XX 17-SEP-1999; 99GB-00022071.
 XX (PLAN-) PLANT BIOSCIENCE LTD.
 PA Dean C, Levy Y;
 PI WPI; 2001-273467/28.
 XX Novel VRN1 polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which alters
 PT vernalization response of plant in which VRN1 nucleic acid is expressed,
 PT useful for influencing and assessing vernalization phenotype of plants.
 XX Claim 10; Page 76; 91pp; English.
 XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
 CC Arabidopsis thaliana VRN1. This protein is capable of altering the
 CC vernalisation responses of a plant. Also provided are a number of PCR
 CC primers used to isolate the sequences. The sequences are useful in the
 CC production of crop plants, where they are able to control the timing of
 CC flowering, the duration of vernalisation required, the optimum
 CC temperature, or even eliminate the need for vernalisation completely. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate the VRN1 coding sequence
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 829 GTCTCTTTCTCTCTCT 844
 DB 1 GTCTCTTTTCTCTCT 16
 RESULT 353
 AAH22933/c
 ID AAH22933 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAH22933;
 AC
 XX 17-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT Interleukin-4 (IL-4) receptor allele specific sense primer.
 DE
 XX Autoimmune thyroid disease; interleukin; promoter; IL-4; polymorphism;
 KW autoimmune hypothyroidism; Grave's disease; PCR-haplotyping; genotyping;
 KW PCR primer; IL-1 RA; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200151657-A2.
 PN
 XX 19-JUL-2001.
 PD
 XX 11-JAN-2001; 2001WO-GB000112.
 PF
 XX 11-JAN-2000; 2000GB-00000563.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.
 PA

XX Hunt PJ, Marshall SEF, Bell JI;
 XX WPI; 2001-451865/48.
 XX Screening human subject for predisposition to autoimmune thyroid disease
 PT such as autoimmune hypothyroidism/Grave's disease, by determining
 PT genotype of subject at specified position of promoter region of IL-4
 PT gene.
 XX Example 1; Page 26; 31pp; English.
 XX The invention provides a method of screening a human subject for
 CC predisposition to autoimmune thyroid disease or establishing any genetic
 CC basis for autoimmune thyroid disease, the symptoms of which are
 CC manifested in a human subject. The method involves determining the
 CC genotype of the subject at the -590 position of promoter region of the IL
 CC -4 gene or at one or more polymorphic loci in linkage disequilibrium with
 CC the IL-4 -590 c/t polymorphism. The method is useful for determining a
 CC predisposition to autoimmune thyroid disease such as autoimmune
 CC hypothyroidism or Grave's disease in a human subject. Sequences AAH22924-
 CC 935 represent allele-specific primers for various interleukin (IL-1)
 CC sequences, used for PCR-haplotyping in the genotyping methodology of the
 CC invention
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 726 CTCGTGTCATAGGACT 741
 DB 17 CTCGTGCCAGAGGACT 2
 RESULT 354
 AAD17652
 ID AAD17652 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAD17652;
 AC
 XX 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DT Human GCPII gene exon-11 amplifying PCR primer #1.
 XX
 DE Human; glutamate carboxypeptidase II; GCPII gene; dietary folate; FGCP;
 KW folypoly-gamma-glutamate carboxypeptidase; hyperhomocysteinaemia;
 KW cardiovascular disease; Alzheimer's disease; neural tube defect;
 KW congenital heart defect; colon cancer; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200168897-A2.
 PN
 XX 20-SEP-2001.
 PD
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US007880.
 PF
 XX 13-MAR-2000; 2000US-0188983P.
 PR
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PA
 XX Halsted CH, Devlin AM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-582462/65.
 DR
 XX Screening an individual for increased risk of low folate status,
 PT comprises detecting mutation in human glutamate carboxypeptidase II gene
 PT which affects ability of hydrolyzing terminal glutamates from dietary
 PT folates.
 XX Example 5; Page 26; 38pp; English.
 PS

RESULT 357
ABQ74756/c
ID ABQ74756 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC
XX ABQ74756;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFR2 PCR probe SEQ ID NO:6.
XX
XX Tumour necrosis factor receptor 2; TNFR2; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW PCR probe; ss.
KW
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6410324-B1.
FN
XX 25-JUN-2002.
PD
XX 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844634.
PF
XX 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844634.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA Bennett CF, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-606814/65.
DR
XX
XX New compounds antisense to nucleic acid encoding human or mouse tumor
PT necrosis factor receptor 2 are useful to treat disease associated with
PT mouse tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 expression.
XX
PS Example 13; Col 44; 69pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes compounds of 8-30 nucleobases antisense
CC to a nucleic acid encoding human or mouse tumour necrosis factor receptor
CC 2 (TNFR2). Also described is a method for inhibiting expression of human
CC or mouse TNFR2 comprising contacting cells or tissues in vitro with one
CC of the claimed compounds. The antisense compounds are used to treat a
CC disease or condition associated with expression of TNFR2. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR probe for human TNFR2, which is used in an
CC example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 778 AGGCGAGCCCTCTGG 793
DB 17 AGGCGAGCCCTCTGG 2
|||||
RESULT 358
ABN89738/c
ID ABN89738 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC
XX ABN89738;
XX
DT 18-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ABCA6 specific PCR primer SEQ ID NO:149.
XX
XX Human; ABCA5; ABCA6; ABCA9; ABCA10; ATP-binding cassette transporter;
KW chromosome 17; chromosome 17q; chromosome 17q24; antiarteriosclerotic;
KW gene therapy; cholesterol; lipophilic molecule; inflammation;
KW prostaglandin; prostacyclin; arteriosclerosis; transport; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200246458-A2.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-EP015401.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2000; 2000EP-00403440.
XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263231P.
XX
XX (AVET) AVENTIS PHARMA SA.
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
XX Deneffe P, Rosier-Montus M, Prades C, Arnould-Reguigne I;
XX Duverger N, Allikmets R, Dean M;
XX WPI; 2002-557584/59.
XX
XX A novel nucleic acid corresponding to ATP-binding cassette transporter
PT genes and the encoded polypeptide, useful for preventing or treating a
PT dysfunction in reverse transport of cholesterol.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 106; 216pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes human ATP-binding cassette transporters
CC (ABC). Specifically described are the human ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and
CC ABCA10 genes (see ABN89594 to ABN89597) which encode the proteins given
CC in ABN81574 to ABN81577). ABN89598 to ABN89715 represent ABCA5, ABCA6,
CC ABCA9 and ABCA10 nucleotide fragments; and ABN89716 to ABN89806 represent
CC primers for ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and ABCA10 genes which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. The ABC sequences have
CC antiarteriosclerotic activities and can be used in gene therapy. ABC
CC prevention and/or treatment of a subject affected by a dysfunction in the
CC reverse transport of cholesterol. The ABC proteins are involved in the
CC reverse transport of cholesterol, in membrane transport of lipophilic
CC molecules, in particular inflammation mediating substance such as
CC prostaglandins and prostacyclins, or in any pathology whose candidate
CC chromosomal region is situated on chromosome 17. They are also useful for
CC the manufacture of a medicament intended for prevention of
CC arteriosclerosis in various forms. The ABCA5, ABCA6, ABCA9 and ABCA10
XX genes are located to chromosome 17, more specifically to the 17q24 locus
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 805 CTCCTCCAACTCAGGG 820
DB 16 CTCCTCCATCAGGG 1
|||||
RESULT 359
ACC48039
ID ACC48039 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ACC48039;
XX
XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human c-jun gene amplifying right primer c-Jun U9.
XX
XX Nucleic acid amplification; genotyping; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW chromosome painting; Southern blotting; RFLP; nucleic acid sequencing;
KW restriction fragment length polymorphism; c-Jun; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO2003033724-A2.
XX
XX 24-APR-2003.
PD

```

XX PF 15-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033244.
XX XX
XX PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00977868.
XX PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00982212.
XX XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR STAGING INC.
XX PI
XX PI Dean FB, Lasken RS, Fang L, Faruqi FA, Alsmadi OA, Driscoll MD;
XX PI Hosono S, Wisniewski M, Song W;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-430349/40.
XX XX
XX PT Amplification of nucleic acid sequences by displacing replicated strands
XX PT from the target sequence, useful in genotyping of single nucleotide
XX PT polymorphisms, chromosome painting, Southern blotting, subcloning and DNA
XX PT sequencing.
XX PS Example 10; Page 154; 202pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to amplifying a whole genome which involves
XX CC exposing cells to alkaline conditions to form a cell lysate comprising a
XX CC whole genome, reducing the pH of the cell lysate to form a stabilized
XX CC cell lysate, and incubating the stabilized cell lysate under conditions
XX CC that promote replication of the genome, where replication of the genome
XX CC results in replicated strands. The methods and compositions of the
XX CC present invention are useful for the exponential amplification of nucleic
XX CC acids, including genotyping of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs),
XX CC chromosome painting, Southern blotting and restriction fragment length
XX CC polymorphism (RFLP) analysis, subcloning and DNA sequencing. Sequences
XX CC ACC48031-040 represent sequence-specific right primers used for PCR
XX CC amplification of the human c-Jun gene
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCCGAG 720
Db 3 CATGGAGTCCCGAG 18

RESULT 360
ADD31365
ID ADD31365 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC ADD31365;
XX XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human c-jun specific PCR primer #39.
XX XX
XX KW ss; primer; PCR; human; whole genome amplification;
XX KW bacterial strain identification; degraded genomic DNA amplification;
XX KW forensic material amplification;
XX KW restriction fragment length polymorphism; RFLP-based testing; c-jun.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN US2003143587-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 31-JUL-2003.
XX XX
XX PF 15-OCT-2002; 2002US-00272465.
XX PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00377868.
XX PR 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00982212.
XX XX
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR STAGING INC.
XX PI
XX PI Dean FB, Lasken RS, Fang L, Faruqi AF, Alsmadi OA, Driscoll MD;

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PI Hosono S, Wisniewski M, Song W;
XX WPI; 2003-829787/77.
XX
XX PT Amplifying a whole genome by replication of genome resulting in
XX PT replicated strands that is displaced from the genome by strand
XX PT displacement replication of another replicated strand.
XX PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 39; 86pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of amplifying whole genome. The method
XX CC is useful for amplifying a whole genome, for identification of bacterial
XX CC strains by amplification of microbial DNA, for obtaining enough DNA from
XX CC unculturable organisms for sequencing or other studies, for amplification
XX CC of degraded genomic DNA and amplification of forensic material for
XX CC restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP)-based testing. The
XX CC present sequence represents a primer specific for human c-jun.
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.4%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCCGAG 720
Db 3 CATGGAGTCCCGAG 18

RESULT 361
AAQ12608/c
ID AAQ12608 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC AAQ12608;
XX XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 03-OCT-1991 (first entry)
XX DE Portion of TCR Valpha7 gene exon contg. polymorphism.
XX XX
XX KW Restriction fragment length polymorphism; RFLP; T cell receptor;
XX KW variable region; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT Misc_feature 10
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /label= polymorphism
XX FT /note= "G -> C"
XX XX
XX PN WO9109623-A.
XX XX
XX PD 11-JUL-1991.
XX XX
XX PF 29-DEC-1989; 89US-00459065.
XX XX
XX PR 29-DEC-1989; 89US-00459065.
XX PR 01-MAY-1990; 90US-00517380.
XX XX
XX PA (CALY ) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHN.
XX XX
XX PI Urban JL, Zaller DM, Hood LE, Beall SS, Concannon P;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1991-222662/30.
XX XX
XX PT Diagnosis of auto-immune disease and antibodies for disease treatment -
XX PT by detecting RFLP encoding variable region of T-cell antigen receptor
XX PT beta-chain.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 81; Page 129; 181pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The sequence is from the exon of the Valpha7 gene of the T cell receptor

```

CC and contains a polymorphism (tag a). The nucleotide at position 10 is
 CC normally a "G". The polymorphic gene was identified when PCR prods. from
 CC several unrelated individuals were electro- phoresed through a denaturing
 CC gradient gel. The gel discriminates DNA sequence differences on the basis
 CC of altered melting properties of allelic forms of the same gene. They can
 CC also be detected by Southern blot/RFLP procedures. Presence of the
 CC polymorphism may indicate a predisposition to disease. See also AAQ12609-
 CC Q12623. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 931 CCCTCCAGAGATTTCG 949
 |||||
 Db 19 CCATCCAGAGCATTTGTAAG 1

RESULT 362

AAV14305

ID AAV14305 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC

XX AAV14305;

XX AC

DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)

DT 19-MAY-1998 (first entry)

XX XX

DE Probe HBPr198 for Hepatitis b virus.

XX Probe: hepatitis b virus; HBV detection; RT pol region; genetic analysis;
 KW preCore region; HBsAg region; genotype specific target;
 XX mutation detection; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Hepatitis B virus.

XX XX

PN W09740193-A2.

XX XX

PD 30-OCT-1997.

XX XX

PF 21-APR-1997; 97WO-EP002002.

XX XX

PR 19-APR-1996; 96EP-00870053.

XX XX

PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.

XX XX

PI Stuyver L, Rossau R, Maertens G;

XX XX

DR WPI; 1997-535867/49.

XX XX

PT Detection and/or genetic analysis of hepatitis B virus - specifically
 PT genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape mutations and RT gene
 PT mutations selected by treatment with drugs.

XX Disclosure; Page 31; 80pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a probe for hepatitis b virus (HBV), used in the
 CC method of the invention for detection and/or genetic analysis of
 CC hepatitis B virus (HBV) in a sample. The method comprises: (a) optionally
 CC releasing, isolating or concentrating polynucleic acids (I) in the
 CC sample, and amplifying the relevant part of a suitable HBV gene in the
 CC sample with at least 1 suitable primer pair; (b) hybridising (I) with a
 CC combination of at least 2 nucleotide probes, which are applied to known
 CC locations on a solid support and hybridise specifically to mutant target
 CC sequences chosen from the HBV RT pol gene region, HBV preCore region,
 CC HBsAg region and/or HBV genotype specific target sequences, or their
 CC complements or U for T homologues; (c) detecting the hybrids formed in
 CC step (b), and inferring the HBV genotype and/or mutants present in the
 CC sample from the differential hybridisation signal(s). The composition can
 CC be used to diagnose and/or monitor HBV mutants and/or genotypes in a
 CC sample, specifically genotype, preCore mutations, vaccine escape

CC mutations and RT gene mutations selected by treatment with drugs, e.g.
 CC lamivudine and penciclovir. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
 XX

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 730 GGTATAGGACTTGTAGG 748
 |||||

Db 1 GGTAAAGGTCITTTAGG 19

RESULT 363

AAV10731/c

ID AAV10731 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC

XX AAV10731;

XX AC

DT 21-JUL-1998 (first entry)

XX XX

DE Human breast cancer gene CH8-2a13-1 primer pch8-2rb.

XX XX

KW Breast cancer; malignant transformation; diagnostic; therapeutic;
 screening; primer; ss.

XX OS

OS Synthetic.

XX OS

XX Homo sapiens.

XX PN

W09738085-A2.

XX XX

PD 16-OCT-1997.

XX XX

PF 09-APR-1997; 97WO-US005930.

XX XX

PR 10-APR-1996; 96US-0015167P.

XX PR

05-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009286.

XX PR

06-JUN-1996; 96US-0019202P.

XX PR

11-JUL-1996; 96US-00678280.

XX XX

PA (CALP-) CALIFORNIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENT RES INST.

XX XX

PI Smith H, Chen L;

XX XX

DR WPI; 1997-512705/47.

XX XX

PT Breast cancer genes - used to develop products to design or screen
 PT diagnostic reagents or therapeutic compounds.

XX XX

PS Disclosure; Fig 10; 118pp; English.

XX XX

CC AAV10720-V10747 are primers used in a method to identify the novel human
 CC breast cancer gene CH8-2a13-1 by differential display. The identified
 CC genes or fragments of these genes can be used for identifying genes and
 CC gene products that are intimately related to malignant transformation or
 CC maintenance of the malignant properties of cancer cells. It can also be
 CC used to design or screen diagnostic reagents or therapeutic compounds.
 CC Kits are included within the scope of the invention

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 864 CACTTGGACACTTTCCTG 882
 |||||

Db 19 CAGTTAGAGCACTGTCTG 1

RESULT 364

AAT93724/c

ID AAT93724 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT93724;
 XX
 DT 27-FEB-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer 3 for B. napus phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase DNA.
 XX
 KW Brassica napus; cytosolic pyruvate kinase; storage lipid; PCR primer;
 KW storage protein; oilseed plant; phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Brassica napus.
 XX
 PN EP787801-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-AUG-1997.
 XX
 PF 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101622.
 XX
 PR 01-FEB-1996; 96JP-00016590.
 XX
 PA (MITS) MITSUBISHI CORP.
 PA (MITU) MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP.
 XX
 PI Murase M, Murase J, Hayakawa T, Imamura J, Iwabuchi M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-387486/36.
 XX
 PT Increasing storage lipid content in seeds and plants - by inhibiting
 PT cytosolic pyruvate kinase.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 7; 28pp; English.
 XX
 CC This primer was used to amplify Brassica napus DNA encoding a
 CC phosphoenolpyruvate carboxylase. The storage lipid content of a seed is
 CC increased by reducing the activity of endogenous cytosolic pyruvate
 CC kinase in the seed. This is applied to plants which accumulate storage
 CC protein and lipid in the embryo, particularly an oilseed plant such as
 CC soya, sunflower, sesame or especially rapeseed. Inhibitory enzymes
 CC involved in amino acid biosynthesis increases production of lipid by
 CC directing more of the precursor to the chloroplast
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 782 CAGCCCTCTGGGCCAAG 800
 DB ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 19 CAGGCCCTTGGTGCAAG 1
 RESULT 365
 AAT62499/c
 ID AAT62499 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT62499;
 XX
 DT 17-AUG-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE 16S rRNA gene PCR primer rRNAfor.
 XX
 KW Bacillus thuringiensis; pesticide; biological control; toxin;
 KW corn rootworm; Diabrotica; crystal protein; CryV; endotoxin; primer; PCR;
 KW polymerase chain reaction; 16D RNA; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS WO9712980-A1.
 XX
 PN WO9712980-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-APR-1997.

XX 01-OCT-1996; 96WO-US015730.
 PF
 XX 06-OCT-1995; 95US-00540104.
 PR
 XX 21-MAR-1996; 96US-00620717.
 XX
 PA (MYCO) MYCOGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Feitelson JS;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-226223/20.
 XX
 PT New Bacillus thuringiensis isolates - polynucleotide sequences encoding
 PT toxins useful for controlling nematode and coleopteran pests.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 18; 46pp; English.
 XX
 CC 16S rRNA gene primers rRNAfor (AAT62499) and rRNArev (AAT62500) were used
 CC as internal positive controls in PCR techniques to amplify Bacillus
 CC thuringiensis toxin genes using cryV-specific primers (see also AAT62493-
 CC 97). The 16S rRNA gene primers yield a PCR-amplified fragment of 182 bp
 CC corresponding to nucleotides 1188-1370 in the sequence. This size is
 CC smaller than fragments expected from any of the cryV-specific primer
 CC pairs
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 920 CATCACCCACGCTCCAG 938
 DB ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 19 CATCCCCACCTTCTCCG 1
 RESULT 366
 AAX09251/c
 ID AAX09251 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX09251;
 XX
 DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic polymorphic marker upstream primer #131.
 XX
 KW Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
 KW detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
 KW autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medication;
 KW treatment; marker; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9820165-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-MAY-1998.
 XX
 PF 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
 XX
 PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
 XX
 PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 XX
 PI Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-286974/25.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
 PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
 PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 61; 310pp; English.

XX AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
 CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
 CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
 CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
 CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
 CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, tuberous sclerosis, hereditary
 CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
 CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
 CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
 CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
 CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
 CC endurance, fertility, and acceptability or receptivity to particular
 CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
 CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
 CC prophylaxis of such diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 783 AGCCCTCTGGTGCACGA 801
 ||| |||||
 Db 19 AGCTTTTCTGGTGCACGA 1

RESULT 367
 AAV40967/C
 ID AAV40967 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV40967;
 XX
 DT 25-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer TUSERG:649U19 for abnormality detection.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; chromosomal abnormality; abnormality detection; leukaemia;
 KW lymphoma; carcinoma; adenocarcinoma; sarcoma; glioma; neuroblastoma;
 KW medullablastoma; malignant melanoma; malignant neoplastic condition; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9824928-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 08-DEC-1997; 97WO-DK000556.
 XX
 PR 06-DEC-1996; 96DK-00001401.
 XX
 PA (PALL/) PALLISGAARD N.
 XX
 PI Pallsigaard N, Hokland P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-333344/29.
 XX
 PT Detection of chromosomal abnormalities - by subjecting patient sample
 PT nucleic acids to a multiplex molecular amplification procedure using
 PT primers specific for characteristic nucleic acid sequence.
 XX
 PS Claim 73; Page 79; 126pp; English.
 XX

XX This sequence represents a primer used in the method of the invention for
 CC the detection of the presence or absence of chromosomal abnormalities,
 CC each abnormality being associated with a condition in a subject and each
 CC being defined by at least one characteristic nucleic acid sequence. The
 CC method comprises: (a) obtaining a sample of nucleic acids derived from a

CC subject which may harbour one of the chromosomal abnormalities; (b)
 CC subjecting the sample to a multiplex molecular amplification (MMA)
 CC procedure, where a number of the characteristic sequences, if present in
 CC a sufficient amount, will be amplified; (c) retrieving the product(s)
 CC from step (b), and detecting the presence and/or absence of an amplicon
 CC characteristic of the abnormal sequences to detect the presence or
 CC absence of corresponding chromosomal abnormalities; where the MMA
 CC procedure comprises the use of at least 7 mutually distinct primers (MDP)
 CC in one single reaction mixture, each of the primers defining an end of at
 CC least one characteristic nucleic acid sequence, and where at least one of
 CC the primers defines the first end of at least two characteristic nucleic
 CC acid sequences, the characteristic nucleic acid sequences each being
 CC determined in their opposite ends by MDP selected from the remainder of
 CC the MDP. The methods can be used for detecting chromosomal abnormalities
 CC associated with diseases including numerous leukaemia's, lymphoma's,
 CC carcinoma's, adenocarcinoma's, sarcoma's, glioma's, neuroblastoma's,
 CC medullablastoma, malignant melanoma, and malignant neoplastic conditions
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 914 GATTATCATCACCCACC 932
 ||| |||||
 Db 19 GATTGCCATAACGCCACC 1

RESULT 368
 AAV39343/C
 ID AAV39343 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV39343;
 XX
 DT 16-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human genomic DNA PCR primer C2f derived from the C2 EST.
 XX
 KW Human; RAD54; hRAD54; cancer; xeroderma pigmentosum; Bloom syndrome;
 KW Werner's syndrome; ATR-X; diagnosis; detection; SNF2 superfamily;
 KW X-linked mental retardation with alpha-thalassemia syndrome; tumour;
 KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP844305-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAY-1998.
 XX
 PF 10-NOV-1997; 97EP-00308998.
 XX
 PR 13-NOV-1996; 96US-0030676P.
 XX
 PA (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
 PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 PI Croce CM, Fishel RA, Rasio D, Robbins DJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-274189/25.
 XX
 PT Human hRAD54 DNA and polypeptide - and agonists, antibodies, antagonists,
 PT etc.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 23; 64pp; English.
 XX

XX The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the example from the
 CC present invention. The method of the invention is for determining the
 CC genetic predisposition to cancer in an individual by detecting hRAD54
 CC mutations in a sample. hRAD54 is a gene thought to be present in tumours
 CC that display allelic imbalance at 1p32, the chromosomal band identified
 CC as one of four minimal regions of chromosome 1 deletion in breast

CC carcinomas. hRAD54 is useful for production of proteins, inter alia, that
 CC have been identified as novel hRAD54 by homology between the amino acid
 CC sequence given in AAW62186 and known amino acid sequences such as yeast
 CC RAD54. hRAD54 proteins are used in the treatment of cancer, including
 CC xeroderma pigmentosum and Bloom syndrome, Werner's syndrome and X-linked
 CC mental retardation with alpha-thalassemia syndrome and breast cancer.
 CC hRAD54 polynucleotides are also useful for detecting complementary
 CC nucleotides for use as a diagnostic agent, especially useful for
 CC diagnosis of disease or susceptibility to diseases. hRAD54
 CC polynucleotide, proteins, agonists and antagonists which are proteins are
 CC useful in gene therapy

XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 844 TGAAGACACGCTCCTGGCT 862
 Db 19 TGAAGACAAAGTCAGGGCT 1

RESULT 369
 AAV45600
 ID AAV45600 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV45600;
 XX
 XX
 DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Reverse primer A31093 for mouse PAP amplification.
 XX
 KW Prostatic acid phosphatase; PAP; mouse; tumour related antigen;
 KW diagnosis; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN WO9846769-A1.
 XX
 PD 22-OCT-1998.
 XX
 PF 10-APR-1998; 98WO-US007232.
 XX
 PR 11-APR-1997; 97US-0043301P.
 XX
 PA (DEND-) DENDREON CORP.
 XX
 PI Laus R, Ruegg CL, Shapero MH, Yang D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-009335/01.
 XX
 PT New mouse prostatic acid phosphatase - used to induce an immune response
 PT against tumour related antigens.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 12; 30pp; English.
 XX

This is the nucleotide sequence of primer AAA31093, which was used with
 CC primer AAA31091 (see AAV45599) for the PCR amplification of novel mouse
 CC prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) cDNA from mouse prostate. The primers
 CC are based on partial mouse PAP clones obtained by 5' and 3'RACE (see
 CC AAV45593-98). The isolated full-length cDNA includes a 1158 bp coding
 CC region (see AAV45592) encoding a 385-amino acid polypeptide (see
 CC AAW30574). PAP cDNA can be used in the recombinant production of mouse
 CC PAP. A method for producing an immune response against an autologous
 CC polypeptide tumour antigen (e.g. human PAP) involves immunising a subject
 CC with a xenogeneic antigen (e.g. mouse PAP)

XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 887 GCACCTTACTTCTCAGCTTC 905
 Db 1 GCACCTTCTGCTGAGCTCC 19

RESULT 370
 AAX34383
 ID AAX34383 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX34383;
 XX
 DT 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Wild type BRCA1 exon 20 allele-specific probe 5382WT-2.
 XX
 KW Primer; PCR; amplification; exon 2; human; BRCA1; BRCA2; allele; probe;
 KW hybridisation; detection; mutation; breast; ovarian; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9915704-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-APR-1999.
 XX
 PF 23-SEP-1998; 98WO-US020256.
 XX
 PR 23-SEP-1997; 97US-0059729P.
 XX
 PA (ONCO-) ONCORMED INC.
 XX
 PI Rabin MB, Farrow J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-254727/21.
 XX
 PT Detection of BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene mutations in a single hybridization
 PT step.
 XX
 PS Claim 10; Page 16; 44pp; English.
 XX

The invention relates to the use of allele-specific oligonucleotides
 CC AAX34376-X34391 as probes for the detection of mutant BRCA1 and BRCA2
 CC genes. The probes are immobilised on a membrane and labelled target
 CC nucleotide sequences, which hybridise to the probes, are detected after a
 CC single hybridization step. The method and allele-specific
 CC oligonucleotides are used to detect gene mutations that predispose
 CC individuals to breast and ovarian cancer

XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 704 CCAGCGAGTCCAGGAGAG 722
 Db 1 CAAGAGATCCAGGACAG 19

RESULT 371
 AAD00248/c
 ID AAD00248 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD00248;
 XX
 DT 09-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer DHRD.91.R3 for mutational analysis of human pNEU60 DNA.
 XX
 KW pNEU60; neuronal-specific 7 transmembrane protein; human; therapy; AMD;
 KW age-related macular degeneration; ophthalmological; screening; diagnosis;

KW mutation carrier; prenatal screening; gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200024888-A1.
 XX PN 04-MAY-2000.
 XX PD 20-OCT-1999; 99WO-EP007969.
 XX PF 26-OCT-1998; 98EP-00120231.
 XX PR (MULT-) MULTIGENE BIOTECH GMSH.
 XX PA Weber BHF, Sauer C;
 XX PI WPI; 2000-350730/30.
 XX DR Neuronal-specific 7 transmembrane protein used for diagnosis and
 XX PT treatment of patients with macular degeneration.
 XX PS Disclosure; Fig 5; 37pp; English.
 XX CC The present DNA sequence is the PCR primer DHRD.91.R3, used for
 CC mutational analysis of human neuronal-specific 7 transmembrane DNA.
 CC PNEU60. The major site of PNEU60 expression is the sensory neuroretina.
 CC Mutations of this gene is associated with the etiology of age-related
 CC macular degeneration (AMD). This sequence has ophthalmological activity.
 CC The PNEU60 polypeptides and polynucleotides are used for screening,
 CC diagnosis and therapy of macular degeneration. The DNA sequences are
 CC useful for detection of PNEU60 mutation carriers, prenatal PNEU60
 CC screening and diagnosis of AMD, and in gene therapy
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 921 ATCAGCACCACCTCCAGA 939
 DB 19 ATCTCCACCTCCCTGCACA 1
 RESULT 372
 AAA82806/C
 ID AAA82806 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAA82806;
 XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE cdk3 ribozyme binding site #91.
 XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 XX OS Mammalia.
 XX PN WO200032765-A2.
 XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
 XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves

PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX Disclosure; Page 52; 109pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTGGACAC 875
 DB 19 CTGGCTCCAGTTGGGCAC 1
 RESULT 373
 AAA85310
 ID AAA85310 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AC AAA85310;
 XX DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Cyclin H ribozyme binding site #109.
 XX KW Ribozyme; hairpin; hammerhead; gene therapy; vasotropic; restenosis; ss.
 XX OS Mammalia.
 XX PN WO200032765-A2.
 XX PD 08-JUN-2000.
 XX PF 06-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028772.
 XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-0110954P.
 XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX PI Tritz R, Welch PJ, Barber JR, Robbins JM;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-412314/35.
 XX PT New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting restenosis, cleaves
 XX PT RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CDK1,
 XX PT PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 90; 109pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
 CC designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
 CC other than cell-cycle dependent kinases CDK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.
 CC Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
 CC AAA82415 to AAA86787. The ribozyme of the invention is useful for
 CC inhibiting restenosis by introduction of the ribozyme into cells. The
 CC ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is efficient in
 CC restenosis treatment
 XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


```

QY 934 TCACAGAAATTTTACGAA 952
Db 1 TCACAGAGATTTTGAGAAA 19

RESULT 374
AAF85362
ID AAF85362 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF85362;
XX 23-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX DE
XX PCR primer used to amplify DNA encoding a human Bonzo polypeptide.
XX DE
XX Bonzo; CXK chemokine receptor; inflammatory disease; cancer; infection;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200137872-A1.
XX FN
XX 31-MAY-2001.
XX PD
XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US032206.
XX PF
XX 24-NOV-1999; 99US-0049437.
XX PR
XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Briskin MJ, Murphy KE, Wilbanks AM, Wu L;
XX PI WPI; 2001-343947/36.
XX DR
XX Identifying agents (especially antibodies) which bind to the CXK
XX PT chemokine receptor Bonzo, and which may be used to treat e.g. cancers and
XX PT inflammation.
XX PT
XX Example 10; Page 105; 191pp; English.
XX PS
XX PCR primers AAF85361-62 were used to amplify DNA encoding a human Bonzo
XX CC polypeptide. Bonzo is a CXK chemokine receptor. The specification
XX CC describes a method for identifying agents (especially antibodies) which
XX CC bind to Bonzo and inhibit the binding of a ligand (especially SECKine)
XX CC and the agents per se. The agents identified may be used for the
XX CC treatment of a disorder/disease related to aberrant Bonzo expression and
XX CC activity, such as inflammatory disease, cancers and/or infections (e.g.
XX CC viral, bacterial and fungal infections)
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 776 TGAGGGCAGCCCTCTGGT 794
Db 1 TTAGGCAGGCCCTCAGGT 19

RESULT 375
AAF32052/C
ID AAF32052 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX AC
XX AAF32052;
XX 10-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Arabidopsis DHS PCR primer #1.
XX KW DHS; senescence-induced deoxyhypusine synthase; senescence inhibition;
XX KW PCR primer; ss.

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XX Arabidopsis sp.
OS WO200102592-A2.
XX PN
XX 11-JAN-2001.
XX PD
XX 06-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US018364.
XX PF
XX 06-JUL-1999; 99US-00348675.
XX PR
XX 19-JUN-2000; 2000US-00597771.
XX PR
XX (SENE-) SENESCO INC.
XX PA
XX Thompson JE, Wang T, Lu DL;
XX PI WPI; 2001-061978/07.
XX DR
XX Tomato, Arabidopsis and carnation cDNA clones encoding senescence-induced
XX PT deoxyhypusine synthase and eIF-5a, useful for inhibiting senescence in a
XX PT plant when introduced in reverse orientation into the genome of the
XX PT plant.
XX PT
XX Example 6; Page 48; 135pp; English.
XX PS
XX The present sequence is a PCR primer for Arabidopsis senescence-induced
XX CC deoxyhypusine synthase (DHS; see AAF32051 and AAB66875). The senescence-
XX CC induced DHS coding sequence, when introduced into a plant cell in reverse
XX CC orientation, inhibits expression of the endogenous senescence-induced DHS
XX CC gene, and/or reduces or prevents activation of eIF-5A. DHS is useful for
XX CC altering age-related senescence and/or environmental stress-related
XX CC senescence, for inhibiting seed aging and for increasing seed yield in a
XX CC plant. In addition, the inhibition of senescence in a plant results in
XX CC increased resistance of the plant to environmental stress-induced and/or
XX CC pathogen-induced senescence, increased plant biomass, delayed fruit
XX CC softening and spoilage
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 914 GATTATCATCACCACCACC 932
Db 19 GATCTTCCTCAACACCACC 1

RESULT 376
AAI65656
ID AAI65656 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX ID
XX AAI65656;
XX AC
XX 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Primer for studying biallelic polymorphic markers in the IBD1 region.
XX DE
XX Human; inflammatory bowel disease 1 protein; IBD1; IBD1prox;
XX KW intestinal inflammatory disease; apoptosis; NF-kappa B; cancer;
XX KW inflammatory disease; immune disease; cryptogenetic inflammation;
XX KW hemorrhagic rectocolitis; Crohn's disease; Blau syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX KW
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN FR2806739-A1.
XX PN
XX 28-SEP-2001.
XX PD
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000FR-00003832.
XX PF
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000FR-00003832.
XX PR
XX
XX

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PA (DAUS-) FOND DAUSSET-CRPH JEAN.
XX
PI Hugot JP, Thomas G, Zouali M, Lesage S, Chamaillard M;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-608364/70.
XX
XX New human nucleic acids associated with intestinal inflammatory disease,
PT useful for diagnosis, prognosis and control of these diseases, also
PT related proteins.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 86; 97pp; French.
XX
XX Primers AAI65647-78 were used to characterise biallelic polymorphic
CC markers in the IBD1 gene region. The IBD1 gene encodes an inflammatory
CC bowel disease 1 (IBD1) polypeptide, which is associated with intestinal
CC inflammatory disease. The specification also describes a polypeptide
CC which is in proximity to IBD1, and is designated IBD1prox. The IBD1 gene
CC is probably involved in regulation of apoptosis and activation of NF-
CC kappa B. The IBD1 and IBD1prox polynucleotides are is useful as source of
CC probes and primers, as source of (anti)sense oligonucleotides, for
CC recombinant production of polypeptides, and in screening for interactive
CC compounds. The polypeptides are used to raise specific antibodies which
CC useful for diagnostic detection or purification of IBD1 and IBD1prox, to
CC screen for specific binding agents, potential therapeutic agents. The
CC IBD1 and IBD1prox polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful for
CC treatment and prevention of inflammatory and/or immune diseases or
CC cancer, where associated with mutations in genes corresponding to IBD1
CC and IBD1prox, especially cryptogenetic inflammation of the intestines
CC (hemorrhagic rectocolitis, Crohn's disease and Blau syndrome)
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 891 TTACTTCTCAGCTTCGCG 909
Db 1 TTGGTTCTCAGCTCGGCG 19

RESULT 377
AAH57968/C
ID AAH57968 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH57968;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Cell-cycle dependent kinase cdk3 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:392.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
XX proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX antickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX basal cell carcinoma; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200130362-A2.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
XX

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PA (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
XX
PI Robbins JM, Tritz R;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.
XX
XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 100; 408pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antipsoriatic,
CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antickling,
CC ophthalmological, vulnery, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTGGAACAC 875
Db 19 CTGGCTCCAGATTGGGCAC 1

RESULT 378
AAH60472
ID AAH60472 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAH60472;
XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Cyclin H ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:2896.
XX
XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulnery;
XX proliferative disease; skin disease; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; MMP;
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytostatic;
XX antipsoriatic; dermatological; antiseborrheic; antidiabetic; virucide;
XX antickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
XX basal cell carcinoma; seborrheic wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX sickle cell retinopathy; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200130362-A2.
XX
XX 03-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US029500.
XX

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PR 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532P.
 XX (IMMU-) IMMUSOL INC.
 XX Robbins JM, Tritz R;
 PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 XX
 XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using ribozymes
 PT that cleave RNA encoding cytokines involved in inflammation, matrix
 PT metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent kinases.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 282; 408pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
 CC dependent kinase, growth factor or a reductase, or administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antiseborrheic, antidiabetic, antisickling,
 CC ophthalmological, vulvular, keratolytic and virucide activities, and
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative skin
 CC diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or seborrheic wart. They can
 CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
 CC retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, sickle cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
 CC scar. AAH57577 to AAH62099 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 934 TCCAGAGATTTTCAGCAA 952
 Db 1 TCCAGAGATTTTCAGGAAA 19
 RESULT 379
 ABL8924/C
 ID ABL8924 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL8924;
 XX
 DT 22-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HIV-1 related binding molecule oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:146.
 DE
 KW Binding molecule; HIV-1; human immunodeficiency virus type 1;
 KW reverse transcriptase; binding group; ss.
 XX
 OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP1174518-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
 XX
 PR 20-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202611.
 XX
 PA (AMST-) AMSTERDAM SUPPORT DIAGNOSTICS BV.
 XX
 PI Loukachov VV, Van Genen B, Goudsmit J;
 XX

DR WPI; 2002-156696/21.
 XX
 PT Collection of binding groups for determining or typing samples,
 PT especially clinical samples, has groups capable to identify essentially
 PT all members of the family of nucleic acids of relatively high
 PT significance.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 42; 166pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a collection of binding groups for a
 CC family of nucleic acids comprising members of relative high and relative
 CC low significance, where the binding groups are selected to be capable to
 CC identify, alone or in combination, essentially all members of the family
 CC of nucleic acids of relatively high significance. The collection of
 CC binding groups is useful for typing of nucleic acid in a clinical sample,
 CC by contacting the nucleic acid with the collection and determining
 CC whether one or more binding groups bound to the nucleic acid of the
 CC sample. This method is useful for determining whether the sample
 CC comprises at least a part of a member of relatively high significance of
 CC a family of nucleic acids. The collection of binding groups is useful for
 CC diagnosing the severity of a disease caused by a pathogen containing a
 CC member of a family of nucleic acids. ABL88779 to ABL89321 represent
 CC oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 12 A; 3 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 821 TTGGCTGTCTCTCTTCT 839
 Db 19 TTGGCTGTCTCTTCTTCT 1
 RESULT 380
 ABS59868
 ID ABS59868 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS59868;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DNA representing a single nucleotide polymorphism #18.
 XX
 KW Aminopeptidase P; XPNEP2; bradykinin receptor B1; db; SNP; BDKRB1;
 KW tachykinin receptor B1; TACR1; C1 esterase inhibitor; C1NH; kallikrein 1;
 KW KLK1; bradykinin receptor B2; BDKRB2; gene therapy;
 KW angiotensin converting enzyme 2; ACE2; protease inhibitor 4; PI4;
 KW polymorphism; haemangioma; tumour; sarcoma; Crohn's disease; trachoma;
 KW cardiovascular disease; angina pectoris; hypertension; heart failure;
 KW myocardial infarction; ventricular hypertrophy; vascular disease;
 KW aneurysm; embolism; thrombosis; coronary artery disease; angioedema;
 KW arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; hypersensitivity; sepsis;
 KW autoimmune disease; inflammatory arthritis; cancer; wound;
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; fungal infection; COPD;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; enterocolitis;
 KW single-nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200261131-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 03-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047235.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251015P.
 PR 23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0263678P.
 PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273037P.
 XX
 PA (BRIM) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
 XX

PA (TSUC/) TSUCHIHASHI Z.
 XX (HUI/) HUI L.
 PI Tsuchihashi Z, Hui L, Zerba KE, Ma-Edmonds M, Perrone MH;
 PI Swanson BN, Powell JR;
 XX WPI; 2002-619265/66.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid with at least one polymorphic position, useful
 PT for detecting, diagnosing and treating disorders such as angioedema,
 PT cancer, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, cardiovascular and
 PT autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 XX Disclosure, Page 648; 977pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid from a human gene
 CC encoding aminopeptidase P (XPNEP2), bradykinin receptor B1 (BDKRB1),
 CC tachykinin receptor B1 (TACR1), C1 esterase inhibitor (C1NH), kallikrein
 CC 1 (KLK1), bradykinin receptor B2 (BDRKB2), angiotensin converting enzyme
 CC 2 (ACE2) or protease inhibitor 4 (PI4), comprising at least one
 CC polymorphic position. Also included are (1) a probe that hybridises to a
 CC polymorphic position as provided in the detailed summary of single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms comprising additional 5' and 3' flanking genomic
 CC sequence; (2) analysing (M1) at least one nucleic acid sample comprising
 CC obtaining the sample from one or more individuals and determining the
 CC nucleic acid sequence at one or more polymorphic positions in a gene
 CC encoding a protein selected from the group above; (3) constructing (M2)
 CC haplotypes using the genes comprising grouping at least two nucleic acids
 CC ; (4) identifying (M3) an individual at risk of developing a disorder
 CC upon administration of an ACE inhibitor and/or vasopeptidase inhibitor
 CC using the polymorphic data; (5) a library of nucleic acids, each of which
 CC comprises one or more polymorphic positions within a gene encoding a
 CC human protein selected from the group above; and (6) genotyping (M4) an
 CC individual comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample, determining the
 CC nucleotide present in at least one polymorphic position, and comparing at
 CC least one position with a known data set. The genes, (M1, M2, M3 and M4)
 CC and compositions are useful for detecting, diagnosing, treating,
 CC preventing various disorders such as angioedema and diseases which
 CC involve angiogenesis like haemangiomas, tumours, sarcomas, Crohn's
 CC disease, trachomas, and cardiovascular diseases like angina pectoris,
 CC hypertension, heart failure, myocardial infarction, ventricular
 CC hypertrophy, vascular diseases, aneurysm, embolism, thrombosis, coronary
 CC artery disease, arteriosclerosis and/or atherosclerosis, and
 CC hypersensitivity reactions, sepsis, autoimmune diseases, inflammatory
 CC arthritis, cancer, wounds, viral, bacterial or fungal infection, Chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and enterocolitis (many other
 CC diseases and disorders are listed in the specification). The
 CC polynucleotides are also useful for chromosome identification. Antibodies
 CC against the proteins may be utilized for immunophenotyping of cell lines
 CC and biological samples. The present sequence represents or contains the
 CC region surrounding a single- nucleotide polymorphism in one of the genes
 CC encoding one of the proteins listed above
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 817 AGGTTGGCTGTGCTCTT 835
 DB 1 AGGATTGGCTCTGGCTTTT 19
 RESULT 381
 ID ABK8370/c
 XX ABK8370 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC ABK8370;
 XX
 DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Arabidopsis deoxyhypusine synthase, DHS, PCR primer #1.

XX ss; PCR; deoxyhypusine synthase; DHS; senescence; eIF-5A; primer;
 KW eukaryotic initiation factor 5A; plant; cell death; disease resistance;
 KW antisense; blossom end rot; environmental stress; pathogen resistance;
 KW shelf-life; perishable fruit; flower; vegetable.
 OS Arabidopsis sp.
 XX WO200244392-A2.
 XX 06-JUN-2002.
 PD 29-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044505.
 XX 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-00725019.
 XX (SENE-) SENESCO TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 PA Thompson JE, Wang T, Lu DL;
 PI WPI; 2002-557545/59.
 XX Increasing resistance to physiological disease in plant, by integrating
 PT gene or its fragment encoding senescence-induced deoxyhypusine synthase
 PT or eIF5A in antisense orientation into plant genome and growing the
 PT plant.
 XX Example 6; Page 42; 114pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to increasing resistance to physiological disease
 CC in a plant, involving integrating into the plant genome a vector having
 CC antisense sequences complementary to corresponding portion of one strand
 CC of DNA encoding endogenous senescence-induced eIF-5A (eukaryotic
 CC initiation factor 5A) gene or 3' end of endogenous senescence-induced
 CC deoxyhypusine synthase (DHS), a portion of RNA sequence encoded by eIF-5A
 CC gene or DHS gene, and growing the plant. Also included is a plant or its
 CC progeny, where the plant is derived from a cell having inhibited or
 CC reduced expression of senescence-induced DHS, senescence-induced eIF-5A,
 CC or both, where the cell is produced by the method of the invention. The
 CC method is useful for increasing resistance to physiological disease such
 CC as blossom end rot in a plant. The method results in delayed onset of
 CC senescence and improved resistance to environmental stress and pathogens,
 CC thus extending the plant shelf-life and/or growth period. The method
 CC delays deterioration and spoilage of perishable fruits, flowers,
 CC vegetables, and plants, increases the shelf-life of perishable fruits,
 CC flowers, vegetables, and plants, and renders their tissues more stress-
 CC tolerant and pathogen resistant. The present sequence is a PCR primer
 CC used to isolate a partial Arabidopsis deoxyhypusine synthase cDNA
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 914 GATTATCATCACCACCACC 932
 DB 19 GATCTTCTCAACACCACC 1
 RESULT 382
 ID ABL44510
 XX ABL44510 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC ABL44510;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1554.
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX JP2001321190-A.
 XX 20-NOV-2001.
 XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
 XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
 XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX WPI; 2002-144136/19.
 XX Arraying genome clones.
 XX Claim 4; Page 35; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction; (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634 represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 786 CCCTCTGGTGCCCAAGAGCT 804
 DB 1 CACTCTGTTGCCCAAGTCT 19
 RESULT 383
 AAT56370/C
 ID AAT56370 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAT56370;
 AC AAT56370;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 14-MAY-1997 (first entry)
 XX Mouse TNF-a hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt position 1398).
 DE Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; HIV;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;

KW ss.
 XX Mus musculus.
 OS WO9523225-A2.
 XX 31-AUG-1995.
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowira B, Dorenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Meswiggen JA;
 PI Modak A, Favco P, Beigelman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 DR Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 XX in inhibiting disease related genes.
 PT Claim 2; Page 252; 407pp; English.
 XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves TNF-alpha mRNA at
 CC the nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the
 CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
 CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
 CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
 CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
 CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
 CC sequences and thereby inhibit TNF-alpha expression, making them
 CC potentially useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, septic shock and
 CC other inflammatory disorders including psoriasis, as well as for
 CC treatment of AIDS. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 840 TCTCTGAGACACG 853
 DB 14 TGCTGAGACACG 1

```

RESULT 384
AA33145
ID AAX33145 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAX33145;
XX
XX
DT 24-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Peptide nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:19.
XX
XX
KW Beta-galactosidase; peptide nucleic acid; PNA; antibacterial;
KW growth inhibition; antibiotic; bacteria; infection; disinfectant; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..15
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "N-acetyl (2-aminoethyl) glycine backbone"
FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "n represents (egl)3 where egl = -NH-CH2-CH2-O-CH2
FT -CH2-O-CH2-C(=O)-"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= c
FT /note= "t is attached to an amidated lysine residue e.g.
FT -t-Lys-NH2"
XX
XX
PN WO9913893-A1.
XX
XX
DD 25-MAR-1999.
XX
XX
PF 16-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019199.
XX
XX
PR 16-SEP-1997; 97US-00932140.
XX
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA (NIEL/) NIELSEN P E.
XX
XX
PI Nielsen PR, Good L;
XX
XX
WPI; 1999-254325/21.
XX
XX
PT Killing or inhibiting bacterial growth by using a peptide nucleic acid.
XX
XX
PS Example 18; Page 31; 97pp; English.
XX
XX
CC A method has been developed for killing or inhibiting the growth of
CC bacteria by contacting the bacteria with a peptide nucleic acid (PNA).
CC The PNA is targeted to messenger or ribosomal RNA. The antibacterial
CC composition has bacteriostatic and bactericidal properties. The PNA can
CC be used to treat a mammal suffering from a bacterial infection where the
CC PNA is complementary to a region of ribosomal RNA and of mRNA of the
CC bacteria. Further treatment may include concurrent treatment with an
CC antibiotic. The PNA can also be used as a method of disinfection by
CC selecting an object to be disinfected, contacting the object with PNA (in
CC solution) and rinsing the object with a sterile liquid to remove the PNA.
CC The invention provides new ways of tackling bacterial infections which
CC have become resistant to frequently used antibiotics. The present
CC sequence represents a PNA from an example of the present invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Oy 830 TCTCTTTCTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 15

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RESULT 385
AAS02967
ID AAS02967 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAS02967;
XX
XX
DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human CHMR1 allele specific oligonucleotide probe #27.
XX
XX
KW Human; m1 acetylcholine receptor; CHRM1; immunogen; antibody;
KW Alzheimer's disease; dementia with Lewy bodies; DLB;
KW allele specific oligonucleotide probe; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200127312-A2.
XX
XX
PD 19-APR-2001.
XX
XX
PF 12-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028211.
XX
XX
PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159269P.
XX
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX
PI Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2001-282046/29.
XX
XX
PT New variants of the m1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor gene, useful to
PT find treatment for Alzheimer's and dementia, have single nucleotide
PT variations at one or more of five polymorphic sites.
XX
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 19; 52pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The sequence represents an allele specific oligonucleotide probe for
CC genotyping individuals using the Human gene encoding the m1 muscarinic
CC acetylcholine receptor, CHMR1. CHMR1 is one subtype of a family of 5
CC genetically distinct muscarinic acetylcholine receptors, mACHR, that play
CC important roles in higher brain function such as learning and memory. The
CC protein is a possible drug target for treatments for Alzheimer's disease
CC and dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB). The gene, polypeptide, haplotypes
CC and antibodies raised against the protein are useful for diagnosing and
CC developing treatments for diseases associated with the abnormal
CC expression of the gene or activity of the protein, e.g. Alzheimer's
CC disease and dementia with Lewy bodies
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Oy 851 AGCTCTCTGCTCC 864
Db 1 AGCGCCCTGCTCC 14

```

```

RESULT 386
AAF79917
ID AAF79917 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAF79917;
XX
XX
DT 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of an egl linked peptide nucleic acid (PNA).
KW Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; antibacterial; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.

```

```

XX Key                                     Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..14
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-acetyl(2-aminoethyl)glycine backbone"
FT
FT modified_base 15
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "(O-2-aminoethyl-O'-acetyl-ethylenglycol)3"
FT
FT modified_base 15
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-acetyl(2-aminoethyl)glycine backbone"
FT
FT modified_base 15
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-[acetyl(2-aminoethyl)]-C-lysine-glycine backbone"
FT
XX US6190866-B1.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-00049190.
XX
XX 16-SEP-1997; 97US-00932140.
XX
XX (NIEL/) NIELSEN P E.
XX
XX Nielsen PE, Good L;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-256212/26.
XX
XX Determining bacterial target gene function, involves preparing peptide
XX nucleic acid (PNA) compounds complementary to bacterial nucleotide
XX sequence, determining activity of PNA, contacting active PNA compounds
XX and determining the effect.
XX
XX Example 5; Col 13; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents an egl linked peptide nucleic acid (PNA),
XX which is used in the method of the invention. The specification describes
XX a method for determining target gene function in bacteria. The method
XX comprises providing a nucleotide sequence of the target gene from the
XX bacteria, selecting and preparing PNAs with regions complementary to a
XX part of the nucleotide sequence, in anti-parallel orientation.
XX determining activity of PNA by selected assay to identify active PNA
XX compounds, contacting the bacteria with the active PNA compounds, and
XX determining effect of these on the bacteria. The method is useful for
XX determining the function of target gene in a bacteria. The method is also
XX useful in the design of antisense antibacterial drugs and gene function
XX analysis in bacteria. The method is used for killing or inhibiting of
XX bacteria
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
XX ||||| |||||
XX Db 1 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 15
XX
XX RESULT 387
XX AAD24265
XX ID AAD24265 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD24265;
XX
XX 07-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Egl linked triplex forming peptide nucleic acid.
XX
XX Bacterial growth inhibitor; bacterial infection; disinfectant; PNA;
XX antibacterial; peptide nucleic acid; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..7
FT

```

```

FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-acetyl(2-aminoethyl)glycine backbone"
FT
FT modified_base 8
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "(O-2-aminoethyl-O'-acetyl-ethylenglycol)3"
FT
FT modified_base 9..15
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-acetyl(2-aminoethyl)glycine backbone"
FT
FT modified_base 15
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-[acetyl(2-aminoethyl)]-C-lysine-glycine backbone"
FT
XX US6300318-B1.
XX
XX 09-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 16-SEP-1997; 97US-00932140.
XX
XX 16-SEP-1997; 97US-00932140.
XX
XX (NIEL/) NIELSEN P E.
XX
XX Nielsen PE, Good L;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-033179/04.
XX
XX Killing or inhibiting growth of bacteria using peptide nucleic acids
XX complementary to a region of the bacterial ribosomal RNA is useful to
XX treat a bacterial infection in a mammal and as a disinfectant.
XX
XX Example 18; Col 18; 32pp; English.
XX
XX The patent discloses methods and compositions for killing or inhibiting
XX growth of bacteria comprising contacting the bacteria with a peptide
XX nucleic acid (PNA) complementary to a region of the bacterial ribosomal
XX RNA. The method is used to treat a bacterial infection in a mammal and as
XX a disinfectant. The present sequence is an egl linked peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) which is used in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
XX ||||| |||||
XX Db 1 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 15
XX
XX RESULT 388
XX AAX10154
XX ID AAX10154 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AC AAX10154;
XX
XX 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic polymorphic marker downstream primer #460.
XX
XX Polymorphism; biallelic; human; forensic; paternity testing; disease;
XX detection; phenotypic typing; characteristic; infection; hereditary;
XX autoimmune disease; cancer; inflammation; drug; therapy; medicament;
XX treatment; marker; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN W09820165-A2.
 XX
 PD
 XX
 PF 14-MAY-1998.
 XX
 PF 05-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020313.
 XX
 PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-0030455P.
 XX
 XX (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA
 XX Lander ES, Wang D, Hudson T;
 PI WPI; 1998-286974/25.
 DR
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid segments from the human genome - used for
 PT determining polymorphic forms for use in e.g. forensics, paternity
 PT testing or phenotypic typing for disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 16; Page 207; 310pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAX09121-X10268 are allele-specific oligonucleotide primers used in the
 CC isolation of various biallelic polymorphic markers found in the human
 CC genome (represented in AAX10269-X12937). These primers can be used in a
 CC method for determining polymorphic forms in an individual for use in e.g.
 CC forensics, paternity testing or for phenotypic typing for diseases such
 CC as agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 CC spherocytosis, von Willebrand's disease, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
 CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, acute intermittent porphyria,
 CC autoimmune diseases, inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous
 CC system, infection by pathogenic microorganisms, and characteristics such
 CC as longevity, appearance (e.g. baldness, obesity), strength, speed,
 CC endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or receptivity to particular
 CC drugs or therapeutic treatments. The isolated polymorphic nucleic acid
 CC segments can also be used to produce medicaments for the treatment or
 CC prophylaxis of such diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 . Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 818 GGGTTGGCTGTGTC 831
 Db 2 GGGTTGGCAGTGTC 15
 |||||
 RESULT 389
 AAA18464/c
 ID AAA18464 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA18464;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1690.
 XX
 KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberculous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09950403-A2.

XX
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 56; Page 96; 305pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 . Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 803 CTCTCTCCCACTC 816
 Db 17 CTCTCTCGAATC 4
 |||||
 RESULT 390
 AAT53528/c
 ID AAT53528 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT53528;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX
 DT 27-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1503).
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;

KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus rattus.
 XX
 XX W09523225-A2.
 PN
 XX 31-AUG-1995.
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Strinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 XX
 DR Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
 XX
 XX Claim 2; Page 202; 407pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
 CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
 CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
 CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
 CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
 CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
 CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
 CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
 CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.38; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.94; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 866 GTTGGACACTTTC 879
 |||||
 Db 14 GTTGGACACTTTC 1
 RESULT 391
 AAT53691/C
 ID AAT53691 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT53691;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 27-MAR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 2176).
 DE
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus rattus.
 XX
 XX W09523225-A2.
 PN
 XX 31-AUG-1995.
 XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
 XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 PR 18-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Strinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 XX
 DR Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.

XX 25-OCT-1996; 96US-00740215.
 PR (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
 XX PA
 XX Veerapanane D, Hamanaka S, Nozawa I;
 XX WPI; 1998-272129/24.
 DR
 XX Oligomer capable of inhibiting expression of an interleukin gene - is
 PT used to alleviate inflammatory poly-arthritis, especially rheumatoid
 PA arthritis.
 XX
 XX Claim 20; Page 8; 19pp; English.
 XX
 XX An oligomer has been developed which is capable of inhibiting expression
 CC of an interleukin gene. The interleukin gene is preferably an interleukin
 CC -15 (IL-15) gene. The oligomer can be an oligonucleotide or an
 CC oligonucleotide analogue. When it is an oligonucleotide analogue it is
 CC selected from protein nucleic acid, morpholino, methylene linkage,
 CC boronated, and pteridine oligonucleotide analogues. The analogue is
 CC linked at its 5' end or 3' end to an intercalator. The intercalator is a
 CC psoralen or acridine derivative. The oligomer is preferably an
 CC oligonucleotide made of DNA. The oligonucleotide is a phosphodiester,
 CC phosphorothioate, methylphosphonate, or methylphosphonothioate
 CC oligonucleotide derivative, especially a phosphodiester oligonucleotide.
 CC The oligonucleotide is at least 5 (preferably 5-50) nucleotides, in
 CC length. The present sequence represents a specifically claimed
 CC oligonucleotide of the present invention. The oligomer can be used to
 CC alleviate inflammatory polyarthopathy, especially that associated with
 CC rheumatoid arthritis. The oligomer can also be used to alleviate
 CC eosinophilic inflammation, especially that associated with chronic asthma
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 831 CTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
 DB 17 CTCTTTTCTCTCT 4
 RESULT 394
 ID AAV37791 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAV37791;
 DT 09-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Interleukin-15 gene inhibitor oligonucleotide 2.
 XX
 XX Interleukin gene; IL-15; inhibitor; oligomer; expression;
 KW transcription-inhibiting complex; polypurine-polypyrimidine region;
 KW inflammatory poly-arthritis; rheumatoid arthritis; asthma; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9818812-A1.
 PN
 XX 07-MAY-1998.
 PD
 XX 29-AUG-1997; 97WO-US015397.
 PF
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96US-00740215.
 PR
 XX (HISM) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
 XX PA
 XX Veerapanane D, Hamanaka S, Nozawa I;
 XX WPI; 1998-272129/24.
 XX

DR WPI; 1998-272129/24.
 XX
 XX Oligomer capable of inhibiting expression of an interleukin gene - is
 PT used to alleviate inflammatory poly-arthritis, especially rheumatoid
 PT arthritis.
 XX
 XX Claim 19; Page 8; 19pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX An oligomer has been developed which is capable of inhibiting expression
 CC of an interleukin gene. The interleukin gene is preferably an interleukin
 CC -15 (IL-15) gene. The oligomer can be an oligonucleotide or an
 CC oligonucleotide analogue. When it is an oligonucleotide analogue it is
 CC selected from protein nucleic acid, morpholino, methylene linkage,
 CC boronated, and pteridine oligonucleotide analogues. The analogue is
 CC linked at its 5' end or 3' end to an intercalator. The intercalator is a
 CC psoralen or acridine derivative. The oligomer is preferably an
 CC oligonucleotide made of DNA. The oligonucleotide is a phosphodiester,
 CC phosphorothioate, methylphosphonate, or methylphosphonothioate
 CC oligonucleotide derivative, especially a phosphodiester oligonucleotide.
 CC The oligonucleotide is at least 5 (preferably 5-50) nucleotides, in
 CC length. The present sequence represents a specifically claimed
 CC oligonucleotide of the present invention. The oligomer can be used to
 CC alleviate inflammatory polyarthopathy, especially that associated with
 CC rheumatoid arthritis. The oligomer can also be used to alleviate
 CC eosinophilic inflammation, especially that associated with chronic asthma
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 831 CTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
 DB 1 CTCTTTTCTCTCT 14
 RESULT 395
 ID AAA22642 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAA22642;
 AC
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5868.
 DE
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIR-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; anti-inflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO9950403-A2.
 PN
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 PF
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX

PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.

Claim 54; Page 233; 305pp; English.

The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3 gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAL16775 to AAL17167 and AAL17561 to AAL17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT, and AAL17168 to AAL17560 and AAL17623 to AAL17684 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAL17685 to AAL18385 and AAL19087 to AAL19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAL18386 to AAL19086 and AAL19155 to AAL19222 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAL19223 to AAL203361 and AAL21501 to AAL21595 represent ribozyme sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAL20362 to AAL21500 and AAL21596 to AAL21688 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAL21689 to AAL22475 and AAL23263 to AAL23342 represent ribozyme sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAL22476 to AAL23262, AAL23343 to AAL23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT, integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome, and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2, integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 42.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 6; Conservative 7; Mismatches 1; Indels

QY 821 TTGGCTGTGTCCT 834
DB 3 UUGGCUUUGUCUCU 16

RESULT 396

AAA22643

ID AAA22643 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AAA22643:

DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5869

Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TTE-2; angiogenesis; integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme; hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cystostatic; antiadipatic; ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipapillary; ARMD; dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis; age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma; tuberos sclerostis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

Homo sapiens.

WO9950403-A2.

07-OCT-1999.

24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.

27-MAR-1998: 98ITS-0079678P

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;

WPI; 1999-591315/50.

Claim 54; Page 233; 305pp; English.

The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3 gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA116775 to AAA117167 and AAA117561 to AAA117622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT, and AAA117168 to AAA117560 and AAA117623 to AAA117684 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAA117685 to AAA118385 and AAA119087 to AAA119154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA118386 to AAA119086 and AAA119155 to AAA119222 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAA119223 to AAA120361 and AAA121501 to AAA121595 represent ribozyme sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA120362 to AAA121500 and AAA121596 to AAA121686 represent their corresponding target sequences; AAA121689 to AAA12475 and AAA123263 to AAA123342 represent ribozyme sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA122476 to AAA123262, AAA123343 to AAA123492 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT. Integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related macular degeneration (AMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris, angiobroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome, and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2, integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1;
Best Local Similarity 42.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 6; Conservative 7; Mismatches 1; Indels

QY 821 TTGGCTGTGTCCT 834
 ::|||:::||:
Dd 2 UUGGCCUUGUCUCU 15

RESULT 397

AAV91267/c

ID AAV91267 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAV91267;

DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DE Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 2173.

Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
 KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
 KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
 KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

Homo sapiens.

W09850530-A2.

12-NOV-1998

05-MAY-1998: 98WO-US009249.

09-MAY-1997: 97US-0046059P

09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046039E;
09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P;

PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
 PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
 PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
 PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
 XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 DR
 XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
 XX - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
 PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
 PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.
 XX
 XX Claim 177; Page 151; 259pp; English.
 PS
 XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
 CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
 CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
 CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
 CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
 CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
 CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
 CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
 CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
 CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
 CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
 CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
 CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 838 CTTCTCTGAAGACA 851
 Db 17 CTTCTCTGAAGACA 4
 RESULT 398
 AAV91268/c
 ID AAV91268 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV91268;
 XX
 XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 2174.
 DE
 XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
 KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
 KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
 KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9805030-A2.
 FN
 XX

PD 12-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
 XX
 PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
 PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
 PR 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
 PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
 PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
 PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
 XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 DR
 XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
 PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
 PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
 PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.
 XX
 XX Claim 177; Page 151; 259pp; English.
 PS
 XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
 CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
 CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
 CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
 CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
 CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
 CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
 CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
 CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
 CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
 CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
 CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
 CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 838 CTTCTCTGAAGACA 851
 Db 16 CTTCTCTGAAGACA 3
 RESULT 399
 AAA35998/c
 ID AAA35998 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA35998;
 XX
 XX 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:55.
 DE
 XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
 KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
 KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200018960-A2.
 XX PD 06-APR-2000.
 XX PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.
 XX PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.
 XX PA (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 XX PI Landers JE, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-293181/25.
 XX PT Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
 XX PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
 XX PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 55; 111pp; English.
 XX CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
 CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
 CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP
 CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a
 CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
 CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
 CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
 CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used
 CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to
 CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 819 GGTTGGCTGTGCT 832
 Db 17 GGCTGGCTGTGCT 4
 RESULT 400
 AAA25681
 ID AAA25681 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAA25681;
 XX DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2179.
 XX KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
 XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 XX KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9954459-A2.
 XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
 XX PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
 XX PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McSwiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
 XX PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeberli P;
 XX PI Matulic-Adamic J;
 XX DR WPI; 2000-013248/01.
 XX PT New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
 XX PT used to treat cancer.
 XX PS Claim 77; Page 87; 148pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
 CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
 CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
 CC in vivo or by transplanting cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
 CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
 CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
 CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
 CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
 CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
 CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
 CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
 CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
 CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences, and
 CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
 CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
 CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
 CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 825 CTGTCTCTCTTTC 838
 Db 2 CTGTCTCTCTTTC 15
 RESULT 401
 AAA25682
 ID AAA25682 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAA25682;
 XX DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:2180.
 XX KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
 XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 XX KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9954459-A2.
 XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
 XX PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
 XX PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haeblerli P;
XX Matulic-Adamic J;
XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
XX used to treat cancer.
XX
XX Claim 77; Page 87; 148pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
XX with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
XX link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
XX nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
XX gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
XX in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
XX for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
XX Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
XX correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
XX particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
XX reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
XX used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
XX resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
XX AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
XX AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
XX AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
XX sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
XX sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
XX antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 825 CTGTGTCCTCTTTC 838
DB 1 CTGTGTCCTCTTTC 14
RESULT 402
AAA89019/c
ID AAA89019 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAA89019;
XX
XX 05-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Plasmodium falciparum chorismate synthase sequencing primer PFC513.
XX
XX Chorismate synthase; shikimate pathway; plant-like enzyme; malaria;
XX antimalarial; antiparasitic; vaccine; primer; sequencing; ss.
XX
XX Plasmodium falciparum.
XX
XX WO2000066154-A2.
XX
XX 09-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 27-APR-2000; 2000WO-US011478.
XX
XX 04-MAY-1999; 99US-0132506P.
XX
XX (ARCH-) ARCH DEV CORP.
XX (MEJM-) MEJ TRUST.
XX (MCLE-) MCLEOD R W.
XX (ROBE-) ROBERTS C.
XX (JOHN-) ROBERTS F.
XX (JOHN-) JOHNSON J.
XX (KIRI-) KIRISITS M.

PA (FERG/) FERGUSON D.
PA (LYON/) LYONS R.
PA (MOIE/) MOI E.
PA (HASE/) HASELKORN R.
PA (MACK/) MACK D.
PA (SAMU/) SAMUEL B.
PA (GORN/) GORNICKI P.
PA (ZUTH/) ZUTHER E.
XX
XX Mcleod RW, Roberts C, Roberts F, Johnson J, Kirisits M;
PI Ferguson D, Lyons R, Mui E, Haselkorn R, Mack D, Samuel B;
PI Gornicki P, Zuther E;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-687446/67.
XX
XX Vaccinating against Toxoplasma gondii using nucleic acids encoding
XX chorismate synthase (CS) or attenuated parasites lacking the CS gene.
XX
XX Example 14; Page 98; 250pp; English.
XX
XX Sequencing primer PFC513 is 1 of 14 primers (see AAA89007-A89020)
XX customised for the sequencing of chorismate synthase (CS) cDNA (see
XX AAA8980) of Plasmodium falciparum. Components of plant-like metabolic
XX pathways in P. falciparum, such as shikimate pathway CS, can be used to
XX develop compositions that interfere with its growth and survival.
XX Components include enzymes, transit peptides, and nucleotide sequences
XX encoding the enzymes and peptides, or promoters of these sequences, to
XX which antibodies, antisense molecules and other inhibitors are directed.
XX Diagnostic and therapeutic reagents and vaccines are developed based on
XX the components and their inhibitors. CS nucleic acids may be altered to
XX produce a knockout organism useful in vaccine production
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 822 TGGCTGTCTCTCTT 835
DB 16 TGGCTGTCTCTCTT 3
RESULT 403
AAH94606/c
ID AAH94606 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAH94606;
XX
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 31.
XX
XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200157206-A2.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
XX
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.
XX
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
XX
XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Boother RN, Holman PS;
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
XX

PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,
 PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.

XX PS Claim 4; Page 52; 115pp; English.

XX CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 CCAGAGAATTTTAC 948

DB 14 CCATAGAATTTTAC 1

RESULT 404

AAH95807/c

ID AAH95807 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAH95807;

XX DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1232.

XX KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200157206-A2.

XX PD 09-AUG-2001.

XX PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.

XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.

XX PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Boohar RN, Holman PS;

XX DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.

XX PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,
 PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.

XX PS Claim 4; Page 89; 115pp; English.

XX CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 7 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 799 AGAGCTCTCTCTCCA 812

DB 17 AAAGCTCTCTCTCCA 4

RESULT 405

AAH94605/c

ID AAH94605 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAH94605;

XX DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 30.

XX KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200157206-A2.

XX PD 09-AUG-2001.

XX PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.

XX PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.

XX PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Boohar RN, Holman PS;

XX DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.

XX PT Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,
 PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.

XX PS Claim 4; Page 52; 115pp; English.

XX CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 CCAGAGAATTTTAC 948

DB 15 CCATAGAATTTTAC 2

RESULT 406

AAH95551/c

ID AAH95551 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAH95551;

XX DT 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 976.

XX KW Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200157206-A2.
 PN 09-AUG-2001.
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.
 PF 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (PATT/) FATTAEY A R.
 XX Fattaeay AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Boohar RN, Holman PS;
 PI WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,
 PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.
 XX Claim 4; Page 77; 115pp; English.
 XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 935 CCAGAGAAATTTTAC 948
 DB 17 CCATAGAAATTTTAC 4

RESULT 407
 ABV90400
 ID ABV90400 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV90400;
 XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1113.
 DE Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX EPI2339051-A2.
 PN 11-SEP-2002.
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M;
 PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1113; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 744 GTAGGGTCCAGGG 757
 DB 4 GTAGGGGCCAGGG 17

RESULT 408
 ABV90406
 ID ABV90406 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV90406;
 XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1119.
 DE Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX EPI2339051-A2.
 PN 11-SEP-2002.
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M;
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 DR Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1119; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including disease and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 747 GGGTCCCGAGGTCC 760
 Db 1 GGGGCCCGAGGTCC 14
 RESULT 409
 ABL31499
 ID ABL31499 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABL31499;
 XX
 XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 988.
 DE
 XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
 KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200192572-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004652.
 PF
 XX
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.
 PR
 XX (NLSN) NISSHINO IND INC.
 PA (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
 XX
 XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;

XX WPI; 2002-122074/16.
 DR Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 XX individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PT transplanting between them.
 PT
 XX Claim 10; Page 280; 345pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 929 CACCTCTCCAGAGAA 942
 Db 4 CACCTCTCCAGAGGA 17
 RESULT 410
 ABL36272
 ID ABL36272 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL36272;
 XX
 XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID NO 1909.
 DE
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO2003025175-A2.
 PN
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX
 XX Tellerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 256; 720pp; French.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal

CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 930 ACCCTCCAGAGAT 943
 Db 2 ATCTCCAGAGAT 15
 |||||

RESULT 411
 ABT36883/c
 ID ABT36883 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABT36883;
 XX
 XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2520.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 WC2003025175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 327; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement

CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 954 AAGAGCCAAATTGA 967
 Db 16 AAGAACCCAAATTGA 3
 |||||

RESULT 412
 ACA07861/c
 ID ACA07861 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ACA07861;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #260.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; ambrzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;

XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 41; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC nucleic acid molecule
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 777 GAGGCGAGCCCTC 790
XX Db 14 GAAGGCGAGCCCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 413
XX ACA06818/c
XX ID ACA06818 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ACA06818;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #637.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
XX G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
XX oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
XX lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
XX chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
XX cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
XX gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
XX rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
XX transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX
XX PN US2002177568-A1.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2002.

PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX
XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 36; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC nucleic acid molecule
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 777 GAGGCGAGCCCTC 790
XX Db 15 GAAGGCGAGCCCTC 2
XX
XX RESULT 414
XX ACA07860/c
XX ID ACA07860 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ACA07860;
XX
XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX NFkB sub-unit modulating zinzyme substrate #259.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
XX G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
XX oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
XX lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
XX

KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 XX Claim 3; Page 41; 72pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zynzyme, G-cleaver or anberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gencitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 777 GAGGCGAGCCCTC 790
 XX |||||
 DB 17 GAGGCGAGCCCTC 4
 XX
 XX RESULT 415
 XX ACC66201/c

ID ACC66201 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC66201;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3448.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 434; 738pp; French.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 708 CGAGTCCAGGAGA 721
 XX |||||
 DB 16 CAAAGTCCAGGAGA 3
 XX
 XX RESULT 416
 XX ADB40509
 ID ADB40509 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB40509;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #832.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 PP 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PA Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 PI
 XX
 DR New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 PT
 PS Disclosure; Page 129; 77lpp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 921 ATCACCACCCCT 934
 Db |||||
 2 ATCACCACCACT 15
 RESULT 417
 ADB43046
 ID ADB43046 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB43046;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3369.
 XX
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 PN

XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 PT
 PS Disclosure; Page 425; 77lpp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 909 GATCAGATTATCAT 922
 Db |||||
 1 GATCTGATTATCAT 14
 RESULT 418
 ADB41697
 ID ADB41697 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB41697;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2020.
 XX
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 PN
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX

CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
 CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
 CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
 CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
 CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
 CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
 CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
 CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
 CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
 CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
 CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
 CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
 CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
 CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AA240852 to AA241220, and
 CC AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 872 ACACCTTCTCTGAGA 885
 DB 3 ACACCTTCTCTGGA 16
 |||||

RESULT 421
 AAAS8687/c
 ID AAAS8687 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

AC AAAS8687;

DT 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)

DE Nucleotide sequence of the N18 domain of a miniribozyme.

XX Miniribozyme; viral disease; herpes simplex virus; AIDS;
 KW inflammatory disease; arthritis; circulatory disorder; atherosclerosis;
 KW restenosis; psoriasis; cervical preneoplasia; papilloma disease;
 KW bacterial infection; prokaryotic infection; neoplastic condition;
 KW chronic myeloid leukemia; anti-viral; anti-fungal; anti-bacterial;
 KW anti-parasitic; anti-protozoan; anthelmintic; herbicide; pesticide; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200039146-A1.

PD 06-JUL-2000.

PF 24-DEC-1999; 99WO-AU001162.

PR 24-DEC-1998; 98AU-00007951.

XX (CSIR) COMMONWEALTH SCI & IND RES ORG.

PI Conaty JF, Hendry P, Lockett TJ;

XX WPI; 2000-465731/40.

XX Miniribozyme compounds useful for cleaving a target mRNA in a host cell,
 PT e.g. for treating AIDS, arthritis, atherosclerosis, restenosis, bacterial
 PT and prokaryotic infection.

PS Example; Fig 4; 81pp; English.

XX The specification describes miniribozyme compounds. The miniribozymes, or
 CC oligonucleotide transfer vectors containing a nucleotide sequence
 CC encoding the miniribozyme, are useful for cleaving a target mRNA in a

CC host cell. They are especially used for treating viral diseases caused by
 CC herpes simplex virus or AIDS and other inflammatory diseases such as
 CC arthritis and circulatory disorders such as atherosclerosis and
 CC restenosis, psoriasis, cervical preneoplasia, papilloma disease, bacterial
 CC and prokaryotic infection, neoplastic conditions associated with
 CC production of aberrant RNAs such as in chronic myeloid leukemia. The
 CC miniribozymes may be combined with pharmaceutically or veterinarily
 CC acceptable carriers or may be supplemented in a composition with one or
 CC more anti-viral, anti-fungal, anti-bacterial, anti-parasitic, anti-
 CC protozoan or anthelmintic agents, herbicides or pesticides. AA58685-
 CC A58761 represent sequences of the N18 domain of miniribozymes of the
 CC invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 911 TCAGATTATCATCA 924
 DB 15 TCAGTTTATCATCA 2
 |||||

RESULT 422
 AAF79676/c
 ID AAF79676 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAF79676;

DT 29-MAY-2001 (first entry)

DE Human Akt-3 antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO: 84.

KW Human; Akt-3; protein kinase; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; infection;
 KW antisense therapy; inflammation; tumour; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US6187586-B1.

PD 13-FEB-2001.

PF 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.

PR 29-DEC-1999; 99US-00474922.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Monia BP, Cowser LM, Roth RA;

XX WPI; 2001-264979/27.

XX New antisense compounds targeting nucleic acids encoding human Akt-3
 PT useful for treating a disease or condition associated with Akt-3
 PT expression, or in preventing or delaying inflammation or tumor formation.

PS Claim 1; Col 40; 37pp; English.

XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to
 CC 30 nucleobases in length targeted to a nucleic acid encoding human Akt-3.
 CC The antisense compounds are useful for inhibiting the expression of human
 CC Akt-3 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for modulating the
 CC expression of Akt-3, and for treating a human or an animal suspected of
 CC having, or being prone to, a disease or condition associated with Akt-3
 CC expression. The antisense compounds may also be used as research
 CC reagents, in kits and in diagnostics, e.g. to elucidate the function of a
 CC particular gene or to distinguish between functions of various members of
 CC a biological pathway; and as a prophylactic, e.g. to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation

XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 835 TTCTCTCTCTGAAG 848
Db 16 TTCTCTCTCTGAAG 3

RESULT 423

AAF94723
ID AAF94723 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF94723;

AC AAF94723;

XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Rho C antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID 147.
XX Rho; GTP binding protein; phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide;
KW RhoA; RhoB; RhoC; RhoD; Rac 1; cdc42; hyperproliferative condition;
KW cancer; wound healing; clotting; ischaemia; reperfusion; reoxygenation;
KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS XX

XX WO200115739-A1.

XX 08-MAR-2001.

XX 18-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022808.

XX 31-AUG-1999; 99US-00387341.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Roberts ML, Cowser LM;

XX WPI; 2001-191677/19.

XX An antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a
PT member of the human Rho family of small GTP binding proteins useful for
PT treating e.g. cancer and ischemia.

XX Example 16; Page 73; 156pp; English.

XX This invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding a member of the human Rho family of small GTP
CC binding proteins, where the antisense compound inhibits the expression of
CC the member of the human Rho family. The invention includes antisense
CC oligonucleotides AAF94580 - AAF94637 which target a RhoA nucleotide
CC sequence, AAF94645 - AAF94684 which target a RhoB nucleotide sequence,
CC AAF94686 - AAF94725 which target a RhoC nucleotide sequence, AAF94769 - AAF94790 which
CC target a Rac 1 nucleotide sequence and AAF94795 - AAF94809 which target
CC cdc42 nucleotide sequence. The antisense compound is useful for treating
CC hyperproliferative conditions, especially cancer, abnormal wound healing
CC or clotting conditions and ischaemia/reperfusion or reoxygenation injury.
CC The compound may also be used to diagnose the above conditions

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 872 ACACCTTCTCTGAGA 885
Db 3 ACACCTTCTCTGAGA 16

RESULT 424

AAAD14489/c

ID AAD14489 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAD14489;

XX 01-NOV-2001 (first entry)

XX Mouse p97 (mp97) cDNA cloning RT-PCR primer, mmtf-10.

XX Mouse; mp97 protein; scialoglycoprotein; neuroprotective; antibacterial;
KW analgesic; nootropic; cytostatic; neuroleptic; virucide; anticonvulsant;
KW deficiency disease; Wernicke's disease; neurodegenerative disease; pain;
KW nutritional polyneuropathy; neurological disorder; cancer; gene therapy;
KW Huntington's disease; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; epilepsy;
KW demyelinating disease; multiple sclerosis; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KW psychosis; therapeutic; RT-PCR primer; ss.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO200159459-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 08-FEB-2001; 2001WO-CA000133.

XX 08-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181091P.

XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.

XX Cheng N, Gagnier L, Jefferies WA;

XX WPI; 2001-514683/56.

XX Novel murine p97 polypeptides and polynucleotides for preparing
PT experimental models to study murine p97 and to identify modulators of
PT murine p97 expression or activity useful for treating neurological
PT conditions.

XX Example 1; Page 46; 70pp; English.

XX The invention relates to mouse p97 protein, mp97 (a scialoglycoprotein)
CC and its corresponding cDNA molecule. Mouse p97 protein and its DNA
CC molecule are useful for identifying compounds that affects mp97 protein
CC activity or expression. The invention also relates to a method for
CC screening therapeutic agents which are useful for treating neurological
CC conditions, such as cancer, neurodegenerative diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's
CC disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease), demyelinating
CC diseases (e.g., multiple sclerosis), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
CC bacterial and viral infections, deficiency diseases (e.g., Wernicke's
CC disease, nutritional polyneuropathy), epilepsy, psychosis, pain and
CC neurological disorders, especially Alzheimer's disease. Mouse p97 DNA's
CC are also useful in gene therapy. Mp97 proteins are useful for delivering
CC therapeutic agents and pharmaceuticals across the blood placenta barrier
CC as well as to other organs including liver. The invention is also useful
CC for preparing antibodies and antisense oligonucleotides, the preparation
CC of experimental systems to study mp97, and in diagnostic and therapeutic
CC applications. Transgenic p97 mice is useful for identifying essential
CC physiological roles for p97 in development and adult functioning of the
CC organism and for testing potential therapeutic and diagnostic agents that
CC are conjugated to p97 protein. The present DNA sequence is a RT (reverse
CC transcriptase)-PCR primer which used for cloning the missing 5' portion
CC of mouse p97 (mp97) cDNA

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 840 TCTCTGAAGACGACG 853
Db 18 TCTCTGAAGACCGC 5

```

RESULT 425
AAH47423/c
ID AAH47423 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAH47423;
XX
DT 30-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE ERRC1 gene exon 4 amplifying primer.
XX
KW XRC3; XPF; melanoma; genotyping; DNA repair gene; ERRC1; PCR primer;
KW polymorphism; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200162964-A2.
XX
PD 30-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 22-FEB-2001; 2001WO-GB000753.
XX
PR 22-FEB-2000; 2000GB-00004193.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.
XX
PI Winsey S, Haldar N, Wojnarowska F, Welsh K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-557711/62.
XX
PT Determining the susceptibility of an individual to malignant melanoma,
PT involves screening the genome of the individual for the presence or
PT absence of one or more polymorphic variants of the XRC3 gene.
XX
PS Example; Page 14; 35pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for determining whether an individual
CC is likely to be susceptible to malignant melanoma, and determining the
CC genetic basis for the melanoma in an individual. The method involves
CC screening the genome of the individual for the presence or absence of
CC one or more polymorphic variants of the XRC3 gene. Sequences AAH47421-423
CC represent PCR primers used in a genotyping assay of a candidate DNA
CC repair gene ERRC1 (at position 19007 in exon 4)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 AGGGTCCCGGGTC 759
Db ||||| |||||
16. AGGGTCCCGGGTC 3

RESULT 426
ABK41215/c
ID ABK41215 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABK41215;
XX
DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human obesity-associated biallelic marker downstream PCR primer #121.
XX
KW Human; obesity associated-biallelic marker; chromosome 10; obesity; ss;
KW drug response; hyperuricaemia; digestive pathology; hypertension; cancer;
KW hepatic function disorder; cardiovascular disease; hyperlipidaemia; PCR;
KW insulin disorder; atheromatous disease; cardiac insufficiency; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200206525-A2.
XX

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PD 24-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-IB001477.
XX
PR 18-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219704P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I, Abderrahim H, Bihain B;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-155043/20.
XX
PT Set of novel map-related biallelic markers, preferably located on obesity
PT disorder-associated chromosomal regions on chromosomes 3, 10 and 19.
PT useful, for e.g. detecting statistical correlations between marker allele
PT and a phenotype.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 287; 31pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a set of novel map-related biallelic markers,
CC preferably located on obesity disorder-associated chromosomal regions on
CC chromosomes 3, 10 and 19. The markers are useful for genotyping or
CC estimating the frequency of an allele in a population, for detecting an
CC association between a genotype or haplotype and a phenotype, e.g. a
CC disease involving drug responses, obesity or disorders related to
CC obesity, such as hyperuricaemia, digestive pathology, hepatic function
CC disorders, cancer, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, hyperlipidaemia,
CC insulin disorders, atheromatous disease and cardiac insufficiency. The
CC markers are useful for detecting a statistical correlation between a
CC biallelic marker allele and a phenotype and/or between a biallelic marker
CC haplotype and a phenotype. This sequence represents a PCR primer used to
CC amplify a human obesity-associated biallelic marker
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGTCCTCTTTC 838
Db ||||| |||||
18 CTGTCCTCTTTC 5

RESULT 427
ABL43430/c
ID ABL43430 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL43430;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:474.
XX
KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2001321190-A.
XX
PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
PA (RIKA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
PT Arraying genome clones.

```

XX PS Claim 4; Page 14; 528pp; Japanese.

XX CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The

XX CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in

XX CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the

XX CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker

XX CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;

XX CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant

XX CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell

XX CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order

XX CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to

XX CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell

XX CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified

XX CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal

XX CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the

XX CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals

XX CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell

XX CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are

XX CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The

XX CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABU42957 to ABU45322 represent

XX CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABU45323 to ABU45634

XX CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are

XX CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 AGGTCCTCCAGGTC 759

DB 16 AGGTCCTCCAGGTC 3

RESULT 428

AD543459/c

ID ADE43459 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ADE43459;

XX AC 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human SNCG sequencing primer, SEQ ID 64.

XX KW Neurodegenerative disease; uPA; SNCG; IDE; KNSL1; LIPA; TNFRSF6;

XX KW Alzheimer's disease; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene therapy;

XX KW Chromosome 10; PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003054143-A2.

XX PD 03-JUL-2003.

XX PF 25-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034679.

XX PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0339525P.

XX PF 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-0336929P.

XX PF 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338010P.

XX PF 09-NOV-2001; 2001US-0338363P.

XX PF 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337052P.

XX PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368919P.

XX PF (NEUR-) NEUROGENETICS INC.

XX PF (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.

XX PI Becker KD, Velicelebi G, Elliott KJ, Wang X, Tanzi RE, Bertram L;

XX PI Saunders AJ, Mullin KM, Sampson AJ, Blacker DL;

XX DR WPI; 2003-559131/52.

PT Determining a predisposition for or the occurrence of neurodegenerative

PT disease, e.g. Alzheimer's disease by detecting in a target nucleic acid

PT the presence or absence of an allelic variant of one or more polymorphic

PT regions.

XX Example 2; Page 267; 848pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to a method (M1) for determining a

XX CC predisposition for or the occurrence of neurodegenerative disease in a

XX CC subject. The method comprises detecting in a target nucleic acid obtained

XX CC from the subject the presence or absence of an allelic variant of one or

XX CC more polymorphic regions of one or more genes selected from uPA

XX CC (urokinase plasminogen activator), SNCG (gamma-synuclein), IDE (insulin-

XX CC degrading enzyme), KNSL1 (Kinesin-like factor protein 1), LIPA (lysosomal acid

XX CC lyase), and TNFRSF6 (Tumour Necrosis Factor Receptor-SF6), where the

XX CC presence of at least one of the allelic variant of one or more

XX CC polymorphic regions is indicative of a predisposition for or the

XX CC occurrence of neurodegenerative disease. The genes are all located on

XX CC chromosome 10. M1 is useful for determining a predisposition for or the

XX CC occurrence of, and for treating neurodegenerative disease, particularly

XX CC Alzheimer's disease. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used

XX CC in the method of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 740 CTTGGTAGGTC 753

DB 14 CTTGGTAGGACCC 1

RESULT 429

AAQ82247

ID AAQ82247 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AC AAQ82247;

XX AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX DT 07-SEP-1993 (first entry)

XX DE Chromosome 11 (locus D11S1108) STS primer CSRL-4a9-tA.

XX KW sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;

XX KW cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9429486-A1.

XX PD 22-DEC-1994.

XX PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.

XX PF 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.

XX PF 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.

XX PF (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

XX PI Evans GA, Smith MW;

XX DR WPI; 1995-036508/05.

XX PT Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by

XX PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with

XX PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.

XX PS Example 4; Page 72; 128pp; English.

XX CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids

XX CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371

CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable
 CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "Primer"
 CC program available from B.Lander, MIT). The STSS and cosmids were mapped
 CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using
 CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and
 CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel
 CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled
 CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the
 CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the
 CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See
 CC AAQ82001-Q82706 for STS primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
 CC field.)
 CC SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 923 CACGACGACCTCC 936
 Db ||||| |||||
 2 CACCACGACACTCC 15

RESULT 430
 AAV52006/C
 ID AAV52006 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV52006;

DT 02-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DE Zea mays genome reverse PCR primer #302.

KW Polymorphic marker; allele-specific; probe; amplification; PCR primer;
 KW hybridisation; plant; hybrid certification; genetic contribution;
 KW progeny; back-cross; hybrid; ancestry; corn; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Zea mays.

XX WO9824796-A1.

XX 11-JUN-1998.

XX 01-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021782.

XX 02-DEC-1996; 96US-0032069P.

XX 07-MAR-1997; 97US-00813507.

XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Lemieux B, Landry BS, Sapolsky RJ, Murigneux A;

XX WPI; 1998-333252/29.

XX Brassica species allele-specific oligonucleotide probes and primers -
 XX useful for plant breeding.

XX Example 1; Page 55; 65pp; English.

CC AAV51705-V52008 are reverse PCR primers used to amplify fragments of the
 CC Zea mays genome in order to detect polymorphic markers. Such markers can
 CC be used in the construction of allele-specific primers and probes for
 CC amplification or hybridisation, e.g. to determine common or disparate
 CC ancestry between 2 or more plants, to monitor the genetic contribution of
 CC an ancestral plant, to trace the progeny of proprietary plants, in
 CC certification of a hybrid plant or to identify the progeny of a back-
 CC crossed plant with an ancestral plant

XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 919 TCATCACCACCACC 932
 Db ||||| |||||
 18 TCTTACCACCACC 5

RESULT 431

AAV15995/C

ID AAV15995 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AAV15995;

XX 27-MAY-1998 (first entry)

XX NBCCS (PTC) gene exon 21 amplifying primer PTCR26.

XX Nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome; NBCCS; PTC; PATCHED; detection;
 XX tumour suppressor; human; mutation; Gorlin's syndrome; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9743414-A2.

XX 20-NOV-1997.

XX 16-MAY-1997; 97WO-US008433.

XX 17-MAY-1996; 96US-0017906P.

XX 21-MAY-1996; 96AU-00000011.

XX 07-JUN-1996; 96AU-000000363.

XX 14-JUN-1996; 96US-0019765P.

XX 16-MAY-1997; 97US-00857636.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

XX Dean MF, Hahn H, Wicking C, Christiansen J, Zaphiropoulos PG;

XX Gailani MR, Shanley S, Chidambaram A, Vorechovsky I, Holmberg E;

XX Unden AB, Gillies S, Negus K, Smyth I, Pressman C, Leffell DJ;

XX Gerrard B, Goldstein A, Wainwright B, Toftgard R, Chevenix-French G;

XX WPI; 1998-008883/01.

XX Nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome tumour suppressor gene - useful for
 XX detection of pre-disposition to basal cell carcinoma(s).

XX Claim 3; Page 79; 148pp; English.

XX This primer is used for the PCR amplification of exon 21 of a nevoid
 XX basal cell carcinoma syndrome (NBCCS) (PTC) protein encoding cDNA. The
 XX NBCCS nucleic acid specifically hybridises, under stringent conditions,
 XX to a second nucleic acid consisting of a 6566 (full-length sequence),
 XX 1732 (exon 1a, b) (AAV15998) or 659 (exon 2a) (AAV15999) base pair
 XX sequence, in the presence of a human genomic library. The PTC polypeptide
 XX when presented as an antigen elicits the production of an antibody which
 XX specifically binds to a polypeptide encoded by the above three sequences.
 XX The NBCCS gene and its protein product is a tumour suppressor, and is a
 XX homologue of the Drosophila PATCHED (PTC) gene. Detection of the NBCCS
 XX nucleic acid, in particular abnormal sequences, by hybridisation assays
 XX is useful for detecting a predisposition to NBCCS or to a basal cell
 XX carcinoma (also known as Gorlin syndrome). Alternatively, detection of the
 XX polypeptide and is carried out by immunoassay. Vectors comprising
 XX this nucleic acid can be used to treat NBCCS. The PTC polypeptide can
 XX mitigate symptoms of NBCCS in an organism. The NBCCS nucleic acid
 XX includes one or more mutations, chosen from Exon-5 693insC, Exon-17
 XX 2988del8bp, Exon-21 3538delG, Exon-22 G430T, Exon-12 1711insC, Exon-12
 XX 1639insA, Exon-16 2707delC, and Intron-17 3157-2A to G. The mutation may
 XX be a nonsense or frameshift mutation. Frameshift mutations are chosen
 XX from 244delCT, 271insA, 464insAC, 693insC, 804del37, 877delG, 929delC,
 XX 1370del176, 1393insTGCC, 1444del6, 1497dup8, 1639insA, 1711insC,
 XX 2183del1TC, 2320insAA, 2392delA, 2574delA, 2583delC, 2596complex,

DR WPI; 2003-268345/26.
XX New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 84; 173pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.
CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
CC The current sequence is that of the HCV coding region-derived conserved
CC RNA sequence of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 854 GTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
DB } |||:||||: }
6 GACCUGGCUCCAGU 19
RESULT 434
ADD00539
ID ADD00539 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADD00539;
XX
XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX HCV coding region-derived 50% conserved RNA sequence 485.
DE
XX HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; ds.
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS
XX
XX
XX WO2003016572-A1.
EN
XX
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.
XX
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.
FR
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.
PR
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.
XX
XX (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
XX
XX Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;
PI WPI; 2003-268345/26.
XX
XX New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 84; 173pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.
CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
CC The current sequence is that of the HCV coding region-derived conserved
CC RNA sequence of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 854 GTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
DB } |||:||||: }
6 GACCUGGCUCCAGU 19
RESULT 434
ADD00539
ID ADD00539 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADD00539;
XX
XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX HCV coding region-derived 50% conserved RNA sequence 485.
DE
XX HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; ds.
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS
XX
XX
XX WO2003016572-A1.
EN
XX
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.
XX
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.
FR
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.
PR
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.
XX
XX (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
XX
XX Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;
PI WPI; 2003-268345/26.
XX
XX New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 84; 173pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.
CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
CC The current sequence is that of the HCV coding region-derived conserved
CC RNA sequence of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 854 GTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
DB } |||:||||: }
6 GACCUGGCUCCAGU 19
RESULT 435
ADD00538
ID ADD00538 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADD00538;
XX
XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX HCV coding region-derived 50% conserved RNA sequence 484.
DE
XX HCV infection; replication; pathogenesis; virucide; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; ds.
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS
XX
XX
XX WO2003016572-A1.
EN
XX
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US021843.
XX
XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313076P.
FR
XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344116P.
PR
XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353750P.
XX
XX (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
XX
XX Zhao G, Lu J, Glass JI, Martinez A, Yang Y;
PI WPI; 2003-268345/26.
XX
XX New double stranded RNA oligonucleotide, useful for preparing a
PT composition for treating or preventing hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 84; 173pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated double stranded RNA
CC oligonucleotide about 19 to about 25 ribonucleotides in length or its
CC equivalent. One strand of the oligonucleotide comprises the same
CC nucleotide sequence as a region of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) target RNA
CC polynucleotide sequence required for hepatitis C virus infection.
CC replication or pathogenesis in vitro or in vivo in a host cell. The
CC oligonucleotide of the invention demonstrates virucide activity and may
CC be useful for preparing a composition or vaccine for treating or
CC preventing hepatitis C virus, as well as during gene therapy procedures.
CC The current sequence is that of the HCV coding region-derived conserved
CC RNA sequence of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 854 GTCCTGGCTCCAGT 867
DB } |||:||||: }
3 GACCUGGCUCCAGU 16

CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
 CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
 CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
 CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
 CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
 CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
 CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
 CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
 CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
 CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
 CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 57.1%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
 Matches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 817 AGGGTTGGTGCTGT 830
 |||:::||||:|:
 Db 1 AGUGUUGGCGUGU 14

RESULT 440

ADE29976/C
 ID ADE29976 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADE29976;

29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:598.

XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
 KW Mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
 KW cytostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
 KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003072590-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;

XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
 PT protein kinase genes.

XX

PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 598; 164bp; English.

XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
 CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
 CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
 CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
 CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
 CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
 CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
 CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
 CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
 CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
 CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes, in cells,
 CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
 CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
 CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
 CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
 CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
 CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
 CC in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 803 CTCTCTCTCAATC 816

|||||||
 Db 14 CTCTCTCTCAATC 1

RESULT 441

ADE30458/C

ID ADE30458 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

XX ADE30458;

29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1080.

XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
 KW Mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
 KW cytostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
 KW antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
 KW inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
 KW genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003072590-A1.

XX 04-SEP-2003.

XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;

XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase genes.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1080; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes in cells,
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 817 AGGGTTGGCTGTGT 830
Db |||||
19 AGTGTGGCTGTGT 6
RESULT 442
ADE30055
ID ADE30055 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADE30055;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Mitogen activated protein kinase siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:677.
XX
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; downregulation; inhibition;
XX mitogen-activated protein kinase; MAP kinase; MAPK; RNA interference;
XX cyrostatic; anorectic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
XX immunosuppressive; antibacterial; antirheumatic; antiarthritic;
XX antipsoriatic; gastrointestinal; obesity; diabetes; tumour;
XX inflammatory disease; asthma; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX psoriasis; inflammatory bowel disease; drug screening;
XX genetic engineering; pharmacogenomic; gene mapping; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003072590-A1.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003WO-US002510.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX

PA (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Usman N, Haerberli P, Chowrira B;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-689980/65.
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of mitogen-activated
PT protein kinase genes.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 677; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of a mitogen-activated protein kinase
CC (MAPK) genes by RNA interference. Also described: (1) a method for
CC modulating expression of MAPK genes in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms by introduction of siNA; (2) kits for in vitro or in vivo
CC delivery of siNA; (3) conjugates and/or complexes of siNA; and (4)
CC vectors that express siNA and cells containing these vectors. MAPK siNAs
CC have cytostatic, anorectic, antidiabetic, antiinflammatory,
CC antiasthmatic, immunosuppressive, antibacterial, antirheumatic,
CC antiarthritic, antipsoriatic and gastrointestinal activities. The MAPK
CC siNAs can be used to modulate the expression of MAPK genes in cells,
CC tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating obesity; diabetes types I
CC and II; a wide range of tumours, and inflammatory diseases (asthma,
CC septic shock, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory bowel
CC disease). They can also be used for drug screening; diagnosis; target
CC identification and validation; genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics;
CC studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide
CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a MAPK siNA which is used
CC in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.3%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 5.8e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 803 CTCTCTCCCACTC 816
Db ||:||||:|
6 CUCUCCUCCAGUC 19
RESULT 443
AAT53440
ID AAT53440 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAT53440;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
XX 27-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 456).
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
XX intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
XX TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
XX translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
XX Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
XX atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
XX transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
XX myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX ss.
XX
XX Rattus rattus.
XX
XX WO9523225-A2.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
XX
XX PF

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XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisch K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigelman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott PE, Woolf T;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 201; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 897 CTCAGCTCTCGCATCA 913
DB 1 CUCGGCUUCGCCACCA 17
XX
RESULT 444
AAT73235
ID AAT73235 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAT73235;
XX
DT 28-AUG-1997 (first entry)

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```

XX
DE Probe #5 targets bacterial 16S rRNA gene.
XX
XX Apparatus; detection; contaminant; micro-organism; fluid; blood; probe;
KW bacterial rRNA sequence; human; leucocyte; calf; 16S rRNA; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9637177-A2.
XX
XX 28-NOV-1996.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1996; 96WO-GB001217.
XX
XX 22-MAY-1995; 95GB-00010262.
XX
XX (NABL-) NAT BLOOD AUTHORITY.
XX
XX Rider JR;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-020907/02.
XX
XX Apparatus for detecting contamination (esp. bacteria or leucocytes) in
PT fluid - esp. in stored blood products, comprises storage chamber and
PT attached detection chamber contg. appropriate reagents into which a
PT sample of stored fluid is passed.
XX
XX Claim 21; Page 21; 32pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel apparatus for detecting contaminants,
CC especially micro-organisms, in a fluid, preferably a blood product, which
CC comprises a primary chamber for fluid storage and a secondary chamber
CC containing at least one detection reagent, especially selected from the
CC probes AAT73231-5. The probes are targeted to bacterial rRNA sequences
CC and do not react with human leucocyte or calf rRNA sequences. This probe
CC is specific for a 16S rRNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 920 CATCACACACACCTCC 936
DB 1 CATCCCCACCTTCCTCC 17
XX
RESULT 445
AA69323/C
ID AA69323 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AA69323;
XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #618.
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
XX
XX 01-MAY-1997.
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR

```

PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 65; 218pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 865 AGTTGGACACTTCTCT 881
DB ||||| ||||| |||||
17 AGCTGAATACTTCTCT 1
RESULT 446
AAX72736
ID AAX72736 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAX72736;
AC
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #169.
DE
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; Kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX
XX W09715662-A2.
EN
XX
XX 01-MAY-1997.
PD
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
PF
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR
XX
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
PR
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,

PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 127; 218pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 869 GGAACACTTCTCTGAGA 885
DB ||||| ||||| |||||
1 GAACCCUUUCUGGGA 17
RESULT 447
AAX10758
ID AAX10758 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAX10758;
AC
XX 21-JUL-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human breast cancer gene CH13-2a12-1 primer SP6.4.
DE
XX
XX Breast cancer; malignant transformation; diagnostic; therapeutic;
KW screening; primer; ss.
KW
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX W09738085-A2.
PN
XX
XX 16-OCT-1997.
PD
XX
XX 09-APR-1997; 97WO-US005930.
PF
XX
XX 10-APR-1996; 96US-0015167P.
PR
XX
XX 05-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009286.
PR
XX
XX 06-JUN-1996; 96US-0019202P.
PR
XX
XX 11-JUL-1996; 96US-00678280.
PR
XX
XX (CALP-) CALIFORNIA PACIFIC MEDICAL CENT RES INST.
PA
XX
XX Smith H, Chen L;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1997-512705/47.
DR
XX
XX Breast cancer genes - used to develop products to design or screen
PT diagnostic reagents or therapeutic compounds.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 15; 118pp; English.
XX
XX AAX10748-V10777 are primers used in a method to identify the novel human
CC breast cancer gene CH13-2a12-1 by differential display. The identified
CC genes or fragments of these genes can be used for identifying genes and
CC gene products that are intimately related to malignant transformation or
CC maintenance of the malignant properties of cancer cells. It can also be
CC used to design or screen diagnostic reagents or therapeutic compounds.
CC Kits are included within the scope of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

```

Query Match          4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 818 GGGTTGGCTGTGCTCT 834
Db 1 GGAATGCTCTTGTCTCT 17

RESULT 448
AAT88304
ID AAT88304 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAT88304;
XX
DT 22-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide primer O3HCDR33.
XX
KW Oligonucleotide primer; preparation; library; CDR3;
KW complementarity determining region; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W09708320-AL.
XX
PD 06-MAR-1997.
XX
PF 19-AUG-1996; 96WO-EP003647.
XX
PR 18-AUG-1995; 95EP-00113021.
XX
PA (MORP-) MORPHOSYS GES PROTEINOPTIMIERUNG MBH.
XX
PI Knappik A, Pack P, Ilag V, Ge L, Moroney S, Plueckthun A;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-179277/16.
XX
PT Preparation of human derived antibody gene library - using synthetic
PT consensus sequences, and signal consensus antibody gene as universal
PT framework for highly diverse antibody libraries.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 32; 436pp; English.
XX
PS The present sequence is an oligonucleotide primer used in the preparation
CC of complementarity determining region 3 (CDR3) libraries
CC
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
Db 1 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 17

RESULT 449
AAV53983/C
ID AAV53983 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV53983;
XX
DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleotide sequence of the PCR primer 025-164-07.
XX
KW PCR; primer; amplification; Taq mutant gene; thermostable; nuclease;
KW mutant; DNA polymerase; bacteria; fungi; protozoa; RNA virus;
KW hepatitis C virus; HCV; ss.
XX
XX

```

```

OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W09823774-AL.
XX
PD 04-JUN-1998.
XX
PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US021783.
XX
PR 29-NOV-1996; 96US-00757653.
PR 02-DEC-1996; 96US-00758314.
XX
PA (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Kaiser MW, Lyamichev VI, Lyamicheva N;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-322748/28.
XX
XX Thermostable structure-specific nuclease(s) derived from mutant DNA
PT polymerase(s) - useful for detecting mutant allele(s) or strains of
PT microorganisms.
XX
XX Example 41; Page 302; 472pp; English.
XX
XX This is the nucleotide sequence of a PCR primer used for amplification in
CC the method of the invention involving the use of structure-specific
CC nucleases. In this process thermostable structure-specific nucleases are
CC derived from mutant DNA polymerases, which can be used for detecting
CC mutant alleles or strains of microorganisms. The structure-specific
CC nucleases can be used in mixtures, compositions and kits to treat nucleic
CC acid, e.g. for detection of wild type and mutant alleles of genes, for
CC detection and/or identification of strains of microorganisms such as
CC bacteria, fungi, protozoa, especially for detection of RNA viruses such
CC as the hepatitis C virus (HCV)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 892 TACTTCTCAGCTTCTGC 908
Db 17 TACTTAGCAGCTTCTTC 1

RESULT 450
AAV62212
ID AAV62212 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV62212;
XX
DT 11-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe for BRCA1 (onml) coding sequence.
XX
XX BRCA1; mutation detection; disease screening; multiple allele variation;
KW breast cancer; ovarian cancer; cystic fibrosis; Li-Fraumeni syndrome;
KW Duchenne muscular dystrophy; Becker muscular dystrophy; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN W09844157-A2.
XX
DR 08-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 26-MAR-1998; 98WO-US006002.
XX
PR 28-MAR-1997; 97US-00825487.
XX
PA (ONCO-) ONCORMED INC.
XX
PI Murphy PD, White MB;

```

XX DR WPI; 1998-542713/46.
 XX
 PT Identifying variations in polynucleotide sequences - using allele
 PT specific hybridisation assay, sequence variation locating assay, and
 PT direct sequencing, in a stepwise procedure.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 27; 62pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a probe for a fragment of the DNA encoding the
 CC human BRCA (omil) protein, and was used to test the method of the
 CC invention. The method is for determining the presence or absence of a
 CC sequence variation in a gene sample, and comprises: (a) performing an
 CC allele specific hybridisation assay for one or more pre-determined
 CC sequence variations; (b) if no pre-determined sequence variation found in
 CC step (a) then performing a sequence variation location assay; (ci) if no
 CC sequence variation found in step (b) then sequencing the gene sample;
 CC (cii) if sequence variation is found in step (b) then targeted
 CC confirmatory sequencing is performed; and (d) determining the presence of
 CC a sequence variation by analysing the sequence(s) obtained in step (ci)
 CC or step (cii) against a reference sample. Alternatively, step (a) or step
 CC (b) is omitted from the method. The invention provides a stepwise and
 CC integrated method for the efficient and accurate detection of variations
 CC in polynucleotide sequences, being directed towards screening for
 CC diseases associated with multiple allele variations, including breast and
 CC ovarian cancer, cystic fibrosis, Duchenne and Becker muscular dystrophy,
 CC and Li-Fraumeni syndrome
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred No. 5.5e-02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 706 AGCGAGTCCCGAGAG 722
 |||||
 Db 1 AGAGAATCCCGAGAG 17
 RESULT 451
 AA94630
 ID AAV94630 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV94630;
 XX
 AC AAV94630;
 XX
 DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 337.
 XX
 KW Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 KW graft rejection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9824913-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021748.
 XX
 PR 03-DEC-1996; 96US-00758306.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1998-333332/29.
 XX
 DR Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g. cancer,
 PT autoimmune disease and allergies.
 XX

PS Claim 4; Page 34; 61pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
 CC the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded RNA.
 CC AAV93899 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
 CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
 CC from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
 CC of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis, allergy
 CC and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used to induce
 CC tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 47.1%; Pred No. 5.5e-02;
 Matches 8; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 835 TTCTCTCTCTGAAGACA 851
 : : : : :
 Db 1 UCUAUUCUCUGAAGAAA 17
 RESULT 452
 AAA20987/c
 ID AAA20987 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA20987;
 XX
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4213.
 XX
 KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tubercous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9950403-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX
 PS Claim 55; Page 180; 305pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme

sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 959 CCAATTCGACTCTCTAA 975
 DB 17 CCAATTCGACTCTCTGA 1

RESULT 453
 AAX34382
 ID AAX34382 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX34382;
 XX
 DT 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Wild type BRCA1 exon 20 allele-specific probe 5382WT-1.
 XX
 KW Primer; PCR; amplification; exon 2; human; BRCA1; BRCA2; allele; probe;
 KW hybridisation; detection; mutation; breast; ovarian; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9915704-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-APR-1999.
 XX
 PF 23-SEP-1998; 98WO-USO20256.
 XX
 PR 23-SEP-1997; 97US-0059729P.
 XX
 PA (ONCO-) ONCORMED INC.

PI Rabin MB, Farrow J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-254727/21.
 XX

XX Detection of BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene mutations in a single hybridization
 PT step.
 XX

PS Claim 9; Page 16; 44pp; English.

XX The invention relates to the use of allele-specific oligonucleotides
 CC AAX34376-X34391 as probes for the detection of mutant BRCA1 and BRCA2
 CC genes. The probes are immobilised on a membrane and labelled target
 CC nucleotide sequences, which hybridise to the probes, are detected after a
 CC single hybridization step. The method and allele-specific
 CC oligonucleotides are used to detect gene mutations that predispose
 CC individuals to breast and ovarian cancer
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 706 AGCGAGTCCCGAGGAG 722
 DB 1 AGAGAATCCCGAGGAG 17

RESULT 454
 AAF04292/c
 ID AAF04292 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF04292;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1808.
 XX
 KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200061729-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.

PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 XX

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX

PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
 XX

DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX

PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 97; 164pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor. EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
 CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement protein (CDP).
 CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
 CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
 CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
 CC interferon alpha
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 865 AGTTGGACACTTTCCT 881
 DB 17 AGTTGGAAGATTTCCT 1

RESULT 455
 AAF04740/c

ID AAF04740 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF04740;
 XX
 DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX

DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2256.
 XX

KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200061729-A2.
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
 XX Claim 4; Page 107; 164pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
 CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
 CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
 CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
 CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
 CC interferon alpha
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 865 AGTTGGAACTTTCCT 881
 DB 17 AGTTGGAACTTTCCT 1
 RESULT 456
 AAF03041/c
 ID AAF03041 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAF03041;
 XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1336.
 XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200061729-A2.
 XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
 XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
 XX Claim 37; Page 86; 164pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
 CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
 CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
 CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
 CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
 CC interferon alpha
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 932 CCTCCAGAGAAATTTTAC 948
 DB 17 CCTCCAGAGATGTGTAC 1
 RESULT 457
 AAI65850
 ID AAI65850 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAI65850;
 XX 03-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX Nucleotide sequence of triplex forming oligonucleotide for Hprt gene.
 DE DNA-modifying molecule; DNA repair-deficient cell; transgenic cell;
 KW disease model; Hprt gene; triplex forming oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..17
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /note= "each residue has a 2'-O methyl sugar
 FT modification"
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "psoralen attached by a C6-linker"
 FT modified_base 4
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /note= "methylated at 5' position"
 FT modified_base 6
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /note= "methylated at 5' position"
 FT modified_base 13
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /note= "methylated at 5' position"
 FT modified_base 15..17
 FT /*tag= f
 FT /note= "thioated residues"
 FT modified_base 16
 FT /*tag= g
 FT /note= "methylated at 5' position"
 XX WO200173001-A2.
 XX PD 04-OCT-2001.
 XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009218.
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0191996P.
 PR

XX PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX PI Seidman MM, Majumdar A;
 XX PT WPI; 2001-616491/71.
 XX DR
 XX PT Modifying nucleotide sequence, including recombination of genes in (non-
 XX PT)human cell, comprises introducing DNA-modifying molecule into cell cycle
 XX PT synchronized cell.
 XX PS Example 2; Fig 1; 67pp; English.
 XX CC The specification describes a method for modifying a nucleotide sequence
 XX CC in the genome of a cell. The method comprises providing a cell and a DNA-
 XX CC modifying molecule, manipulating the cell to generate a synchronized cell
 XX CC and contacting the synchronized cell with the DNA-modifying molecule
 XX CC under conditions such that a modification in the nucleotide sequence is
 XX CC produced. The method is useful for modifying nucleotide sequences in the
 XX CC genome of a human or non-human cell including a fertilized egg cell from
 XX CC an animal such as sheep, pig, rabbit, cattle and a mouse cell such as
 XX CC blastomere, eight-cell embryo cell, blastocoele, midgestation embryo cell
 XX CC and embryonic stem cell. The cell is preferably DNA repair-deficient. The
 XX CC method is useful for introducing a modification into the genome of a cell
 XX CC for determining the effect of the modification on the cell. The method
 XX CC generates transgenic cells and animals useful as models for diseases, and
 XX CC for screening therapeutic agents. The method also facilitates targeted
 XX CC recombination for producing gene knockout organisms and/or replacement of
 XX CC defective genes with non-defective genes. Further the method is useful
 XX CC for determining the function of a gene of unknown function. AA165848-49
 XX CC represent target sequences, derived from exon 4 and exon 5 of the chinese
 XX CC hamster Hpvt gene. The sequence is modified using the method of the
 XX CC invention by AA165850-54, which represent triplex forming
 XX CC oligonucleotides
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 826 TGGTCTCTTTCTTCT 842
 Db 1 TTTCTCTTTTCTTCT 17
 RESULT 458
 AAH95805/c
 ID AAH95805 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAH95805;
 XX
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1230.
 DE
 XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200157206-A2.
 PN
 XX 09-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.
 PF
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (FATT)/ FATTAEY A R.
 XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
 PI

XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 XX DR
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,
 PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 89; 115pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 802 GCTCTCTCTCAACTCAG 818
 Db 17 GCTCTCTCTCAACTCAG 1
 RESULT 459
 ABK02617/c
 ID ABK02617 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK02617;
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human NOGO Amberzyme #289.
 XX DE
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytooma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 PN
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 PF
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT

constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.

Claim 88; Page 137; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NIGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NIGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NIGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NIGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NIGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NIGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NIGO expression. The present sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 889 ACTTACTCTCAGGTC 905

Db 17 AGTTTTCCTCAGGTC 1

RESULT 460
ABK01137/c

ID ABK01137 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK01137;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NIGO Inozyme #407.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NIGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease. Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.
XX WO200159103-A2.

XX PD 16-AUG-2001.

XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WIPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Claim 88; Page 84; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NIGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NIGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NIGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NIGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NIGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NIGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NIGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 972 CTAATCTGCTGATGG 988

Db 17 CTAATCTGCTGATGG 1

RESULT 461
ABK02464/c

CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
CC sequence is an amberzyme molecule of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 889 ACTTACTTCTCAGCTTC 905
DB 17 ACTAAGCTTCTCTCTTC 1
RESULT 462
ABK00012
ID ABK00012 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK00012;
XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #12.
XX KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW musclar; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200159103-A2.
XX PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX DR
XX PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
XX central nervous system injury.
XX Claim 88; Page 66; 200pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC NOGO.

ABK02464 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
ABK02464;
12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
Human NOGO Amberzyme #136.
Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
KW musclar; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200159103-A2.
XX PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
XX central nervous system injury.
XX Claim 88; Page 133; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA
CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more

expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NVN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NMOG-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NMOG gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NMOG activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NMOG. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NMOG-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NMOG expression. The present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 918 ATCATCACACACACCT 934
DB 1 AGCAUCAUCACACCU 17

RESULT 463
ABL58272
ID ABL58272 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABL58272;

DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Rice OsEP3A gene fragment amplifying primer P1.

KW Rice; cysteine proteinase; CysP; OsEP3A; plant; transgenic; promoter;
KW aleurone; germination; nitrogen; senescence; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Oryza sativa.

PN US6388067-B1.

PD 14-MAY-2002.

PF 10-JAN-2000; 2000US-00480017.

PR 12-FEB-2000; 2000CA-02296052.

PA (SINI-) ACAD SINICA.

PI Yu S, Tong W;

DR WPI; 2001-597345/68.

PT New rice cysteine proteinase gene promoter, useful in stress-induced regulation of heterologous proteins in plants or plant cells, or as

PT probes for isolating promoters or genes whose expression stress-induced or during senescence.
PS Disclosure; Col 6; 10pp; English.
CC The invention relates to a new promoter derived from rice cysteine proteinase (CysP) gene (OsEP3A). The promoter directs the expression of a heterologous protein in the aleurone layer of transgenic rice seeds during germination and in cultured rice suspension cells under nitrogen starvation. The nucleic acids can be used as probes to isolate other promoters and/or genes whose expression is induced under stress or during senescence, and in stress-induced regulation of heterologous proteins in plants (including embryos, organs and seeds) or plant cells. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for amplifying a OsEP3A DNA fragment

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 921 ATCACACACACCTCCA 937
DB 1 ATCGCCTCACCTCCA 17

RESULT 464
AAF57366/c
ID AAF57366 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AAF57366;

DT 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)

DE Murine Cdc25A intron 4/exon 5 splice junction sequence.

KW Cdc25; Cdc25 phosphatase; transcription; modulator; murine; Cdc25A; exon;
KW intron; ds.

OS Mus sp.

PN WO200120034-A2.

PD 22-MAR-2001.

PF 11-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024838.

PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153639P.

PA (BADI) BASF AG.

PI Voss J, Timm J;

DR WPI; 2001-244825/25.

PT Assay for screening modulators of Cdc25 activity by using a cell having a recombinant Cdc25 phosphatase gene whose expression alters the transcription of a selected gene in the presence of a modulator.

PS Example 1; Page 15; 55pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a modulator of Cdc25 activity that comprises contacting a test cell having a recombinant Cdc25 phosphatase gene whose expression alters transcription of a selected gene, with a compound under conditions where recombinant Cdc25 phosphatase gene is expressed and alters the transcription of a selected gene as an indication of the compound being a modulator of Cdc25-mediated transcription. The method is useful for identifying modulators of Cdc25 activity. Sequences AAF57363-376 represent intron/exon splice junction sequences of the murine Cdc25A gene

Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 901 GCTCTGCGCATCAGATT 917
 Db 17 GCTCTGCGCATCAAGT 1

RESULT 465
 ABN87370
 ID ABN87370 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN87370;
 XX
 XX
 DT 01-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Rice cysteine proteinase OsEP3A PCR primer SEQ ID NO:8.
 XX
 KW Rice; cysteine proteinase; OsEP3A; CysP; enzyme; promoter; plant;
 KW aleurone layer; transgenic rice; seed; germination; nitrogen starvation;
 KW stress; senescence; stress-induced regulation; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Oryza sativa.
 XX
 PN CA2296052-AL.
 XX
 PD 12-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-FEB-2000; 2000CA-02296052.
 XX
 PR 12-FEB-2000; 2000CA-02296052.
 XX
 PA (SINT-) ACAD SINICA.
 XX
 PI Tong W, Yu S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-597345/68.
 XX
 PT New rice cysteine proteinase gene promoter, useful in stress-induced
 PT regulation of heterologous proteins in plants or plant cells, or as
 PT probes for isolating promoters or genes whose expression stress-induced
 PT or during senescence.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 9; 27pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a rice cysteine proteinase (OsEP3A, also
 CC known as CysP) gene promoter. The promoter directs the expression of a
 CC heterologous protein in the aleurone layer of transgenic rice seeds
 CC during germination and in cultured rice suspension cells under nitrogen
 CC starvation. The promoter nucleic acid sequence can be used as a probe to
 CC isolate other promoters and/or genes whose expression is induced under
 CC stress or during senescence, and in stress-induced regulation of
 CC heterologous proteins in plants (including embryos, organs and seeds) or
 CC plant cells. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for rice
 CC OsEP3A, which is used in an example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCCCTCCA 937
 Db 1 ATCGCCCTCACCTCCA 17

RESULT 466
 ABN07400/c
 ID ABN07400 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN07400;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human GDMPL-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7392.
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPL-1; hGDMPL-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPL-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPL-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7392; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPL-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPL-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPL-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 CC hGDMPL-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPL-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPL-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPL
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPL proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPL-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPL-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPL-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPL-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPL-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 862 TCAGTTGGACACTTT 878
 Db 17 TCAGTGGATCCCTTT 1

RESULT 467
 ABN00237
 ID ABN00237 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN00237;
 XX
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:229.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 229; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.

CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

QY 798 AAGAGCTCTCTCCAC 814
 Db 1 AAGAGCTCTCCACATC 17

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 468
 ABN06057/c
 ID ABN06057 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN06057;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6049.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6049; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1

CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 831 CTCCTTTCTCTCTGAA 847
DB 17 CTCCTTTCTCTCGAAA 1

RESULT 469
ABN07672/c
ID ABN07672 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN07672;
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7664.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampiclon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT

PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7664; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 806 TCCTCCACTCAGGGTT 822
DB 17 TTCTCCAGCTCATGGTT 1

RESULT 470
ABN08912
ID ABN08912 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN08912;
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8904.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampiclon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT

KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1613; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 946 TACCGAAGAGGCCAA 962

Db 1 TACCGAAGAGGCCAA 17

RESULT 473

ABN08916

ID ABN08916 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN08916;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8908.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart; muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease; skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8908; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 708 CGAGTCCCGAGAGTG 724
 |||||
 Db 1 CGAGTCCCGAGAGTG 17

RESULT 474
 ABN00669/c
 ID ABN00669 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABN00669;
 XX
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:661.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX
 (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 661; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-1
 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1

CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 815 TCAGGGTGGCTGTC 831
 |||||
 Db 17 TCTGGCTGGCTGAGTC 1

RESULT 475
 ABN07398/c
 ID ABN07398 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN07398;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7390.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7390; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-

CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 864 CAGTGGGACACTTTC 880
|||||
DB 17 CAGTGGGATCCCTTTC 1

RESULT 476
ABN06056/c
ID ABN06056 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN06056;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6048.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampiclon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption/ionisation, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6048; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCCTTTCTCTCTGAAG 848
|||||
DB 17 TCCTTTCTCTCTGAAG 1

RESULT 477
ABN07401/c
ID ABN07401 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN07401;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7393.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; ampiclon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7393; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 861 CTCGAGTGGACACTT 877
 DB 17 CTCGAGTGGATCCCTT 1
 RESULT 478
 ABN06109
 ID AEN06109 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AEN06109;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6101.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W0200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6101; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 779 GGGCAGCCCTCTGGTG 795
 DB 1 GAGCAGCCCTCCAGTG 17
 RESULT 479
 ABN07399/c
 ID AEN07399 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AEN07399;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7391.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7391; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_ptc_sequence
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 863 CCAGTTGGACACTTTC 879
||||| ||||| |||||

Db 17 CCAGTGGGATCCCTTTC 1
RESULT 480
ABN00670/c
ID ABN00670 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN00670;
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:662.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 662; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 814 CTCAGGTTGGCTGCTGT 830
DB 17 CTCGCTGGCTGAGT 1
RESULT 481
ABN00234
ID ABN00234 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN00234;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:226.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000651.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 226; 214pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP

CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 795 GCCAAGAGCTCTCTCC 811
DB 1 GACAGAGCCCTCCACC 17
RESULT 482
ABN07673/c
ID ABN07673 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN07673;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7665.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7665; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 805 CTCCTCCAACTCAGGT 821
 || ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 17 CTCCTCCAGCTCATG 1

RESULT 483
 ABN07674/c
 ID ABN07674 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN07674;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7666.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7666; 214pp; English.
 The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 804 TTCCTCCCACTCAGG 820
 || ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 17 TTCCTCCAGCTCATG 1

RESULT 484
 ABQ63784/c
 ID ABQ63784 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABQ63784;
 XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 497.
 XX KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200224750-A2.
 XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
 XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.


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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 222; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 775 CTGAGGCGGCCCTCT 791
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 17 CTGAGAGGAGCTCTCT 1
XX
XX RESULT 485
XX ABQ63333
XX ID ABQ63333 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ63333;
XX
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 46.
XX
XX KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 163; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 751 CCCAGGGTCCCTAGGCC 767
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 1 CCCAGCGTCCCGTGCC 17
XX
XX RESULT 486
XX ABQ63752/c
XX ID ABQ63752 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ63752;
XX
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 465.
XX
XX KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

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PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002BP-00001167.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 269; 718pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 TTATCATCACCACCACC 932
Db 1 TTACAATCACCACCATC 17

RESULT 489
ABN97629/c
ID ABN97629 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN97629;
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NEDD-1 scanning 17-mer sequence #139.
XX
XX NEDD-1; cytostatic; human; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200226818-A2.
XX
XX 04-APR-2002.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030287.
XX

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XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872462.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INT.
XX
PI Gu Y, Corrigan A;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-426011/45.
XX
PT Polynucleotide and polypeptide of human NEDD-1 useful for diagnosing,
PT treating or preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased
PT expression or activity of the polypeptide.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 149; 190pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding human NEDD-
CC 1, which is cytostatic in its action. The polynucleotide is useful for
CC diagnosing diseases caused by mutation in human NEDD-1, and for
CC diagnosing or monitoring diseases caused by altered expression of human
CC NEDD-1. Fragments of NEDD-1 are useful as hybridisation probes and
CC primers, and to direct expression or synthesis of epitopic or immunogenic
CC protein fragments. The proteins are useful as therapeutic supplement in
CC patients with specific deficiency in human NEDD-1 production, and for
CC treating subjects preferably with defects in NEDD-1. The present sequence
CC is a nucleotide sequence related to human NEDD-1
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 954 AAGAGCCCAATTGACTC 970
Db 17 AATAGCCCAAGTGGCTC 1

RESULT 490
ABN974900
ID ABS74900 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABS74900;
XX
XX 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 426.
XX
XX PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
XX contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
XX dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002102252-A1.
XX
XX 01-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX
XX (GUYV/) GU Y.
PA

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PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
 XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.
 PT
 XX Example 2; Page 131; 353pp; English.
 PS
 XX This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one
 CC of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
 CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
 CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 825 CTGTGCTCTTTCTTCT 841
 Db 1 CTGTGCTCTTCTCTTC 17
 RESULT 491
 ABS74901
 ID ABS74901 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS74901;
 XX
 DT 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PAPP-Ea associated 17-mer SEQ ID 427.
 XX
 XX PAPP-E; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein E; abortive;
 XX contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 XX dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2002102252-A1.
 XX
 XX 01-AUG-2002.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00827998.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX
 XX (GUY/) GU Y.
 XX (SHAN/) SHANNON M E.
 PA
 XX Gu Y, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-697817/75.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 PT associated plasma protein E, for preventing or aborting pregnancy.
 PT
 XX Example 2; Page 131; 353pp; English.
 PS
 XX This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes one

CC of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein E,
 CC hPAPP-E. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid, polypeptide encoded by it, or antibody to the polypeptide can be
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAPP-E is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the level of PAPP-E isoform mRNA in chorionic villus samples, and the
 CC antibodies can be used to assess the expression levels of PAPP-E isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAPP-E genes described in the disclosure of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 826 TGTGCTCTTTCTTCTCT 842
 Db 1 TGTGGTCTTCTTCTTCT 17
 RESULT 492
 ABV91212/C
 ID ABV91212 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV91212;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1925.
 XX
 XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX EP1239051-A2.
 XX
 XX 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 XX
 XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Shannon M;
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1925; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SI, ABB83990), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 717; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino acids (S1, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1), (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.

CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (II) is useful for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II) encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 839 TTCTCTGAGACAGCGT 855

DB 1 TTCTCGGACAGCTT 17

RESULT 495

ABV90314/c

ID ABV90314 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV90314;

XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1027.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.

(ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL

PT

PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or activity of human POSHL1.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1027; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino acids (S1, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1), (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.

CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (II) is useful for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II) encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 831 CTCTTTTCTCTCTGAA 847

DB 17 CTTTGTCTCTCTTAAA 1

RESULT 496

ABV90399

ID ABV90399 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABV90399;

XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1112.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.

(ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL

PT

DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL

PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or

PT activity of human POSHL1.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1112; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling

CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino

CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),

CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a

CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.

CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an

CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as

CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful

CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)

CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating

CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and

CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is

CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which

CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating

CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples

CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the

CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to

CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 740 CTGCTAGGTCCTCCAGG 756

Db 1 CTCCTAGAGGCCCCAGG 17

RESULT 497

ABV91175

ID ABV91175 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV91175;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DT Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1888.

DE Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS EP1239051-A2.

PN 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.

PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.

XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

PI WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL

PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or

PT activity of human POSHL1.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1888; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling

CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino

CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),

CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a

CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.

CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an

CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as

CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful

CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)

CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating

CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and

CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is

CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which

CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating

CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The

CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples

CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the

CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to

CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 753 CAGGTCCTCCAGGCTC 769

Db 1 CATGTCCTTCGGCTC 17

RESULT 498

ABV89332/C

ID ABV89332 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABV89332;

XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DT Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 45.

DE Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS EP1239051-A2.

PN 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.

PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

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PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 45; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 783 AGCCCTCTGTGTCGCA 799
Db 17 AGCGCGCTGCTGCCA 1
RESULT 499
ABV91174
ID ABV91174 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV91174;
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1887.
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX Gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EF1239051-A2.
XX 11-SEP-2002.
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1887; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 752 CCAGGGTCCCTAGGCCT 768
Db 1 CCATGTCCTCGCCT 17
RESULT 500
ABL31366
ID ABL31366 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABL31366;
XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 855.
XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
XX immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192572-A1.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JF004662.
XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.
XX (NISR) NISSHINBO IND INC.
XX (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.

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XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
 PI WPI; 2002-122074/16.
 DR Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 PT individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PT transplanting between them.
 XX Claim 10; Page 255; 345pp; Japanese.
 PS The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base
 CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 825 CTGTCCTCTTCTTC 841
 DB 1 CTGAGTGTCAATTC 17
 RESULT 501
 ABL31114
 ID ABL31114 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABL31114;
 XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 603.
 XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
 KW immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200192572-A1.
 PN WO200192572-A1.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 PD 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-JP004662.
 PF 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00164798.
 PR (NLSN) NISSHINO IND INC.
 XX (SYST-) SYSTEM RES INC.
 PA Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
 PI WPI; 2002-122074/16.
 DR Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 PT individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 PT transplanting between them.
 XX Claim 10; Page 207; 345pp; Japanese.
 PS The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridising a substrate on which 10-24 base

CC oligonucleotides (ABL30512-ABL31809) originating in the sequences of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene
 CC polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
 CC pancreas, langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 825 CTGTCCTCTTCTTC 841
 DB 1 CTGAGTGTCAATTC 17
 RESULT 502
 ADE53098/c
 ID ADE53098 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADE53098;
 XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 DE FEN-1 related DNA used within the scope of the invention, #250.
 XX Flap endonuclease-1; FEN-1; endonuclease; structure-specific nuclease;
 KW invasive cleavage structure; thermostable; DNA polymerase; 5' nuclease;
 KW viral infection; bacterial infection; cancer; forensic analysis;
 KW paternity determination; ds.
 OS Methanocaldococcus jannaschii.
 XX WO200270755-A2.
 PN 12-SEP-2002.
 PD 15-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044953.
 PF 15-NOV-2000; 2000US-00713601.
 PR 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-00714935.
 XX (THIR-) THIRD WAVE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 PA Lyamichev VI, Kaiser MW, Lyamicheva N;
 XX WPI; 2002-750464/81.
 DR New composition useful for detecting and characterizing nucleic acid
 PT sequences and sequence variants for detecting the presence of viral or
 PT bacterial infections or cancer, comprises purified or chimerical FEN-1
 PT endonuclease.
 XX Example 62; SEQ ID NO 280; 871pp; English.
 PS The invention discloses a new composition (I) which comprises a purified
 CC flap endonuclease-1 (FEN-1) from e.g. Sulfolobus solfataricus,
 CC Pyrobaculum aerophilum or a chimerical FEN-1 endonuclease having a
 CC portion of the above endonuclease in addition to that of Pyrococcus
 CC horikoshii and Aeropyrum pernix. Also claimed is a composition comprising
 CC an isolated nucleic acid sequence encoding the endonuclease mentioned
 CC above, a composition comprising a vector having the nucleic acid sequence
 CC cited above, a composition comprising a host cell and vector cited above,
 CC a mixture comprising a first structure-specific nuclease selected from
 CC the species mentioned in composition (I), and a purified second structure
 CC -specific nuclease and detecting a target sequence, comprising: (a)
 CC providing a sample suspected of containing the target sequence.

oligonucleotides capable of forming an invasive cleavage structure in the presence of the target sequence, and a FEN-1 endonuclease selected from the species cited above and (b) exposing the sample to the oligonucleotides and FEN-1 endonuclease. The second structure-specific nuclease also comprises a thermostable DNA polymerase. It has a 5' nuclease derived from a DNA polymerase altered in amino acid sequence such that it exhibits reduced DNA synthetic activity from that of the wild-type DNA polymerase but retains substantially the same 5' nuclease activity of the wild-type DNA polymerase. The second structure is selected from CLEAVASE BN enzyme, CLEAVASE DA enzyme, CLEAVASE DN enzyme, CLEAVASE DV enzyme, CLEAVASE BN/thrombin enzyme, CLEAVASE TTHDN enzyme, T. aquaticus DNA polymerase, T. thermophilus DNA polymerase, E. coli Exo III and S. cerevisiae Rad1/Rad10 complex. The nucleic acid treatment kit comprises (i) and oligonucleotides capable of forming an invasive cleavage structure in the presence of a target nucleic acid. The oligonucleotides comprise: (a) a first oligonucleotide having a 5' portion complementary to a first portion of a target nucleic acid and (b) a second oligonucleotide comprising a 5' portion complementary to a second portion of the target nucleic acid downstream of and contiguous to the first portion and a 3' portion. The 3' portion of the second oligonucleotide comprises a single 3' terminal nucleotide not complementary to the target nucleic acid. Additionally, the kit has a third oligonucleotide complementary to a third portion of the target nucleic acid upstream of the first portion of the first target nucleic acid. In detecting a target sequence, the oligonucleotides and endonuclease are mixed under conditions where an invasive cleavage structure is formed between the target sequence and the oligonucleotides if the target sequence is present in the sample, where the invasive cleavage structure is cleaved by the endonuclease to form a cleavage product. The composition is useful in detecting and characterizing specific nucleic acid sequences and sequence variants which can be used in detecting the presence of viral or bacterial infections, and other diseases such as cancer. The composition may also be used in forensic analysis or for paternity determinations. The sequence presented is a FEN -1 related DNA used within the scope of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 892 TACTTCTCAGCTTCTGC 908
||||| |||||||
Db 17 TACTTAGCAGCTTCTTC 1

RESULT 503
ACC52342
ID ACC52342 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACC52342;

DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1109.

XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN FR2826373-A1.

XX 27-DEC-2002.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.

XX

PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.

XX Claim 1; Page 296; 798pp; French.

XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 884 GATGCACCTTACTTCTCA 900

||||| |||||||
Db 1 GATCCACTTAGTCTTCA 17

RESULT 504

ACC51704/c

ID ACC51704 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ACC51704;

XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Human tumour suppressor sequence #471.

XX ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN FR2826373-A1.

XX 27-DEC-2002.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.

XX Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;

XX WPI; 2003-250498/25.

XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.

XX Claim 1; Page 149; 798pp; French.

XX This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 896 TCTCAGTCTCTCGATC 912
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 Db 17 TCTCTGCTTCTCTGATC 1

RESULT 505
 ACA08293/c
 ID ACA08293 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ACA08293;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Necrosis factor kappa B (NFkB) sub-unit modulating DNAzyme #62.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; lung cancer;
 KW prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer;
 KW stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer;
 KW head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma;
 KW multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy;
 KW paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide;
 KW doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine;
 KW radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-009871132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 47; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or

CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents an enzymatic nucleic acid used to
 CC modulate the function of a necrosis factor kappa B sub-unit
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 859 GGGTCAGTTGGACAC 875
 || ||||| |||||
 Db 17 GGGGGCAGTTGGACAC 1

RESULT 506
 ACA06441
 ID ACA06441 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX ACA06441;
 AC ACA06441;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #260.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-009871132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 PT Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.

XX PS Claim 3; Page 31; 72pp; English.

XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zynzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gencitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 759 CCTAGGCTCCCACTTC 775
DB 1 CCCCCGCGUCCACCUC 17
|||||:|||||:

RESULT 507
ACA06737/c

ID ACA06737 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACA06737;

XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX NFkB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #556.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zynzyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human; lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gencitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes; rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia; gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis; transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis; allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002177568-A1.

XX 28-NOV-2002.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.

PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX Claim 3; Page 35; 72pp; English.
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zynzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A. (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung, prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic, cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate, cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate, gencitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes, obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis, sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 TCCAGAGAAATTTACGC 950
DB 17 TCCAGAGAAAGTTAATGC 1
|||||:|||||:

RESULT 508
ADA99256

ID ADA99256 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADA99256;

XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

XX Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 245.

XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human; zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1; chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer; developmental disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EPI281758-A2.

XX 05-FEB-2003.

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XX PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WI WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 245; 103pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 934 TCCAGAGACTTTTACGC 950
DB 1 TCCAGAGACTTTTCGC 17
RESULT 509
ADA99514/c
ID ADA99514 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ADA99514;
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 503.
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI

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XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 503; 103pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 760 CCTAGCGCTCCACTTCT 776
DB 17 CCTTGGCTCCAGTGT 1
RESULT 510
ABZ65331
ID ABZ65331 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ABZ65331;
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX Human HER2 DNazyme substrate #788.
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200297114-A2.
XX 05-DEC-2002.
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Mcswiggen J;
XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer; modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX

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PS Claim 4; Page 148; 185pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 70.6%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 757 GTCCTAGGCTCCACT 773

DB 1 GCCCCAGGUCUCCACU 17

RESULT 511

ABZ64958/c

ID ABZ64958 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABZ64958;

AC ABZ64958;

XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #415.

XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras; enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV; anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200297114-A2.

XX 05-DEC-2002.

XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.

XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.

XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mcswiggen J;

XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.

PS Claim 4; Page 141; 185pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences

CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524, ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention

CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 859 GGCTCCAGTTGGACAC 875

DB 17 GGCTGCAGTTGACAC 1

RESULT 512

ACD50454/c

ID ACD50454 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACD50454;

AC ACD50454;

XX 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX HBV hammerhead ribozyme substrate sequence #73.

XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV; RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense; enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; zinzyme; amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer; HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication; degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic; virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX Hepatitis B virus.

XX WO200281494-A1.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

XX (PAVC/) PAVCO P.

XX (LEEP/) LEE P.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P; Draper K, Roberts E;

XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure, hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus infection.

PS Example 1; Page 137; 387pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNzymes,

```

CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNAzyme or amberzyme sequences
CC disclosed in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match          4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
      Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 703 TCCAGCGAGTCCACGGA 719
Db      ||||| |||||
      17 TCCAGCGATACACGGA 1

RESULT 513
ACD55354/c
ID ACD55354 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD55354;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HBV amberzyme substrate sequence #12.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis B virus.
XX
PN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.

```

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XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
PT
XX Example 1; Page 202; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNAzymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNAzyme or amberzyme sequences
CC disclosed in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match          4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
      Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
      Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 753 CAGGGTCCCTAGGCCTC 769
Db      ||||| ||||| |||||
      17 CAGGGTCCCGAGTCCTC 1

RESULT 514
ACD60052/c
ID ACD60052 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD60052;
XX
DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV DNAzyme substrate sequence #1630.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

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PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 263; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis E virus (HEV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 886 TGCACCTTACTTCTCAGC 902
Db | ||| ||||| |||||
17 TCCACGACTCTCTCAGC 1

RESULT 515
ACD63384
ID ACD63384 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD63384;
XX
XX 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #1023.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX W0200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX

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PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 293; 387pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 740 CTTGGTAGGTCCTCAGG 756
Db |::|||::|::|::|::|
1 CUUGUAUGCACCAGG 17

RESULT 516
ACD52628
ID ACD52628 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ACD52628;
AC ACD52628;
XX
XX 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX HBV inozyme substrate sequence #503.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberyne; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;

```


KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis B virus.
 XX
 FN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 159; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyms, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberyms sequences
 CC disclosed in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 64.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e-02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 928 CCACCCTCCAGAGATT 944
 ||||| : ||||| : :
 Db 1 CCAGCAUCCAGGAU 17
 RESULT 517
 ACD62971
 ID ACD62971 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ACD62971;
 XX DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #834.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberyms; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 FN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 289; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberyms, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;

QY 896 TCTCAGCTTCTCGATC 912
 Db 17 TCTCAGCTTCTCGATC 1

RESULT 520
 ACC64653/c
 ID ACC64653 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACC64653;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1900.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011979.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnders M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 253; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 896 TCTCAGCTTCTCGATC 912
 Db 17 TCACAGCTTCTCAGATC 1

RESULT 521
 ACC66568
 ID ACC66568 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ACC66568;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3815.

XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-00011979.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnders M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 477; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 756 GGTCCCTAGGCTCCAC 772
 Db 1 GATCCATGGGCTCCAC 17

RESULT 522
 ADA61967
 ID ADA61967 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADA61967;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human breast cancer 1, BRCA1, allele specific probe 5382insC-Normal.
 XX
 KW ss; probe; human; chorionic gonadotropin; allele zygosity; polymorphism;
 KW breast cancer 1; BRCA1; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
 KW parasitic disease; infectious disease; HIV; hepatitis; influenza;
 KW adenovirus; typhoid; antigen quantitation; probe.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003054356-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001US-00956857.
 XX

```
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234430P.
XX
PA (JACO/) JACOBSON J W.
PA (BURR/) BURROUGHS J L.
PA (OLIV/) OLIVER K G.
XX
PI Jacobson JW, Burroughs JL, Oliver KG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-777159/73.
XX
XX Detecting several reactive sites on an analyte useful for determining
PT antigens in immunoassays, comprises reacting reactive sites with
PT microspheres comprising reactants to form reactant-reactive site pairs
PT that are detected.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 14; 20pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a method of detecting several reactive sites on
CC an analyte. The method is useful for detecting several reactive sites on
CC an analyte such as a nucleic acid molecule. Optionally, the analyte is an
CC antigen molecule, the reactive site is one or more epitopes on the
CC antigen molecule, and the reactant is one or more fluorescently-labelled
CC antibody respectively specific for one or more epitopes. The antigen
CC molecule is a human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) related molecule and the
CC reactive site is an alpha-subunit or its variant, or a beta-subunit or its
CC variant, and the reactant is a respective antibody. The method is useful
CC for determining allele zygosity of nucleic acid molecules of a genetic
CC locus having two alleles. The method is useful for determining
CC polymorphism of nucleic acid molecules of a genetic locus having multiple
CC alleles. The genetic locus is the human breast cancer 1 (BRCA1) gene. The
CC method is useful for detecting several single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC (SNPs) in target nucleic acid molecules having two or more polymorphisms.
CC The method is useful for determining parasitic and infectious diseases,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), hepatitis, influenza, adenovirus, or
CC typhoid. The method is useful for quantitating bacterial, mycoplasma,
CC fungal antigens and antibodies like Salmonella O antigens, or exotoxins.
CC The present sequence represents the human breast cancer 1, BRCA1, allele
CC specific probe 5382insC-Normal.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 706 AGCAGATCCCGAGAG 722
Db |||||
1 AGAGATCCCGAGAG 17
RESULT 523
ADA50323/c
ID ADA50323 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADA50323;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PCR primer rs483638p related to abacavir hypersensitivity.
XX
XX hypersensitivity reaction; abacavir; 57.1 ancestral haplotype;
XX Major Histocompatibility Complex; MHC; human leukocyte antigen; HLA;
XX HLA-B*5701; C4A6; HLA-DR7; HLA-DQ3; Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV;
XX immune system; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX peripheral nervous system; antiviral compound; HIV replication inhibitor;
XX antiviral; nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor; NRTI;
XX antiretroviral drug; abacavir; human; sequencing primer; PCR; ss;
XX SNP detection; pyrosequencing; rs483638.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003069895-A1.
XX
```

```
PD 21-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2003; 2003WO-AU000183.
XX
XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002AU-00000464.
XX
XX (EPIP-) EPIPOT PTY LTD.
XX
XX Mallal S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-697530/66.
XX
XX Method for the identification of subjects hypersensitive to abacavir,
PT useful for excluding patients from treatment, comprises detecting the
PT presence of the 57.1 ancestral haplotype.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 23; 43pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a method for determining whether a patient will
CC show a hypersensitivity, or similar, reaction to abacavir by typing the
CC patient for presence of the 57.1 ancestral haplotype of the Major
CC Histocompatibility Complex (MHC). The ancestral haplotype is defined by
CC presence of the human leukocyte antigen (HLA) subtypes HLA-B*5701, C4A6,
CC HLA-DR7 and HLA-DQ3. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the
CC aetiological agent of a complex disease that includes progressive
CC destruction of the immune system (acquired immune deficiency syndrome,
CC AIDS) and degeneration of the peripheral nervous system. It is known that
CC some antiviral compounds which act as inhibitors of HIV replication are
CC effective agents in the treatment of AIDS. Treatment with an antiviral
CC agent occasionally leads to a range of ailments and
CC a high risk of developing a hypersensitive reaction to abacavir, a
CC nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitor (NRTI) antiretroviral drug
CC often used to treat HIV and AIDS. The identification method of the
CC invention may be useful for identifying patients who need to be excluded
CC from treatment with abacavir. The present sequence is that of a human
CC sequencing and PCR amplification primer which was used for SNP detection
CC on the pyrosequencing of the MHC of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 913 AGATTATCATCACCACC 929
Db |||||
17 AGATCACCATCACCAC 1
RESULT 524
ADB42331
ID ADB42331 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB42331;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2654.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
```

PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 342; 771pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 870 GAACACTTCCCTCAGAT 886
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 1 GATCAGCTCCCTCAGATT 17
 RESULT 525
 ADB40319
 ID ADB40319 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB40319;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #642.
 XX
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003040369-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 342; 771pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 870 GAACACTTCCCTCAGAT 886
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 1 GATCAGCTCCCTCAGATT 17
 RESULT 525
 ADB40319
 ID ADB40319 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB40319;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #642.
 XX
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003040369-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 107; 771pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 909 GATCAGATTATCATCAC 925
 Db ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
 1 GATCAGTTTTCACCAC 17
 RESULT 526
 ADB40584
 ID ADB40584 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB40584;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #907.
 XX
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003040369-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

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PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 138; 771pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 GATCAGATTATCATCAC 925
Db 1 GATCAGAAATATATCAC 17

RESULT 527
ADB42715
ID ADB42715 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADB42715;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3038.
DE
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2003040369-A2.
FN
XX 15-MAY-2003.
PD
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
EF
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
PR
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
PA
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX

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XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 387; 771pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GAGCTCTCTCCCAACTC 816
Db 1 GATCTGTTCTCCCAACTC 17

RESULT 528
ADC37896
ID ADC37896 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADC37896;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human AMLPla scanning 17-mer oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:245.
DE
XX human; angiominotin-like protein 1; AMLP1; cytosstatic; gene therapy;
XX AMLPla; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2003037931-A2.
FN
XX 08-MAY-2003.
PD
XX 01-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035129.
PF
XX 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334773P.
PR
XX (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
PA
XX Shannon M, Phan T;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-430501/40.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiominotin-like
PT protein, useful for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
PT decreased or increased expression or activity of AMLP1.
PT
XX

```

```

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 245; 172pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes the human angiominotin-like protein 1
CC (AMLP1). human AMLP1 has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. The AMLP1 protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and
CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression
CC or activity of AMLP1. The present sequence represents a scanning
CC oligonucleotide for human AMLP1a, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 776 TGAGGGCAGCCCTCTG 792
DB 1 TGAGGGGAGGCCACTG 17

RESULT 529
ADC37895
ID ADC37895 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADC37895;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human AMLP1a scanning 17-mer oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:244.
XX
DE human; angiominotin-like protein 1; AMLP1; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX AMLP1a; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003037931-A2.
XX
PD 08-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 01-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035129.
XX
PR 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-0334773P.
XX
PA (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Shannon M, Phan T;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-430501/40.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human angiominotin-like
PT protein, useful for treating or preventing a disorder associated with
PT decreased or increased expression or activity of AMLP1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 244; 172pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes the human angiominotin-like protein 1
CC (AMLP1). human AMLP1 has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. The AMLP1 protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and
CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression
CC or activity of AMLP1. The present sequence represents a scanning
CC oligonucleotide for human AMLP1a, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 245; 172pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes the human angiominotin-like protein 1
CC (AMLP1). human AMLP1 has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. The AMLP1 protein, nucleic acid molecules, antibodies, and
CC compositions of the present invention can be used for treating or
CC preventing a disorder associated with decreased or increased expression
CC or activity of AMLP1. The present sequence represents a scanning
CC oligonucleotide for human AMLP1a, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 775 CTGAGGGCAGCCCTCT 791
DB 1 CTGAGGGGAGGCCACT 17

RESULT 530
ADB45341/c
ID ADB45341 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB45341;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5664.
XX
DE cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 694; 771pp; French.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 896 TCTCAGCTCTCGCATC 912
DB 17 TCTCGCTCTCTGATC 1

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RESULT 531
ADE31019/c
ID ADE31019 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADE31019;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 406.
XX KW expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiatic;
XX KW antidiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;
XX KW obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus;
XX KW coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;
XX KW differential expression.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US2003180764-A1.
XX PD 25-SEP-2003.
XX PF 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339793.
XX PR 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.
XX PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX PI Shang J, Bowen B;
XX DR WPI; 2003-830986/77.
XX PT Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and
XX PT adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as
XX PT obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart
XX PT disease.
XX PS Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 406; 59pp; English.
XX CC The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression
XX CC vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has
XX CC anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiatic and antidiabetic properties.
XX CC The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with
XX CC elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly
XX CC obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart
XX CC disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially
XX CC expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 5.5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 896 TCTCAGCTTCGCGATC 912
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 TCTCAGCTTCGCGATC 1

RESULT 532
AAQ49199/c
ID AAQ49199 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAQ49199;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 27-APR-1994 (first entry)
XX DE TMF 1521-1538 probe.
XX KW TATA modulating factor; TMF; transcription; TATA box; promoter; HIV-1;
XX KW human immunodeficiency virus-1; short arm; human chromosome 3; p12-p21;

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KW translocation; cancer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO9320106-A1.
XX PD 14-OCT-1993.
XX PF 31-MAR-1993; 93WO-US003077.
XX PR 02-APR-1992; 92US-00862025.
XX PA (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX PI Gaynor RB, Wu F;
XX DR WPI; 1993-336836/42.
XX PT New protein cellular factor - capable of binding double stranded HIV-1
XX PT data region and activating gene expression of HIV-LTR.
XX PS Claim 26; Page 51; 75pp; English.
XX CC The sequences given in AAQ49398-400 are probes which correspond to
XX CC regions of the TATA modulating factor (TMF) gene. TMF is a protein of
XX CC mol. wt. 123-130 kD which activates transcription in most genes, esp. in
XX CC human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) by binding to the TATA box region
XX CC of the promoter. TMF is encoded by the short arm of human chromosome 3 in
XX CC the region p12-p21 which is often involved in trans-locations in
XX CC patients having lung and other types of cancer. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
XX CC to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 892 TACTTCTCAGCTTCTGC 908
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 TCTTTTCTGCTTCTGC 2

RESULT 533
AAQ42925
ID AAQ42925 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAQ42925;
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 11-OCT-1993 (first entry)
XX DE Primer CDRFOR.
XX KW Polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; primer; D-segment; variable;
XX KW heavy; domain; VH; region; J-segment; human; germline; back primers;
XX KW cloning; vector; pHEM1-V3; Vlambda3; light; chain; scfv; BSA; CDR3;
XX KW thyroglobulin; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO9311236-A1.
XX PD 10-JUN-1993.
XX PF 02-DEC-1992; 92WO-GB002240.
XX PR 02-DEC-1991; 91GB-00025579.
XX PR 02-DEC-1991; 91GB-00025582.
XX PR 24-MAR-1992; 92GB-00006318.
XX PR 24-MAR-1992; 92GB-00006372.
XX PR 23-SEP-1992; 92WO-GB0001755.
XX

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PA (MED1-) MEDICAL RES COUNCIL.
PA (CAMP-) CAMBRIDGE ANTIBODY TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Griffiths AD, Hoogenboom HRJM, Marks JD, McCafferty J, Winter GP;
PI Grigg GW;
XX
DR WPI; 1993-197055/24.
XX
XX Prodn. of anti-self antibodies - using replicating genetic display
PT packages, i.e. AB repertoires displayed on phage.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 80; 95pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAQ42925-26 are primers which were used in to
CC analyse the CDR3 length of thyroglobulin binding clones (see also
CC AAQ42923-24). In thyroglobulin binding clones a CDR3 length of 10
CC residues was found. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 753 CAGGTCCTAGGCTC 769
Db 1 CAGGTACCTTGGCCCC 17
RESULT 534
AAQ70161/c
ID AAQ70161 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAQ70161;
XX
DT 10-APR-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer for amplifying Hepatitis B virus antigen coding sequence.
XX
XX Chimeric; chimera; vaccine; multivalent; hepatitis B virus; HBV;
XX hepatitis; Japanese encephalitis virus; baculovirus; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP06205672-A.
XX
XX 26-JUL-1994.
XX
XX 19-MAR-1992; 92JP-00063699.
XX
XX 19-MAR-1992; 92JP-00063699.
XX
XX (JAFG ) NIPPON ZEON KK.
XX (TOKS-) TOKYO SHINKEI KAGAKU SOGO KENKYUSHO ZH.
XX
XX WPI; 1994-275516/34.
XX
XX Prodn. of chimeric proteins having antigenic sites from Japanese
PT encephalitis virus and hepatitis B virus surface antigens - also
PT recombinant baculovirus, useful as multivalent vaccine.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 4; 13pp; Japanese.
XX
CC Two primers (AAQ70161, AAQ70162) were used to amplify a sequence encoding
CC an antigen from Japanese encephalitis virus for its use in the
CC construction of chimeric proteins. The chimeric proteins comprise
CC antigenic sites from Japanese encephalitis virus and Hepatitis B virus
CC surface antigens. They may be used as multivalent vaccines. See also
CC AAQ70159-65
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 755 GGGTCCCTAGGCTCCA 771
Db 18 GGGTCCCTAGTCTCGA 2
RESULT 535
AAK15196
ID AAK15196 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAK15196;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 28-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix forming oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Double-stranded DNA; triple helix; quinoline;
XX quinazoline-based structure; hydrogen bonding; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9623777-A1.
XX
XX 08-AUG-1996.
XX
XX 29-JAN-1996; 96WO-US001473.
XX
XX 01-FEB-1995; 95US-00384324.
XX
XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEBRASKA.
XX
XX Gold BI;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-371338/37.
XX
XX New substd. quinoline and quinazoline cpds. - are monomers for triple
PT helix-forming oligo:nucleotide analogues useful e.g. for treating tumours
PT or viral infection.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 1; 102pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a triple helix forming oligonucleotide
CC that form a triple helix with the double-stranded DNA sequence described
CC in AAK15195. The specification describes novel monomeric compositions
CC which are substituted quinoline or quinazoline-based structures capable
CC of hydrogen bonding specifically with interstrand purine-pyrimidine pairs
CC in a double stranded Watson-Crick DNA molecule to form a triple-helix.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 828 TGTCCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 2 TTTCCTTTTCTTTCT 18
RESULT 536
AAAT71737
ID AAAT71737 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAAT71737;
XX
DT 26-AUG-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Purification tag of a TGF-beta fusion protein encoding cDNA.
XX

```


KW Transforming growth factor-beta fusion protein; wound healing;
 KW artificial skin; surgery recovery time; ss.
 XX Synthetic.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT mat_peptide 1..18
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /function= "Purification_tag"

XX WO9639430-A1.
 XX 12-DEC-1996.
 XX 05-JUN-1996; 96WO-US008973.
 XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00470837.
 XX (HALL/) HALL F L.
 XX (NIMNI/) NIMNI M E.
 XX (TUAN/) TUAN T.
 XX (WU/) WU L.
 XX (CHEU/) CHEUNG D T.

XX Hail FL, Nimni ME, Tuan T, Wu L, Cheung DT;
 PI WPI; 1997-043065/04.
 DR P-PSDB; AAM18225.

XX Prepn. of transforming growth factor-beta fusion protein - useful to
 PT reduce surgery recovery time and to prepare artificial skin.
 XX Disclosure; Page 40; 59pp; English.

XX A novel transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-beta) fusion protein
 CC comprises a purification tag and a TGF active fragment. The present
 CC sequence encodes a specifically claimed purification tag. Additionally,
 CC the fusion protein may comprise proteinase-sensitive linker sites and
 CC binding domain so the protein sequence may contain some or all of the
 CC following elements: purification tag; proteinase site; ECM binding
 CC site; proteinase site; TGF-beta. TGF-beta promotes wound healing, and the
 CC fusion protein can be used to reduce surgery recovery time and in the
 CC preparation of artificial skin. The inclusion of a purification tag
 CC facilitates purification of the fusion protein. The proteinase site is
 CC included to permit cleavage and release of the purification tag after
 CC purification if desired. The extracellular matrix binding site
 CC facilitates delivery of the fusion protein to the desired site of action.
 CC Delivery of the TGF-beta to the site to be treated reduces the amount of
 CC TGF-beta required to be administered to be effective and reduces the
 CC concentration of circulating TGF-beta which may result in undesirable
 CC effects

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCAC 931
 |||||
 Db 2 ATCATCATCATCATCAC 18

RESULT 537
 AAV57517
 ID AAV57517 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV57517;
 XX 20-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX Zcytor7 cytokine receptor encoding cDNA amplifying outer nest primer.

KW Zcytor7; cytokine receptor; ligand-binding polypeptide; kidney; pancreas;
 KW type 2 cytokine receptor family; CRF2; prostate tissue; nervous tissue;
 KW agonist; cell proliferation; cell differentiation; renal disease; human;
 KW neural disease; pancreatic disease; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9837193-A1.
 XX 27-AUG-1998.

XX 18-FEB-1998; 98WO-US003029.
 XX 20-FEB-1997; 97US-00803305.
 XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-00943087.
 XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX Lok S, Kho CJ, Jelmsberg AC, Adams RL, Whitmore TE, Farrah TM;
 PI WPI; 1998-480798/41.

XX Novel human Zcytor7 DNA encodes a type 2 cytokine receptor - useful for
 PT treating renal, neural, pancreatic and prostatic diseases.

XX Example 1; Page 62; 72pp; English.

XX Sequences shown in AAV57517 to AAV57524 represent primers used for the
 CC PCR amplification of the cDNA encoding the Zcytor7 cytokine receptor.
 CC Zcytor7 is a ligand-binding receptor polypeptide and is a novel member of
 CC the type 2 cytokine receptor family (CRF2). An expression vector
 CC containing the Zcytor7 polynucleotide, operably linked to transcription
 CC promoter, a sequence encoding a transmembrane and intracellular domain,
 CC or both, and a transcriptional terminator can be used to transform host
 CC cells for the recombinant production of the polypeptide. The sequences
 CC can be used to study the Zcytor7 gene and to isolate ligands binding to
 CC it. Zcytor7 is preferentially expressed in the kidney, pancreas, prostate
 CC or nervous tissue. Agonists of Zcytor7 can be used to stimulate
 CC proliferation and differentiation of cell in these organs. The
 CC antagonists and agonists can also be used in the treatment of renal,
 CC neural, pancreatic and prostate diseases

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 GTTGGCTGTGTCTCTTT 836
 |||||
 Db 1 GCTGGGTCTTCTCTTT 17

RESULT 538
 AAV46236
 ID AAV46236 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV46236;

XX 16-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX Human HLA-A primer #98.

XX Histocompatibility locus antigen; HLA-A class I; human; class typing;
 KW donor; host; tissue transplantation; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9826091-A2.

XX 18-JUN-1998.

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XX PF 12-DEC-1997; 97WO-CA000955.
XX PR 12-DEC-1996; 96US-00766189.
XX PA (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX PI Blaszczk RH, Leushner J;
XX WPI; 1998-348544/30.
XX DR
XX PT HLA Class I typing - by primer-based amplification of target DNA using
XX group-specific untranslated region primer pair.
XX PS Claim 8; Page 133; 185pp; English.
XX CC AAV46054 and AAV46200-V46264 are primers used in isolating human
XX histocompatibility locus antigen (HLA-A) Class I alleles which are used
XX in a novel method of HLA Class I typing. The method involves combining a
XX group-specific untranslated region primer pair with a target DNA to allow
XX primer-based amplification of the DNA, and determining whether a nucleic
XX acid product is produced by the amplification. The ability of the primer
XX pair to produce a product is associated with a particular HLA group type.
XX The methods can be used for typing the 3 classical HLA Class I genes
XX (comprising the loci HLA-A, HLA-B, and HLA-C) in e.g. donors and hosts
XX for tissue transplantation. The initial group specific amplification
XX allows a PCR based separation of haplotypes in 95% of patient samples.
XX CC The subsequent sequencing can provide for high-resolution typing
XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 744 GTAGGGTCCCGAGGTCC 760
Db 1 GCAGGGTCCCGAGGTCC 17

RESULT 539
AAV16799/C
ID AAV16799 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAV16799;
XX DT 30-JUN-1998 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer for identification of Mycobacterium kansasii KATS1 DNA.
XX KW Arbitrarily primed PCR reaction; Mycobacterium kansasii; KATS1;
XX species-specific detection; hybridisation assay; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Mycobacterium kansasii.
XX PN EP823484-A1.
XX PD 11-FEB-1998.
XX PF 15-JUL-1997; 97EP-00112014.
XX PR 17-JUL-1996; 96US-00682218.
XX PA (BECT ) BECTON DICKINSON CO.
XX PI You Q;
XX WPI; 1998-112272/11.
XX CC Mycobacterium kansasii oligo:nucleotide - useful in detection of typical
XX PT and atypical strains in, e.g. HIV patients.
XX

PS Disclosure; Page 4; 30pp; English.
XX PCR primers AAV16798-99 are used in an arbitrarily primed PCR reaction to
XX identify Mycobacterium kansasii KATS1 DNA sequences. KATS1 is a DNA
XX fragment which is M. kansasii specific. Mycobacteria other than M.
XX kansasii were tested with the PCR primers, but amplification products
XX were only detected in M. kansasii samples. The KATS1 PCR product from 2
XX strains (see AAV16800-801) was cloned, and used to design more PCR
XX primers and probes. Species-specific detection of M. kansasii nucleic
XX acids can be performed by hybridising a probe to the nucleic acids and
XX detecting the hybridisation. Alternatively, the nucleic acids can be
XX hybridised to an amplification primer, and optionally a sequence for
XX amplifying target nucleic acid. The amplified nucleic acids are detected.
XX KATS1, and derived primers and probes, are used in highly specific
XX nucleic acid hybridisation assays for detection of both typical and
XX atypical strains M. kansasii which is an opportunistic pathogen of HIV-
XX infected and other immunologically compromised patients
XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 709 GAGTCCCGAGGAGTGCA 725
Db 17 GAGTCCCGAGGAGACAGA 1

RESULT 540
AAZ41001
ID AAZ41001 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAZ41001;
XX DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human RhoC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:153.
XX KW Identification; Genetic target; Gene modulation; human; probe;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
XX nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
XX target validation; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO953101-A1.
XX PD 21-OCT-1999.
XX PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.
XX PR 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.
XX PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Cowser LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasnor HM, Brooks DG;
XX PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.
XX PT Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
XX provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
XX properties, e.g. antisense activity.
XX PS Example 18; Page 97; 264pp; English.
XX CC A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
XX the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
XX compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
XX library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and

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CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
 CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONS) that modulate the expression of
 CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONS with the tNA sequence comprising
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONS with
 CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
 CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
 CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
 CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
 CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
 CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
 CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
 CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to AAZ41220, and
 CC AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 873 CACTTCTCTGAGATGCA 889
 |||||
 Db 1 CACTTCTCTGAGCCA 17

RESULT 541

AAZ41063

ID AAZ41063 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ41063;

XX DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human ELK-1 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:215.

XX KW Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;

XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;

XX KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;

XX KW target validation; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX FN WO9953101-A1.

XX PD 21-OCT-1999.

XX PF 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.

XX PR 13-APR-1999; 98US-0081483P.

XX PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-00067638.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Cowser LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasmor HM, Brooks DG;

XX PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;

XX DR WPI; 1999-620446/53.

XX PT Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to

XX PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive

XX PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.

XX PS Example 24; Page 104; 264pp; English.

XX CC A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate

XX CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the

XX CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a

XX CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and

XX CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA

CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONS) that modulate the expression of
 CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONS with the tNA sequence comprising
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONS with
 CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
 CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
 CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
 CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
 CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
 CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
 CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
 CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to AAZ41220, and
 CC AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 926 CACCACCTCCAGAGAA 942
 |||||
 Db 1 CACCACCTCCGCGAA 17

RESULT 542

AAV99371

ID AAV99371 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAV99371;

XX DT 25-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX DE cDNA encoding a peptide comprising a purification tag.

XX KW Proteinase site; bone morphogenetic fusion protein; bone binding site;

XX KW bone morphogenetic protein; transforming growth factor beta;

XX KW active fragment; wound healing; bone growth; purification tag; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PH Key Location/Qualifiers

XX FT CDS 1..18

XX FT /*tag= a

XX FT /note= "encodes a purification tag"

XX FN WO9855137-A1.

XX PD 10-DEC-1998.

XX PF 02-JUN-1998; 98WO-US011189.

XX PR 03-JUN-1997; 97US-00868452.

XX PA (NIMN/) NIMNI M E.

XX PA (HALL/) HALL F L.

XX PA (WULL/) WU L.

XX PA (HANB/) HAN B.

XX PA (SHOR/) SHORS E C.

XX PI Nimni ME, Hall FL, Wu L, Han B, Shors EC;

XX DR WPI; 1999-059875/05.

XX DR P-PSDB; AAW84203.

XX PT New bone morphogenetic fusion proteins - comprising a purification tag

XX PT and a bone morphogenetic active fragment, used for enhancing wound

XX PT healing or bone growth.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 37; 64pp; English.

XX XX

CC The present sequence encodes a peptide comprising a purification tag that
CC was used in the creation of the bone morphogenetic fusion proteins of the
CC invention. The bone morphogenetic fusion protein may contain some or all
CC of the following elements: a purification tag, a proteinase site, an
CC ECM/bone binding site, a second proteinase site, and a bone morphogenetic
CC protein active fragment. The fusion proteins of the invention also
CC includes proteins that have transforming growth factor beta active
CC fragments instead of bone morphogenetic protein active fragments. The
CC bone morphogenetic fusion proteins can be used for enhancing wound
CC healing or bone growth
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACCACCAC 931
DB 2 ATCATCATCATCATC 18
||| ||||| |||

RESULT 543
AAAX19393/C
ID AAAX19393 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAAX19393;

XX DT 19-MAY-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Follistatin protein PCR forward primer.

XX KW Secreted protein; microsome; signal peptide; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9905256-A2.

XX PD 04-FEB-1999.

XX PF 24-JUL-1998; 98WO-US015394.

XX PR 24-JUL-1997; 97US-0053586P.

XX PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.

XX PI Kirschner MW, Kinoshita N;

XX DR WPI; 1999-153316/13.

XX PT Isolating nucleic acids encoding proteins comprising a signal peptide -
PT by translating RNA and isolating translated RNA that is associated with
PT microsomes, useful as therapeutic agents.

PS Example 2; Page 33; 45pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes the isolation of nucleic acid (I) that
CC encodes a protein (II) having a signal peptide (SP), which comprises
CC isolating RNA molecules (III) that are associated with microsomes under
CC conditions where (III) is at least partly translated. Also described are:
CC (1) a library of (I) encoding (II) comprising SP; (2) (I) isolated by the
CC above method; and (3) (II) encoded by (I). (I) and (II) are useful
CC therapeutically, typically (II) are cell growth factors such as
CC cytokines, interleukins, colony-forming factors, possibly useful in
CC treatment of cancer. (I) are also used; as tissue and molecular weight
CC markers; as chromosome tags; to detect possible genetic disorders; as
CC hybridisation probes to identify related nucleic acid; as primers for DNA
CC fingerprinting; to generate antibodies; and in interaction trap assays to
CC identify gene encoding specific binding agents. (II) are useful in drug
CC screening, for raising antibodies (e.g. for use as immunoassay reagents)
CC and to induce an immune response. The method is more efficient and
CC reliable than the sequence trap system. It does not involve formation of
CC a fusion protein (rather natural proteins are selected) and (II) do not

CC have to be secreted. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which
CC is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 875 CTTTCCTGAGATGCACT 891
DB 18 CTTTCAGCGCTGCACT 2
||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 544
AAAZ31801/C
ID AAZ31801 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ31801;

XX DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20750.

XX KW G-alpha-13; human; inhibitor; cancer; antisense compound; therapy; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US5981732-A.

XX PD 09-NOV-1999.

XX PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.

XX PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.

XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX PI Cowser LM;

XX DR WPI; 1999-633376/54.

XX PT Antisense compound inhibiting expression of human G-alpha-13.

XX PS Claim 11; Col 39; 38pp; English.

XX CC This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of the invention, and
XX inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13 protein. The antisense
XX compounds of the invention are of 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, that
XX inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13. The antisense compound
XX is useful for treating an animal, particularly humans, having or being
XX prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of G-alpha
XX -13, such as cancer

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 710 AGTCCAGGAGAGTGC 726
DB 17 AGTCCAAGGAGATCGAC 1
||||| ||||| |||||

RESULT 545
AAAX38061
ID AAX38061 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAX38061;

XX DT 04-JUN-1999 (first entry)

```

XX DE HLA-A specific exon region primer SEQ ID NO:217.
XX Human; histocompatibility locus antigen; HLA; determination; allele;
XX HLA-B typing; PCR; HLA class I; cis/trans linkage resolution; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO9907883-A1.
XX 18-FEB-1999.
XX 11-AUG-1998; 98WO-CA000768.
XX 11-AUG-1997; 97US-00909290.
XX (VISI-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
XX (BLAS/) BLASZYK R H.
XX Blasczyk RH, Leushner J;
XX WPI; 1999-167446/14.
XX Determination of HLA class I group type of a subject - using group
XX specific untranslated region primer pair.
XX Example; Page 21; 195pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method using novel primers involving
XX the PCR-based determination of histocompatibility locus antigen B (HLA-B)
XX Class I group type. Determining the HLA-B class I group type of a subject
XX comprises: (i) combining a group-specific untranslated region primer pair
XX with a target DNA sample from the subject under conditions such that
XX primer-based amplification of the target DNA may occur; and (ii)
XX determining whether a nucleic acid product is produced by the
XX amplification; where the ability of the primer pair to produce a nucleic
XX acid product is associated with a particular HLA group type. The method
XX can be used for HLA-B typing. In the method, the initial group specific
XX amplification allows a PCR based separation of haplotypes in 95% of
XX patient samples. It permits the resolution of cis/trans linkages of
XX heterozygote sequencing results which cannot be achieved with other
XX protocols. AAX37845 to AAX38286 represent DNA sequence used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 744 GTAGGTCCTCCAGGTCC 760
Db 1 GCAGGGTCCCGAGGTCC 17
RESULT 546
AAZ06579
ID AAZ06579 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAZ06579;
XX 23-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX ELK-1 expression modulator #18.
XX Human ELK-1; p62TCF; Ets domain transcription factor protein; apoptosis;
XX expression inhibition; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
XX diagnosis; phosphorothioate; antisense compound; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX Key Location/Qualifiers

```

```

FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Internucleoside phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..4
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides
FT except cytosine residues which are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 15..18
FT /*tag= c
FT /note= "Optionally 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleosides
FT except cytosine residues which are 5-methylcytosine"
XX US5948680-A.
XX 07-SEP-1999.
XX 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213767.
XX 17-DEC-1998; 98US-00213767.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Baker BF, Cowser LM;
XX WPI; 1999-517959/43.
XX Antisense compound useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of
XX disease associated with ELK-1 expression.
XX Claim 3; Col 38; 31pp; English.
XX Sequences AAZ06571-206607 are antisense polynucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid molecule encoding human ELK-1 (also known as p62TCF). ELK-1
XX is a member of the ternary complex factor subfamily of Ets-domain
XX transcription factor proteins. The polynucleotides inhibit the expression
XX of human ELK-1, and this sequence targets the coding region of the ELK-1
XX RNA. Sequences AAZ06571-206607 all cause at least 30% inhibition of ELK-1
XX expression. The antisense sequences can be used to inhibit the expression
XX of human ELK-1 in human cells or tissues in vitro. ELK-1 uses a bipartite
XX recognition mechanism mediated by both protein-DNA and protein-protein
XX interactions to regulate genes by direct and indirect DNA binding and has
XX been shown to control various signal transduction pathways and other cell
XX functions including apoptosis. This means that antisense compounds
XX inhibiting expression of ELK-1 can be used to treat diseases associated
XX with its expression in animals, particularly humans and to prevent or
XX delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The compounds can also
XX be used for diagnosis, as research reagents and in kits
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 926 CACCACCTCCAGAGAA 942
Db 1 CACCACCATCCCGTGA 17
RESULT 547
AAZ59167
ID AAZ59167 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAZ59167;
XX 20-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX Hexa(his) oligonucleotide for MWPsap-MWPmp10- (His) 6-linker-Met-Prolns.
XX Fusion protein; Bacillus; cell wall protein; promoter; cleavage site;
XX TEV protease; PCR primer; ss.
XX Synthetic.
XX OS

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Db	1	CAGGGTACTTGGCCCC	17
RESULT 550			
AAA53054/C			
ID	AAA53054	standard; DNA; 18 BP.	
XX	AC	AAA53054;	
XX	AC		
DT	15-SEP-2000	(first entry)	
XX	XX		
DE	Human cDNA library clone P32D9	microsatellite marker PCR primer #2.	
XX	XX		
KW	Human; microsatellite marker; PCR primer; repeat length polymorphism;		
KW	expansion mutation; neuropsychiatric disorder; schizophrenia; autism;		
KW	bipolar affective disorder; panic disorder; brain; detection; DRPLA;		
KW	neurological disorder; dentatorubal pallidoluysian atrophy;		
KW	spinocerebellar ataxia; trinucleotide repeat; ss.		
XX	XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.		
XX	XX		
PN	WO20024938-A2.		
XX	XX		
PD	04-MAY-2000.		
XX	XX		
PF	27-OCT-1999;	99WO-US025119.	
XX	XX		
PR	27-OCT-1998;	98US-0105885P.	
PR	26-OCT-1999;	99US-00105885.	
XX	XX		
XX	(UYJO)	UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.	
PA			
XX	XX		
PI	Margolis R, Ross C, Nisson PB, Li WB;		
XX	XX		
DR	WPI; 2000-350770/30.		
XX	XX		
PT	Detecting microsatellite markers in the human genome comprising the use		
PT	of a polynucleotide primer, useful for detecting trinucleotide repeat		
PT	expansion mutations causing neurological disorders.		
XX	XX		
PS	Claim 6; Page 28; 32pp; English.		
XX	XX		
CC	The present invention describes a polynucleotide (N1) for detecting a		
CC	microsatellite marker in the human genome, where N1 is complementary to		
CC	contiguous nucleotides within 500 nucleotides of a trinucleotide repeat.		
CC	The microsatellite marker is selected from P12A7, P12E1, P32B10, P32D9,		
CC	P32H12, P42A5, P42F11, P55G12, P62D12, P72D4, P95B10, CCG43, CCG82,		
CC	CCG98, CCGFB48, CCGFB60, CCGFB64 and CCGFB84. AAA53033 to AAA53068		
CC	represent specifically claimed PCR primers for amplifying the		
CC	microsatellite markers. Also described are: (1) a method (M1) of		
CC	determining a change in the number of trinucleotide repeats in a		
CC	microsatellite marker comprising: (a) hybridising N1 to nucleic acid from		
CC	a patient sample; and (b) determining the size of the hybridised		
CC	polynucleotide where an increase in its size relative to N1 hybridised to		
CC	a normal sample indicates a change in the number of trinucleotide repeats		
CC	; and (2) a method (M2) for determining a change in number of		
CC	trinucleotide repeats in a microsatellite marker comprising: (a)		
CC	amplifying a microsatellite marker using N1 as the primer and a template		
CC	comprising a nucleic acid sample of a patient; and (b) determining the		
CC	size of the amplified microsatellite marker relative to the size of a		
CC	marker amplified using a nucleic acid sample from a normal human. N1, M1,		
CC	and M2 are useful for detecting the presence of trinucleotide repeat		
CC	expansion mutations causing diseases such as neurological disorders e.g.		
CC	dentatorubal pallidoluysian atrophy (DRPLA), spinocerebellar ataxia type		
CC	2, 3 and 4, autism, schizophrenia and bipolar affective disorder.		
CC	AAA53069 to AAA53076 represent PCR primers used in an example from the		
CC	present invention		
XX	XX		
SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
Query Match	4.2%;	Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;	
Best Local Similarity	32.4%;	Pred. No. 5.9e+02;	
Matches	14; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
QY	704	CCAGCGAGTCCCGAGGAG 720	
Db	17	CCAGCGATGCCAAGGAG 1	
RESULT 552			
AAZ70911/C			

ID AAZ70911 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AAZ70911;
 XX
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5267.
 XX
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 1354; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 890 CTACTTCTCAGCTTCT 906
 DB 18 CTTCTCTCCATCTTCT 2
 RESULT 553
 AAZ72957/c
 ID AAZ72957 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ72957;
 XX
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7313.
 XX
 XX

KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 1790; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 932 CCTCCAGAGAAATTTTAC 948
 DB 18 CCTCCCGTGAATTTTAC 2
 RESULT 554
 AAZ77176
 ID AAZ77176 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ77176;
 XX
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11532.
 XX
 KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX


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PN WO954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
PF
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 2689; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AA26564 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 706 AGCGAGTCCCGAGGAG 722
XX ||||| |||||
XX 2 AGTGAGTCCAAAGAGAG 18
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 555
XX AAA92571
XX ID AAA92571 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA92571;
XX
XX XX 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 30281.
XX
XX KW Human; SRA; steroid receptor RNA activator; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
XX KW SRA inhibitor; cancer; infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN US6107092-A.
XX
XX XX 22-AUG-2000.
XX
XX PF 29-MAR-1999; 99US-00280409.
XX
XX PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-00280409.
XX
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
XX PI Cowsert LM, Bennett CF, O'malley BW;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-586211/55.
XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to steroid receptor RNA activator useful for
XX diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with the
XX steroid activator, such as infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
XX PS Claim 3; Col 42; 47pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
XX oligonucleotides which is directed against one of four human steroid
XX receptor RNA activator (SRA) nucleic acid sequences. Two series of
XX antisense oligonucleotides were synthesised. The first series comprised 8
XX -30 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate backbone. The second
XX series comprised chimeric oligonucleotides composed of a central gap
XX region, consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which was flanked on both
XX sides by four-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of 2'-
XX methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. Both series contained the same
XX nucleotide sequences. The antisense compounds are useful for research,
XX diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection,
XX inflammation or tumour formation. Therapeutically the oligonucleotides
XX are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 841 CTCTGAACAGACGCTCC 857
XX ||||| |||||
XX 2 CTCTGAACAGACTCC 18
XX
XX Db
XX
XX RESULT 556
XX AAA92641
XX ID AAA92641 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA92641;
XX
XX XX 04-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide ISIS# 30363.
XX
XX KW Human; SRA; steroid receptor RNA activator; cytostatic; antiinflammatory;
XX KW SRA inhibitor; cancer; infection; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN US6107092-A.
XX
XX XX 22-AUG-2000.
XX
XX PF 29-MAR-1999; 99US-00280409.
XX
XX PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-00280409.
XX
XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PA (BAYU ) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
XX PI Cowsert LM, Bennett CF, O'malley BW;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-586211/55.
XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to steroid receptor RNA activator useful for
XX diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with the
XX steroid activator, such as infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX
XX PS Claim 3; Col 42; 47pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
XX oligonucleotides which is directed against one of four human steroid
XX

```

CC receptor RNA activator (SRA) nucleic acid sequences. Two series of
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were synthesised. The first series comprised 8
 CC -30 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate backbone. The second
 CC series comprised chimeric oligonucleotides composed of a central gap
 CC region, consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which was flanked on both
 CC sides by four-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of 2'-
 CC methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. Both series contained the same
 CC nucleotide sequences. The antisense compounds are useful for research,
 CC diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection,
 CC inflammation or tumour formation. Therapeutically the oligonucleotides
 CC are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 842 TCTGAAGACAGCGTCCT 858

Db 1 TCTGAAGACAGACTCCT 17

RESULT 557

AAA37259

ID AAA37259 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC AAA37259;

XX

DT 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX

DE Human PRO1480 reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:256.

XX

KW Human; PRO polypeptide; membrane bound protein; receptor; diagnosis;
 KW transmembrane; secretion; immunoadhesion; pharmaceutical; screening;
 KW PCR primer; hybridisation; probe; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

FN WO200012708-A2.

XX

PD 09-MAR-2000.

XX

XX 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.

XX

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.

PR

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.

PR

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.

PR

PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.

PR

PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.

PR

PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.

PR

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.

PR

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.

PR

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.

PR

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.

PR

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.

PR

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.

PR

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.

PR

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.

PR

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.

PR

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.

PR

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.

PR

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.

PR

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.

PR

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.

PR

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.

PR

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.

PR

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.

PR

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.

PR

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.

PR

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.

PR

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
 PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
 PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
 PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
 PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
 PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
 PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
 PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
 PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
 PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
 PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
 PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
 PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
 PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
 PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
 PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
 PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
 PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
 PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.

PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
XX PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker K, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Smith V, Watanabe CK, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2000-237871/20.
XX
XX New mammalian DNA sequences encoding transmembrane, receptor or secreted
PT PRO polypeptides. useful for screening of potential peptide or small
PT molecule inhibitors of the relevant receptor/ligand interactions.
XX
XX Example 74; Page 436; 773pp; English.
XX
XX AAA37022 to AAA37144 encode the new isolated human transmembrane,
CC receptor or secreted PRO polypeptides given in AAY99340 to AAY99462. The
CC transmembrane and receptor PRO proteins can be used for screening of
CC potential peptide or small molecule inhibitors of the relevant
CC receptor/ligand interactions. The polypeptides and nucleotide sequences
CC encoding then have various industrial applications, including uses as
CC pharmaceutical and diagnostic agents. AAA37145 to AAA37330 represent PCR
CC primers and hybridisation probes used in the isolation of the PRO
CC polypeptides from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 854 GTCTGGCTCCAGTTGG 870
DB 1 GTACAGGCTGCAGTTGG 17
RESULT 558
AAF54384
ID AAF54384 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAF54384;
AC
XX
XX 02-APR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Primer #76 used in the identification of proteins.
DE
XX Secreted; transmembrane; gene therapy; ss.
KW
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200078961-A1.
FN
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
PD
XX

PF 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
XX
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2001-071395/08.
XX
XX Secreted and transmembrane proteins and nucleic acids designated PRO,
PT useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and gene
PT therapy.
XX
XX Example 74; Page 450; 787pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to secreted and transmembrane proteins.
CC These proteins and the DNA encoding them may be used as hybridization
CC probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-
CC sense RNA and DNA. They may also be used to generate either for
CC transgenic animals or knockout animals which are in turn useful for
CC development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The nucleic
CC acids may also be used in gene therapy
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 854 GTCTGGCTCCAGTTGG 870
DB 1 GTACAGGCTGCAGTTGG 17
RESULT 559
AAS02452/c
ID AAS02452 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAS02452;
AC
XX
XX 18-JUL-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human TSR1, sequencing primer 17897469 S9.
DE
XX
XX Human; Thrombospondin repeat domain; TSRX; cancer; breast cancer;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; ocular neovascularisation; wound healing;
KW angiogenesis; immune associated disorder; gestational disorder;
KW pre-eclampsia; neuronal development; immunogen; antibody; antisense;
KW agonist; TSR1; sequencing primer; 17897469 S9; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200123561-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026432.
PF
XX
XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156217P.
PR
XX 27-JUN-2000; 2000US-0214759P.
PR

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PR 26-SEP-2000; 2000US-00669360.
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
PI Shimkets RA, Vernet C, Tchernev VT, Boldog FL, Herrmann JL;
XX WPI; 2001-266157/27.
XX
XX TSRX PRO (PRO comprising thrombospondin-1 repeat) domain useful to
PT identify molecules modulating TSRX activity or function, for treating
PT cancer, rheumatoid arthritis and ocular neovascularization.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 90; 116pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence represents a sequencing primer used to sequence the cDNA
CC clone encoding the Human thrombospondin-1 repeat (TSR) domain containing
CC protein, TSRI. Members of the TSR superfamily, TSRX proteins, include
CC proteins responsible for cell attachment, spreading, motility,
CC proliferation, cytoskeletal organisation, wound healing and angiogenesis.
CC TSRX, TSRX polynucleotides and anti-TSRX antibodies are useful for
CC diagnosing, treating or preventing cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, ocular
CC neovascularisation, wound healing, immune associated disorders and
CC gestational diseases (e.g. pre-eclampsia). TSRX and TSRX polynucleotides
CC can be used to identify members of the TSR superfamily, to screen for
CC molecules which inhibit or enhance TSRX activity or function, as targets
CC for identification of small molecules that modulate or inhibit e.g.
CC angiogenesis or neuronal development. Also TSRX antisense molecules or
CC other agonists are useful for detecting and treating breast cancer. TSRX
CC proteins can be used to screen drugs or compounds that modulate TSRX
CC activity or expression as well as to treat disorders characterised by
CC insufficient or excessive production of TSRX or production of TSRX forms
CC that have decreased or aberrant activity compared to TSRX wild-type. Anti
CC -TSRX antibodies can be used to isolate TSRXs and modulate TSRX activity.
CC Portions or fragments of TSRX cDNAs are used as polynucleotide reagents
CC and are used for tissue typing and forensic identification
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCCAGGAGA 721
Db 18 CAGCGAGTCACGGCGCA 2
|||||
RESULT 560
AAS02453
ID AAS02453 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAS02453;
XX
XX 18-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human TSRI, sequencing primer 17897469 S10.
XX
XX Human; Thrombospondin repeat domain; TSRX; cancer; breast cancer;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; ocular neovascularisation; wound healing;
KW angiogenesis; immune associated disorder; gestational disorder;
KW pre-eclampsia; neuronal development; immunogen; antibody; antisense;
KW agonist; TSRI; sequencing primer; 17897469 S10; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200123561-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026432.
PF
XX
XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156217P.
XX
XX 27-JUN-2000; 2000US-0214759P.
PR
PR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

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PR 26-SEP-2000; 2000US-00669360.
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
PI Shimkets RA, Vernet C, Tchernev VT, Boldog FL, Herrmann JL;
XX WPI; 2001-266157/27.
XX
XX TSRX PRO (PRO comprising thrombospondin-1 repeat) domain useful to
PT identify molecules modulating TSRX activity or function, for treating
PT cancer, rheumatoid arthritis and ocular neovascularization.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 90; 116pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence represents a sequencing primer used to sequence the cDNA
CC clone encoding the Human thrombospondin-1 repeat (TSR) domain containing
CC protein, TSRI. Members of the TSR superfamily, TSRX proteins, include
CC proteins responsible for cell attachment, spreading, motility,
CC proliferation, cytoskeletal organisation, wound healing and angiogenesis.
CC TSRX, TSRX polynucleotides and anti-TSRX antibodies are useful for
CC diagnosing, treating or preventing cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, ocular
CC neovascularisation, wound healing, immune associated disorders and
CC gestational diseases (e.g. pre-eclampsia). TSRX and TSRX polynucleotides
CC can be used to identify members of the TSR superfamily, to screen for
CC molecules which inhibit or enhance TSRX activity or function, as targets
CC for identification of small molecules that modulate or inhibit e.g.
CC angiogenesis or neuronal development. Also TSRX antisense molecules or
CC other agonists are useful for detecting and treating breast cancer. TSRX
CC proteins can be used to screen drugs or compounds that modulate TSRX
CC activity or expression as well as to treat disorders characterised by
CC insufficient or excessive production of TSRX or production of TSRX forms
CC that have decreased or aberrant activity compared to TSRX wild-type. Anti
CC -TSRX antibodies can be used to isolate TSRXs and modulate TSRX activity.
CC Portions or fragments of TSRX cDNAs are used as polynucleotide reagents
CC and are used for tissue typing and forensic identification
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCCAGGAGA 721
Db 1 CAGCGAGTCACGGCGCA 17
|||||
RESULT 561
AAF94722
ID AAF94722 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF94722;
XX
XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Rho C antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID 146.
XX
XX Rho; GTP binding protein; phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide;
KW RhoA; RhoB; RhoC; RhoG; Rac 1; cdc42; hyperproliferative condition;
KW cancer; wound healing; clotting; ischaemia; reperfusion; reoxygenation;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200115739-A1.
PN
XX
XX 08-MAR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 18-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022808.
PF
XX
XX 31-AUG-1999; 99US-00387341.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

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XX Roberts ML, Cowser LM;
PI WPI; 2001-191677/19.
XX An antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a
PT member of the human Rho family of small GTP binding proteins useful for
PT treating e.g. cancer and ischemia.
XX Example 16; Page 73; 156pp; English.
XX This invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding a member of the human Rho family of small GTP
CC binding proteins, where the antisense compound inhibits the expression of
CC the member of the human Rho family. The invention includes antisense
CC oligonucleotides AAF94580 - AAF94637 which target a RhoA nucleotide
CC sequence, AAF94645 - AAF94684 which target a RhoB nucleotide sequence,
CC AAF94725 which target a RhoC nucleotide sequence, AAF94727 -
CC AAF94766 which target RhoG nucleotide sequence, AAF94769 - AAF94790 which
CC target a Rac 1 nucleotide sequence and AAF94795 - AAF94809 which target
CC cdc42 nucleotide sequence. The antisense compound is useful for treating
CC hyperproliferative conditions, especially cancer, abnormal wound healing
CC or clotting conditions and ischemia/reperfusion or reoxygenation injury.
CC The compound may also be used to diagnose the above conditions
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 873 CACTTCTCTGAGTCCA 889
DB 1 CACTTCTCTGAGTCCA 17
RESULT 562
AAL49055
ID AAL49055 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAL49055;
AC AAL49055;
XX 29-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT Drosophila ubx gene SNP analysis universal hybridisation tag #29.
DE Nucleic acid analysis; microarray; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX multiplex; expression analysis; hybridisation tag; ss.
KW Drosophila sp.
OS WO200261121-A2.
XX WO200261121-A2.
XX 08-AUG-2002.
PD 28-JAN-2002; 2002WO-EP000868.
XX 29-JAN-2001; 2001US-0264972P.
PR 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266186P.
PR 04-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295986P.
XX (SYGN) SYNGENTA PARTICIPATIONS AG.
PA Hinkel CA, Kimmerly WJ, Yang L;
XX WPI; 2002-636566/68.
XX Determining polynucleotide expression, useful for expressing profiling or
PT detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms, comprises hybridizing digested
PT cDNA to a capture probe coupled to a solid particle under stringent
PT conditions.
XX Claim 34; Page 29; 63pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of determining polynucleotide
CC expression, which comprises hybridising digested cDNA to a capture probe
CC coupled to a solid particle under stringent conditions, where the capture
CC probe is specific for the target polynucleotide and the particle
CC identifies the capture probe. The method is useful for expression
CC profiling, where the presence and/or the amount of a target
CC polynucleotide is simultaneously determined, for diagnosing a disease,
CC condition, disorder, or predisposition associated with a change in
CC expression patterns, in determining the developmental or physiological
CC state of a cell or tissue, for detecting SNPs, which may be used to
CC screen individuals for a genetic predisposition to a disease, condition,
CC or disorder, and in marker assisted selection. The present sequence is a
CC hybridisation tag described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 821 TTGGCTGTGCTCTCTTTT 837
DB 1 TTGGCTGTGCTCTCTTT 17
RESULT 563
ABS70100/c
ID ABS70100 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX ABS70100;
AC ABS70100;
XX 22-NOV-2002 (first entry)
DT Pseudomonas species control probe #1.
DE Pseudomonas species control probe #1.
XX Mycobacterium differentiation; Mycobacterium detection; us-p34;
KW Mycobacterium species-specific; upstream p34 gene region; biochip;
KW micro-array; Mycobacterium avium-complex; MAC-complex; TUB; MOTT;
KW Mycobacterium tuberculosis-complex; mycobacterial species; probe;
KW non-tuberculous mycobacteria; NTM; Pseudomonas detection; ss.
XX Pseudomonas sp.
OS EP1233076-A2.
XX 21-AUG-2002.
PD 15-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00447026.
XX 19-FEB-2001; 2001EP-00870030.
PR 21-FEB-2001; 2001US-0269848P.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0292509P.
XX (UYLO-) UNIV CATHOLIQUE LOUVAIN.
XX Gala J, Vannuffel P;
PI WPI; 2002-637887/69.
XX Detecting/differentially detecting Mycobacterium strain in sample, by
PT reacting non-tuberculosis Mycobacterium species-specific upstream p34
PT gene region probe with sample and detecting duplexes having the probe.
XX Example 2; Page 29; 92pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to methods for differentiating and
CC detecting between Mycobacterium strains in a sample based on species-
CC specific upstream p34 gene region (us-p34) sequences. Also provided are
CC new us-p34 sequences, primers and probes. The invention also relates to
CC methods for detecting and differentiating between Pseudomonas strains. A
CC Mycobacterium species-specific us-p34 nucleotide probe or primer is
CC useful for producing a biochip or a micro-array for detecting M. avium-

CC complex (MAC-complex) Mycobacterium species in a sample, and detecting
 CC mycobacteria other than M. tuberculosis-complex (TUB) (MOTT)
 CC Mycobacterium in a sample. A Mycobacterium us-p34 nucleotide primer is
 CC useful for detecting new us-p34 sequences in a sample. The method of the
 CC invention identifies in a single assay, a wide range of mycobacterial
 CC species that include members of the TUB and non-tuberculous mycobacteria
 CC (NTM). The present sequence represents a control probe used in the
 CC examples of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 919 TCATCAGACACCCCTC 935
 Db 17 TCATCCGACCTTCTC 1
 RESULT 564
 ABV74444/C
 ID ABV74444 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC
 AC ABV74444;
 DT 22-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE
 DE RNA oligonucleotide E16S.
 XX KW
 KW Depurination; depyrimidination; endonuclease; N-glycosidase; lectin;
 KW cytotoxic agent; cytokine; ss.
 XX OS
 OS Synthetic.
 XX PN
 PN EP1241267-A2.
 XX PD
 PD 18-SEP-2002.
 XX PF
 PF 14-MAR-2002; 2002EP-00005362.
 XX PR
 PR 14-MAR-2001; 2001EP-00106265.
 XX PA
 PA (VISC-) VISCUM AG.
 XX PI
 PI Ayguen H, Wojcowski S;
 XX WPI; 2002-734617/80.
 XX
 PT Detecting activity of enzymes that alter or cut nucleic acid, useful
 PT particularly for cytotoxic ribosome-inactivating proteins, from cleavage
 PT of fluorescent substrate.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 13; 32pp; German.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to detecting an enzymatically active substance (I)
 CC that causes sequence-specific depurination or depyrimidination of a
 CC nucleic acid (NA) without strand breakage or has sequence-specific
 CC endonuclease activity. The test sample is contacted with a substrate (II)
 CC that contains 3 NA segments: A and C that are complementary and hybridise
 CC under physiological conditions, forming a hairpin structure and an
 CC intermediate segment B, containing a recognition motif for the activity
 CC being determined. (II), also includes a fluorophore/quencher (F/Q) pair
 CC with one component linked to A and the other to C, so that when these
 CC segments are hybridised, F and Q are sufficiently close to each other for
 CC quenching to occur. Where (I) is being detected, the sample is also
 CC contacted with an agent (III) that cuts B specifically at the site where
 CC loss of a base has occurred. Any light emitted from F is then detected
 CC specifically. The method is especially used to determine activity of
 CC compounds with N-glycosidase activity, particularly ribosome-inactivating
 CC proteins (specifically mistletoe lectin) and restriction enzymes,
 CC particularly to detect loss of activity during storage but also to
 CC identify new, potentially therapeutic, enzymes. Some (I) are known as

CC cytotoxic agents, e.g. where coupled to monoclonal antibodies or
 CC cytokines. The present sequence is that of an oligonucleotide used to
 CC exemplify examples of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 TTTTCTTCTCTGAAGAC 850
 Db 17 TTCTCATCTCTGAAAC 1

RESULT 565
 ACC59640
 ID ACC59640 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC
 AC ACC59640;
 DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE
 DE Human erythropoietin gene PCR primer #3.
 XX KW
 KW Human; erythropoietin; cell culture process; vector; PCR; primer; ss;
 KW EPO; recombinant protein production.
 XX OS
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN
 PN WO2003045995-A2.
 XX PD
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX PF
 PF 26-NOV-2002; 2002WO-EP013298.
 XX PR
 PR 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333867P.
 XX PA
 PA (BIOC) BIOCHEMIE GMBH.
 XX PI
 PI Zeng S, Bogner F, Kunert R, Mueller D, Unterluggauer F;
 XX WPI; 2003-493398/46.

Producing a recombinant polypeptide of interest comprises providing a
 transformed eukaryotic host cell and a serum-free culture medium and
 culturing the transformed eukaryotic host cell in the culture medium.

Example 1; Page 27; 54pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of producing a recombinant
 CC polypeptide of interest, which comprises using a cost effective medium
 CC that does not contain serum or any functional (and/or recombinant) full-
 CC length protein. The medium comprises water, plant-derived peptone,
 CC osmolality regulator, buffer, energy source, amino acids, lipid source or
 CC precursor, source of iron, non-ferrous metal ions and one or more
 CC vitamins and cofactors. An example of a protein of interest is human
 CC erythropoietin (EPO). The method is useful for producing recombinant
 CC proteins of interest. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in
 CC the exemplification of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 973 TAAATCTGCTGATGGG 989
 Db 1 TAACTTGGTGCTGGG 17

RESULT 566

```

ACC59677
ID ACC59677 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC
XX ACC59677;
XX
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human erythropoietin gene PCR primer #3.
XX
XX Human; erythropoietin; recombinant protein production; vector; EPO;
XX KW host cell line; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003045996-A1.
XX
XX PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX PF 26-NOV-2002; 2002WO-EP013299.
XX
XX PR 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333839P.
XX
XX PA (BIOC ) BIOCHEMIE GMBH.
XX
XX PI Alliger P, Palma N;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-505187/47.
XX
XX PT Recovering and purifying recombinant human erythropoietin (rhEpo) from a
XX PT cell culture medium comprising host cells by the removing host cells,
XX PT cellular constituents or debris and subjecting one or more fractions
XX PT which contain rhEpo.
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 26; 58pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a method of recovering and purifying
XX CC recombinant human erythropoietin (rhEpo) from a cell culture medium
XX CC having host cells comprising removing host cells, cellular constituents
XX CC and debris from the cell culture medium by performing a procedure
XX CC comprising centrifugation followed by a depth filtration step and
XX CC centrifugation. The method is useful for recovering and purifying rhEpo
XX CC from a cell culture medium. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide
XX CC shown in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 973 TAAATCTGGTGTATGGG 989
Db 1 TAACTTTGGTGTCTGGG 17

RESULT 567
ABZ10907/C
ID ABZ10907 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ10907;
XX
DT 16-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #1047.
XX
XX KW Human; haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder; cytostatic;
XX KW gene therapy; lymphocytic leukaemia; acute myelogenous leukaemia;
XX KW cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200277272-A2.

ACC59779
ID ACC59779 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ACC59779;
XX
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human erythropoietin gene PCR primer #3.
XX
XX KW Recombinant protein production; vector; host cell line; erythropoietin;
XX KW EPO; human; selection agent; selectable marker; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003046187-A1.
XX
XX PD 03-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-EP003401.
XX
XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-0278333P.
XX
XX PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX PI Berlin K, Braun A, Distler J, Guetig D, Howe A, Mueller J;
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Adorjan P, Grabs G, Lesche R, Leu E;
XX PI Lewin A, Lipscher B, Maier S, Model F, Mueller V, Otto T, Pelet C;
XX PI Schwöpe I, Ziebarth H;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-018942/01.
XX
XX PT Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative
XX PT disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent that
XX PT distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides.
XX
XX PS Claim 15; Page 69; 117pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention describes a method for detecting and
XX CC differentiating between haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders
XX CC associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a
XX CC subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a
XX CC biological sample obtained from the subject with at least 1 reagent,
XX CC which distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
XX CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. ABZ09861 to ABZ11118
XX CC represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present
XX CC invention. Oligonucleotides from the present invention can be used: for
XX CC differentiating healthy haematopoietic cells and proliferative
XX CC disorder haematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute
XX CC lymphocytic leukaemia and acute myelogenous leukaemia; as probes for
XX CC determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide
XX CC polymorphisms (SNPs) of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder
XX CC related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the
XX CC amplification of haematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related DNA
XX CC sequences. The nucleotide sequences from the present invention can also
XX CC be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between
XX CC subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and/or monitoring of
XX CC haematopoietic cell proliferative disorders. The present method enables a
XX CC highly specific classification of haematopoietic cell proliferative
XX CC disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients
XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 1 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACACACACCTCCA 937
Db 18 ACCACACGCGCTCAA 2

RESULT 568
ACC59779
ID ACC59779 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ACC59779;
XX
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human erythropoietin gene PCR primer #3.
XX
XX KW Recombinant protein production; vector; host cell line; erythropoietin;
XX KW EPO; human; selection agent; selectable marker; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2003046187-A1.
XX

```

PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 26-NOV-2002; 2002WO-EP013297.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0333868P.
XX
XX (BIOC) BIOCHEMIE GMBH.
XX
PI Schoergendorfer K, Windisch J, Kunert R, Unterluggauer F;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-505205/47.
XX
XX Producing a transformed eukaryotic host cell (e.g. Chinese hamster ovary
PT cell) that expresses a recombinant polypeptide (e.g. erythropoietin)
PT comprises introducing into the host cell a first and a second
PT polynucleotide vector.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 31; 62pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of producing a transformed
CC eukaryotic host cell that expresses a recombinant polypeptide of interest
CC comprising introducing into a eukaryotic host cell first and second
CC polynucleotide vectors that are integrated into the genome of the host
CC cell. Particular polypeptides of interest include human erythropoietin
CC (EPO). The method is useful in producing host cells that express
CC recombinant polypeptides, such as human erythropoietin, and in producing
CC the polypeptides. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 973 TAAATCTGGTGATGGG 989
DB 1 TAACTTGGTGCTGGG 17
RESULT 569
ACD68423
ID ACD68423 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ACD68423;
AC
XX
XX 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #75.
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; angiogenesis;
KW endothelial cell proliferation; wound healing; immune response;
KW T-lymphocytes proliferation; neonatal heart hypertrophy; tumour;
KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux; inflammation;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor-stimulated proliferation;
KW mammalian kidney mesangial cell proliferation; Berger disease;
KW nephropathy; Schanleien-Henoch purpura; celliac disease; Crohn's disease;
KW dermatitis herpetiformis; diabetes; haemoglobin switch; insulinemia;
KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell differentiation; thalassemias;
KW obesity; auditory hair cell regeneration; hearing loss; bone disorder;
KW cartilage disorder; sports injury; arthritis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003073130-A1.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015869.
PF
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.


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XX The present invention relates to a method of producing a polypeptide of
CC interest, which involves culturing a hybridoma or transformed host cell
CC in a culture medium for mammalian cell culture, where the medium
CC comprises water, buffer, energy source, amino acids, lipid source,
CC precursor, or iron source, non-ferrous metal ions, inorganic salts,
CC vitamins and cofactors, and is free from each of a plant-derived or
CC animal-derived peptone. An example protein which may be produced using
CC the method is human erythropoietin (EPO). The method is useful for
CC producing a polypeptide of interest chosen from human growth hormone,
CC human monoclonal antibodies, preferably of subclasses IgG, IgM and IgA,
CC and monoclonal human/mouse chimeric antibodies, where the transformed
CC host cell comprises at least two polynucleotide vectors that encode
CC different proteins of interest and where the different proteins are
CC different parts of an antibody, particularly the light and heavy chains
CC of an antibody. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 973. TAAATCTGGTGTATGGG 989
Db 1 TAACTTGGTGTCTGGG 17
|||||
|||||

RESULT 571
ACH04525
ID ACH04525 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ACH04525;
XX
XX 01-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1480 PCR primer #3.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; vulnery;
XX cardiant; antidiabetic; anorectic; antiarthritic; angiogenesis; cancer;
XX adrenal cortical capillary; endothelial cell growth; wound healing;
XX stimulated T-lymphocyte proliferation; immune response suppression;
XX neonatal heart hypertrophy; cardiac insufficiency disorder;
XX vascular endothelial growth factor; inflammation; mononuclear cell;
XX eosinophil; diabetes; obesity; or hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia;
XX chondrocyte redifferentiation; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
XX sports injury; arthritis; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003044841-A1.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006856.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
XX 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
XX 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
XX 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
XX 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
XX 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
XX 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
XX 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
XX 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
XX 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
XX 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
XX 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
XX 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
XX 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
XX 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.

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PS Example 74; Page 255; 56lpp; English.

XX The invention describes an isolated PRO (secreted and transmembrane)
CC polypeptide (I), having at least 80% sequence identity to a sequence
CC selected from any one of the 123 amino acid sequences given in

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0;

Qy 854 GTCCTGGCTCCAGTTGG 870

Db 1 GTACAGGCTGCAGTTGG 17

RESULT 573

ADB54014/c

ID ADB54014 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ADB54014;

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide 6 used to analyse CpG positions within genomic DNA.

KW colon cell proliferative disorder; non methylated CpG dinucleotide;
KW cytosatic; cancer; adenoma; carcinoma; cytosine methylation state; ss.

OS Unidentified.

XX WO2003072821-A2.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX 27-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP0202035.

PF 27-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00004551.

XX (EPTG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PA Adorjan P, Burger M, Maier S, Nimmrich I, Becker E, Lesche R;

PI Rujan T, Schmitt A;

XX WPI; 2003-731620/69.

DR Detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative disorders
PT associated with a gene or its regulatory regions comprises contacting a
PT target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with
a reagent.

PS Claim 39; SEQ ID NO 70; 74pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting and differentiating
CC between colon cell proliferative disorders associated with at least one
CC gene or its regulatory regions. The method comprises contacting a target
CC nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with at
CC least one reagent or a series of reagents, where the reagent or series of
CC reagents, distinguishes between methylated and non methylated CpG
CC dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. The molecules of the
CC invention demonstrate cytosatic activity whilst the method may useful
CC for detecting and differentiating between colon cell proliferative
CC disorders, including cancers such as colon adenoma and colon carcinoma.
CC The PNA (peptide nucleic acid)-oligomers are useful as probes for
CC determining cytosine methylation state or single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms. The current sequence is that of the oligonucleotide of the
CC invention which was used to analyse the CpG positions within the genomic
CC DNA regions. This sequence is not shown within the specification but is
CC taken from Wipoweb.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 754 AGGTCCTCCCTAGGCTCC 770

Db 17 AGGTCCTCCCGGACTCC 1

RESULT 574

ADC18125

ID ADC18125 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ADC18125;

DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Human PRO PCR primer #76.

KW Human; PRO; PCR; ss; protein electrophoresis; chromosome mapping;
KW gene mapping; genetic disorder; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003064925-A1.

PD 03-APR-2003.

PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013907.

XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.

PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.

PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.

PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.

PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.

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PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
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PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0102965P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0103679P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0105933P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0105994P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0106032P.
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PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0108787P.
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PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0108801P.
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PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0108806P.
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PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0108867P.
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PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0108849P.

PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.

( GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-555602/52.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the
XX preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
XX polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
PS Example 74; SEQ ID NO 256; 555pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polynucleotides
XX encoding them. The sequences are useful in the preparation of a
XX medicament for treating a condition responsive to a PRO polypeptide. The
XX polypeptides are useful in a number of functional biological assays, as
XX molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis and as therapeutic
XX agents. The polynucleotides are useful as hybridisation probes for a cDNA

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 GTCCTGGCTCCAGTTGG 870
Db 1 GTACAGGCTGCAGTTGG 17

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Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

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RESULT 575
ADD70771
ID ADD70771 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ADD70771;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1480 PCR primer #3.
XX KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpetiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX US2003099625-A1.
XX PN
XX PD
XX PF 29-MAY-2003.
XX PF 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015386.
XX XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0038716P.
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PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108958P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 03-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005941.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US008520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-874602/81.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555,
XX PRO1787 affect glucose or free fatty acid (FFA) uptake by skeletal muscle
XX cells and are useful for treating diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia.
XX
XX Example 74; SEQ ID NO 256; 553pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 85A GTCCGTGGCTCCAGTTGG 870
DB 1 GTACAGGCTGCAGTTGG 17
RESULT 576
ADD39848
ID ADD39848 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD39848;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT

XX DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1480 PCR primer #3.
XX KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
XX KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
XX KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
XX KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
XX KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
XX KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003083462-A1.
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013913.
XX
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
XX 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX 03-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
XX 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005941.
XX 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
XX 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
XX 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
XX 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
XX 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
XX 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
XX 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
XX 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
XX 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US008520.
XX 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
XX 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
XX 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
XX 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-755122/71.
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
XX cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
XX hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
XX
XX Example 74; SEQ ID NO 256; 557pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as
XX given in the specification (including their extracellular domains either
XX or without their associated signal peptides. Also include are the
XX nucleotide (NA) sequences encoding PRO, a vector comprising the PRO NA, a
XX host cell comprising the vector, producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule
XX comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-
XX PRO antibody. Pro is useful as molecular weight markers for protein
XX electrophoresis and also for chromosome identification. PRO is also
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CC useful for tissue typing. PRO and PRO NA are useful as hybridisation
 CC probes for a cDNA library to isolate the full-length PRO cDNA. PRO NA is
 CC useful for generating transgenic animals or knock-out animals which are
 CC useful in development and screening useful reagents. PRO NA is also
 CC useful in gene therapy. PRO1244, PRO1286 and PRO1303 polypeptides are
 CC useful for treating cancerous tumours. PRO1250, PRO1418 and PRO1410
 CC polypeptides are useful for suppressing immune response. PRO1246
 CC polypeptide is useful for treating cardiac insufficiency disorders.
 CC PRO1246 polypeptide is also useful for treating tumours. PRO1246 and
 CC PRO1561 polypeptide are useful for stimulating calcium flux in human
 CC umbilical vein endothelial cells. PRO1265, PRO1250 and PRO1474
 CC polypeptides are useful for treating bone and/or cartilage disorders
 CC (e.g. arthritis) and wound healing. PRO1130, PRO1275 and PRO1418
 CC polypeptides are useful for treating diabetes in skeletal muscle cells
 CC and obesity. PRO1265, PRO1444 and PRO1382 polypeptides are useful for
 CC treating Berger disease or other nephropathies associated with Schonlein-
 CC Henoch purpura, coeliac disease, dermatitis, herpetiformis or Crohn's
 CC disease. PRO1478, PRO1265, PRO1412, PRO1279, PRO1304, PRO1306, PRO1418,
 CC PRO1410 and PRO1575 are useful in treating thalassaemias. The present
 CC sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a cDNA encoding a PRO protein of
 CC the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 GTCTGCTCCAGTTGG 870
 Db 1 GTACAGGTCGAGTTGG 17

RESULT 577
 ADD70294

ID ADD70294 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ADD70294;

XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1480 PCR primer #3.

XX KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpetiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX US2003054406-A1.

XX PN 20-MAR-2003.

XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006818.

XX PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.

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PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.

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PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.

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PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
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 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
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PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
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PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
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PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 98US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 98US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 98WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 98WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
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PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
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PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
PR
PR (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.

XX PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX DR WPI; 2003-708344/67.
XX PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.
XX XX Example 74; SEQ ID NO 256; 549pp; English.
CC CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. NO. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 GTCCTGGCTCCAGTTGG 870
DB 1 GTACAGGCTGCAGTTGG 17

RESULT 578
ADD38415
ID ADD38415 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ADD38415;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1480 PCR primer #3.
XX KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2003096955-A1.
XX 22-MAY-2003.
XX PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00012755.
XX PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
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PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
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PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
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PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100919P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108775P.
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PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0100849P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108788P.
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PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0101068P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108802P.
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PR	22-SEP-1998;	98US-0101279P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108807P.
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PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101472P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108925P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101474P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108848P.
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PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101476P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108850P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101477P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108851P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101479P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108852P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101738P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108858P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101741P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108904P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101915P.	PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101916P.	PR	30-DEC-1998;	98US-0114223P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102207P.	PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102240P.	PR	16-APR-1999;	99US-0129674P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102307P.	PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102330P.	PR	20-JUL-1999;	99US-0144758P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102331P.	PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	30-SEP-1998;	98US-0102484P.	PR	01-SEP-1999;	99WO-US020111.
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PR	02-OCT-1998;	98US-0102965P.	PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	06-OCT-1998;	98US-0103258P.	PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.
PR	06-OCT-1998;	98US-0103449P.	PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103314P.	PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004342.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103315P.	PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.
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PR	08-OCT-1998;				

PT Novel isolated PRO polypeptide, useful for treating cancerous tumors,
PT cardiac insufficiency disorders, wound healing, diabetes mellitus,
PT thalassemias.
XX
PS Example 74; SEQ ID NO 256; 556pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 854 GTCCTGGCTCCAGTTGG 870
DB 1 GTACAGGCTGCAGTTGG 17

RESULT 579
ADD39371
ID ADD39371 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC
XX ADD39371;
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1480 PCR primer #3.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpetiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003096954-A1.
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XX 22-MAY-2003.
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XX 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
XX 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
XX 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
XX 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
XX 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
XX 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.

PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
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PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0114223P.
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PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0162506P.
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XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KF, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK;
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-786999/74.
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
XX biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
XX electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.
XX Example 74; SEQ ID NO 256; 550pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 854 GTCCTGGCTCCAGTTGG 870
Db 1 GTACAGGCTGCAGTTGG 17

RESULT 580
ADD38894
ID ADD38894 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADD38894;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1480 PCR primer #3.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpetiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
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XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
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PR (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WT;
XX WPI; 2003-765477/72.
XX New isolated PRO polypeptide such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,
PT PRO1244, PRO1246, useful for treating cancerous tumors, cardiac
PT insufficiency disorders, wound healing, Crohn's disease, celiac disease.
XX Example 74; SEQ ID NO 256; 555pp; English.
PS The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 854 GTCTGGCTCAGTGG 870
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RESULT 581
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DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
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KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
FN US2003082627-A1.
XX
XX
PD 01-MAY-2003.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
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XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
XX Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-708395/67.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful in the
XX preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
XX polypeptide and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX Example 74; SEQ ID NO 256; 555pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred.No.5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 854 GTCCTGGCTCCAGTTGG 870
Db 1 GTACAGGCTGCACTGG 17
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RESULT 583
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ID ADEI3527 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
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XX ADEI3527;
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XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX HLA class I allele specific primer #143.
DE
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XX ss; primer; PCR; human; Human Leukocyte Antigen; HLA; genotype.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2003165884-A1.
XX 04-SEP-2003.
XX 25-APR-2002; 2002US-00133779.
XX 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0172768P.
XX 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747391.
XX (STEM-) STEMCYTE INC.
XX Chow R, Tonai R;
XX WPI; 2003-874916/81.
XX Identifying class I or II Human Leukocyte Antigen genotypes using
XX hybridization and amplification assays.
XX Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 145; 66pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a method of identifying a class I or II Human
XX Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) genotype of a subject using hybridisation and
XX amplification assay. The method is used for determining the HLA genotype
XX of a subject. The present sequence represents a HLA class I allele
XX specific primer.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match          4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
    Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5, 9e+02;
    Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
    Qy      744 GTAGGTCCTCCAGGGTCC 760
    Db      1 GCAGGGTCCCGAGGTCC 17
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ID ADE20158 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ADE20158;
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1480 PCR primer #3.
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
XX immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
XX umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
XX arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
XX Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
XX dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX US2003092883-A1.
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013430.
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PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US0005841.
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PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
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PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.

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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-765493/72.
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.
XX
XX Example 74; SEQ ID NO 256; 555pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 854 GTCCTGGCTCCAGTTGG 870
DB 1 GTACAGGCTCCAGTTGG 17

RESULT 585
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ID ADE50069 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADE50069;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1480 PCR primer #3.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003082626-A1.
XX
XX 01-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006116.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
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PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
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PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
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 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
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 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AU, Hillan KJ;
 PI Pan J, Faoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 WPI; 2003-765413/72.
 XX
 DR Novel isolated PRO polypeptides useful for tissue typing, modulating
 PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
 PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.
 PT
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 854 GTCTGCTGCTCAGTTGG 870
 DB 1 GTACAGGCTCAGTTGG 17
 RESULT 586
 ADE43579
 ID ADE43579 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE43579;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human IDE sequencing primer, SEQ ID 184.
 XX
 KW Neurodegenerative disease; uPA; SNCG; IDE; KNSL1; LIPA; TNFRSF6;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene therapy;
 KW Chromosome 10; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003054143-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUL-2003.
 XX
 PF 25-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US034679.
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 PR 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0339525P.
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 PR 04-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337052P.
 PR 28-MAR-2002; 2002US-0368919P.
 XX
 PA (NEUR-) NEUROGENETICS INC.
 PA (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 XX
 PI Becker KD, Velicelebi G, Elliott KJ, Wang X, Tanzi RE, Bertram L;
 PI Saunders AJ, Mullin KM, Sampson AJ, Blacker DL;
 XX
 WPI; 2003-559131/52.
 XX
 DR Determining a predisposition for or the occurrence of neurodegenerative
 PT disease, e.g. Alzheimer's disease by detecting in a target nucleic acid
 PT the presence or absence of an allelic variant of one or more polymorphic
 PT regions.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 277; 848pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method (M1) for determining a

CC predisposition for or the occurrence of neurodegenerative disease in a
 CC subject. The method comprises detecting in a target nucleic acid obtained
 CC from the subject the presence or absence of an allelic variant of one or
 CC more polymorphic regions of one or more genes selected from uPA
 CC (Urokinase plasminogen activator), SNCG (gamma-synuclein), IDE (insulin-
 CC degrading enzyme), KNSL1 (Kinesin-like protein 1), LIPA (lysosomal acid
 CC lyase), and TNFRSF6 (Tumour Necrosis Factor Receptor-SF6), where the
 CC presence of at least one of the allelic variant of one or more
 CC polymorphic regions is indicative of a predisposition for or the
 CC occurrence of neurodegenerative disease. The genes are all located on
 CC chromosome 10. M1 is useful for determining a predisposition for or the
 CC occurrence of, and for treating neurodegenerative disease, particularly
 CC Alzheimer's disease. The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used
 CC in the method of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 744 GTAGGGTCCAGGTGCC 760
 DB 1 GTATGCTCCAGGTGCC 17
 RESULT 587
 ADE21627
 ID ADE21627 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE21627;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1480 PCR primer #3.
 XX
 KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; tumour;
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003082628-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 13-DEC-2001; 2001US-00017527.
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 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100389P.

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PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100627P.	PR	29-OCT-1998;	98US-0108500P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100661P.	PR	30-OCT-1998;	98US-0106464P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100662P.	PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106856P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100664P.	PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106902P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100683P.	PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106905P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100684P.	PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106919P.
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PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100711P.	PR	10-NOV-1998;	98US-0107783P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100919P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108775P.
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PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0100848P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108788P.
PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0100849P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108801P.
PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0101014P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108802P.
PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0101068P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108806P.
PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0101071P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108807P.
PR	22-SEP-1998;	98US-0101279P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108867P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101471P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108925P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101472P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108848P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101473P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108849P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101475P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108850P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101476P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108851P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101477P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108852P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101479P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108858P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101741P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108904P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101743P.	PR	30-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101915P.	PR	05-JAN-1999;	98US-0114223P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101916P.	PR	16-APR-1999;	99WO-US000106.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102207P.	PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102240P.	PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0144758P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102307P.	PR	01-SEP-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102330P.	PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US020111.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102331P.	PR	29-OCT-1999;	99WO-US021194.
PR	30-SEP-1998;	98US-0102484P.	PR	30-NOV-1999;	99US-0162506P.
PR	30-SEP-1998;	98US-0102487P.	PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028313.
PR	30-SEP-1998;	98US-0102570P.	PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.
PR	30-SEP-1998;	98US-0102571P.	PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	01-OCT-1998;	98US-0102684P.	PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.
PR	01-OCT-1998;	98US-0102687P.	PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	02-OCT-1998;	98US-0102965P.	PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004342.
PR	06-OCT-1998;	98US-0103258P.	PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005004.
PR	06-OCT-1998;	98US-0103449P.	PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103314P.	PR	15-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006884.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103315P.	PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103328P.	PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103395P.	PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103401P.	PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015264.
PR	08-OCT-1998;	98US-0103633P.	PR	23-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023522.
PR	08-OCT-1998;	98US-0103678P.	PR	24-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023328.
PR	08-OCT-1998;	98US-0103679P.	PR	08-NOV-2000;	2000WO-US030952.
PR	14-OCT-1998;	98US-0103711P.	PR	10-NOV-2000;	2000WO-US030873.
PR	14-OCT-1998;	98US-0104257P.	PR	01-DEC-2000;	2000WO-US032678.
PR	20-OCT-1998;	98US-0104987P.	PR	28-FEB-2001;	2001WO-US006520.
PR	20-OCT-1998;	98US-0105000P.	PR	01-MAR-2001;	2001WO-US006666.
PR	20-OCT-1998;	98US-0105002P.	PR	01-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US017800.
PR	21-OCT-1998;	98US-0105104P.	PR	20-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US019692.
PR	21-OCT-1998;	98US-0105169P.	PR	29-JUN-2001;	2001WO-US021066.
PR	22-OCT-1998;	98US-0105266P.	PR	09-JUL-2001;	2001WO-US021735.
PR	26-OCT-1998;	98US-0105693P.	PR	04-SEP-2001;	2001US-00946374.
PR	26-OCT-1998;	98US-0105694P.	XX		
PR	27-OCT-1998;	98US-0105807P.	XX	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.	
PR	27-OCT-1998;	98US-0105881P.	PA	Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,	
PR	27-OCT-1998;	98US-0105882P.	XX	Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;	
PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106062P.	PI	Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;	
PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106029P.	PI	Williams PM, Wood WI;	
PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106030P.	XX	WPI; 2003-755105/71.	
PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106032P.	XX		
PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106033P.	DR		
PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106178P.			

```

XX  Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
PT  cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
PT  hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
XX
XX  Example 74; SEQ ID NO 256; 548pp; English.
XX
XX  The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC  transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC
Query Match      4.2%; Score 12.2; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  854 GTCTGGCTCCAGTTGG 870
Db  1 GTACAGGCTGCAGTTGG 17

RESULT 588
AAQ20115
ID  AAQ20115 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  AAQ20115;
XX
DT  01-APR-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE  Cross-linking oligomer 112 for targetting Human hepatitis B virus.
XX
KW  deoxyribonucleic acid; major groove; ethanoamino group; HBV;
KW  aziridinylcytosine; cross-linking group; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX
FH  Key Location/Qualifiers
FT  modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT  /*mod_base= OTHER
FT  modified_base 3 /*tag= b
FT  /*mod_base= m5c
FT  modified_base 8 /*tag= c
FT  /*mod_base= m5c
FT  modified_base 11 /*tag= d
FT  /*mod_base= m5c
XX
PN  WO9118997-A.
XX
PD  12-DEC-1991.
XX
PF  25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
XX
PR  25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.
PR  14-JAN-1991; 91US-00640654.
XX
PA  (GILE-) GILEAD SCIE INC.
XX
PI  Matteucci MD, Krawczyk S;
XX
DR  WPI; 1992-007480/01.
XX
PT  New sequence-specific non-photo-activated crosslinking agents - bind to
PT  the major groove of duplex DNA and are esp. useful for treating latent
PT  infections e.g. HIV.
XX
PS  Example 4; Page 27; 42pp; English.
XX
CC  The oligomer is designed to target the Human hepatitis B virus beginning
CC  at nucleotide 2605 and to covalently cross-link to it. See also AAQ20110-
CC  Q20117

```

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XX
SQ  Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 12;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy  831 CTCCTTTCTTCT 842
Db  1 CTCCTTTCTTCT 12

RESULT 589
AAQ30265
ID  AAQ30265 standard; DNA; 12 BP.
XX
AC  AAQ30265;
XX
DT  25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT  07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE  Oligomer HBV112 for forming triplex with HBV target duplex.
XX
KW  Human hepatitis B virus; AIDS; modified; HIV; herpes; malignancy;
KW  inflammation; ss.
XX
OS  Synthetic.
XX
FH  Key Location/Qualifiers
FT  modified_base 1 /*tag= a
FT  /*mod_base= OTHER
FT  modified_base 3 /*tag= b
FT  /*mod_base= m5c
FT  modified_base 8 /*tag= c
FT  /*mod_base= m5c
FT  modified_base 11 /*tag= d
FT  /*mod_base= m5c
XX
PN  WO9209705-A1.
XX
PD  11-JUN-1992.
XX
PF  25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
PR  23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
PR  18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
PR  08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
PR  17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
PR  17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
PR  17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
PR  27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
PA  (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI  Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX
DR  WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
PT  New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
PT  doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
PT  herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
PS  Claim 12; Page 66; 77pp; English.
XX
CC  The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
CC  pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
CC  of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is an HBV
CC  target duplex beginning at nucleotide 2605 contg. a purine-rich region

```

CC concentrated on one chain of the duplex. The oligomer, and others like it
 CC are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by specific
 CC DNA duplex targets, e.g. HIV, hepatitis, herpes, malignant tumours and
 CC inflammation. The triple helices form under mild conditions thus assays
 CC may be carried out without subjecting the test specimen to harsh
 CC conditions. Additional modifications, such as altered internucleotide
 CC linkages may also be incorporated, rendering the oligomer e.g. stable to
 CC nuclease activity. The oligomer is able to inhibit gene expression, as
 CC verified by in vitro systems. See also AAQ35452-25501 and AAQ30226-448.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 831 CTCCTTTCTTCT 842

Db 1 CTCCTTTCTTCT 12

RESULT 590

AAAT35028/c

ID AAT35028 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC AAT35028;

XX DT 18-FEB-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Triplex-forming oligonucleotide targetting HBV P-gene.

XX KW HBV; oligodeoxyribonucleotide; homopurine-homopyrimidine target; block;
 in vitro; DNA synthesis; DNA polymerase; Sequenase3; Tag; Vent; Pol I;
 XX KW accessory replication protein; SSB protein; sequence-specific;
 KW triplex-forming oligonucleotide; exon 3; inverted repeat; IR110;
 XX KW hepatitis B virus; P gene; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX PN WO9618732-A2.

XX PD 20-JUN-1996.

XX PF 14-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016368.

XX PR 15-DEC-1994; 94US-00358089.

XX PA (UNII) UNIV ILLINOIS FOUND.

XX PI Mirkin SM, Samadashwily GM;

XX PS WPI; 1996-300649/30.

XX PT Sequence specific inhibition of DNA synthesis - by triplex-forming
 oligonucleotide(s), for detection of oncogene mutation(s) and treatment
 of e.g. HSV, Hepatitis C and Papillomavirus infection.

XX PS Claim 18; Page 57; 78pp; English.

XX CC Specifically designed oligodeoxyribonucleotides form triplexes in single-
 or double-strand DNA at homopurine-homopyrimidine targets. These
 CC triplexes block in vitro DNA synthesis by all DNA polymerases studied,
 CC including Sequenase3, Tag, Vent, and Pol I. A similar phenomenon occurs
 CC when DNA polymerases are supplemented with accessory replication
 CC proteins, including SSB protein. Replication blockage is highly sequence-
 CC specific and even one or two point substitutions within either the target
 CC sequence or the oligonucleotide abolish the effect. Sequence-specific
 CC blocking of DNA replication in vivo is facilitated by the methods and
 CC compositions of the present invention. The present sequence is a triplex-
 CC forming oligonucleotide which targets the P gene (position 2670-2681) of
 XX hepatitis B virus

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 831 CTCCTTTCTTCT 842

Db 12 CTCCTTTCTTCT 1

RESULT 591

AAAX14761

ID AAX14761 standard; DNA; 12 BP.

XX AC AAX14761;

XX DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Triple helix third strand of Hepatitis B virus nucleotides 561-572.

XX KW Triplex formation; DNA detection; triple helix; identification; bacteria;
 KW oncogene; virus; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Hepatitis B virus.

XX PN US5861244-A.

XX PD 19-JAN-1999.

XX PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.

XX PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.

XX PA (PROP-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.

XX PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;

XX DR WPI; 1999-130384/11.

XX PT Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
 stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
 PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
 PT bacteria.

XX PS Disclosure; Col 19-20; 168pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence represents a polynucleotide that is able to form a
 CC triple helix with a double stranded sequence. Cytosine bases in the
 CC present can be replaced with 5-methylcytosine for increased triplex
 CC stability. The present sequence is used in the assay of the invention,
 CC where it can be part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA sequence. The
 CC assay comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test
 CC sequences to an aqueous medium containing at least one complex of anchor
 CC DNA, attached to a solid support, and reporter DNA, where either a part
 CC of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is designed to form a triple-strand
 CC structure with part of the test sequence. Triplex formation results in
 CC displacement of the reporter DNA which is detected as an indication of
 CC the presence of the DNA test sequence. The method is used to detect DNA
 CC sequences, particularly for identification of bacteria (by detecting
 CC genes for ribosomal RNA) in clinical samples, but also detection of
 CC oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus

SQ Sequence 12 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 831 CTCCTTTCTTCT 842

Db 1 CTCCTTTCTTCT 12

Ribozyme; target; human lymphocyte antigen; HLA-B; MHC allele;
 major histocompatibility complex; cleavage; suppression; transplant;
 incompatibility; autoimmune disease; juvenile diabetes;
 rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WO9704087-A1.
 06-FEB-1997.
 18-JUL-1996; 96WO-EP003173.
 18-JUL-1995; 95EP-00111256.
 (KRUPP/) KRUPP G.
 (MARG/) MARGET M.
 (WEST/) WESTPHAL E.
 (MUEL/) MUELLER-RUCHHOLTZ W.
 Krupp G, Marget M, Westphal E, Mueller-Ruchholtz W;
 WPI; 1997-132628/12.
 Ribozyme that cleaves specific MHC allele(s) - used to inhibit graft
 versus host reactions, to overcome blood incompatibility and to treat
 auto-immune disease.
 Claim 5; Fig 1; 76pp; German.
 AAV10915-V11123 are target sequences for a novel ribozyme which cleaves
 specific alleles from the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). This
 ribozyme contains a catalytic region and a hybridisation region which is
 complementary to all mRNA transcribed from vertebrate genes of a specific
 family of closely related MHC alleles or to mRNA from a single MHC
 allele, and is able to cleave such mRNA. The mRNA has a target region
 which in case is essentially conserved in all genes of the family but
 differs from genes of all other MHC alleles to such a degree that no
 cleavage of mRNA transcribed from these other alleles occurs. This allows
 the selective reduction or inhibition of expression of all genes of a
 family or of a single gene. This ribozyme can be used for permanent or
 transient suppression of expression of MHC alleles, in vivo or in vitro.
 Specific applications are to prevent guest vs. host or host vs. guest
 reactions, to prevent blood incompatibilities (partic. of the ABO, rhesus
 and Kell systems) and to treat autoimmune diseases such as juvenile
 diabetes and rheumatoid arthritis. The use of this ribozyme avoids the
 need for immunosuppressants in transplant patients. It provides very
 specific reduction of particular HLA molecules that cause incompatibility
 between donor and recipient. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA
 field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 929 CACCCTCCAGAG 940
 |||||:||||
 Db 1 CACCCUCCAGAG 12

RESULT 594
 AAV10927
 ID AAV10927 standard; RNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV10927;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ribozyme target sequence from HLA-A exon 3 #1.
 XX

Ribozyme; target; human lymphocyte antigen; HLA-B; MHC allele;
 major histocompatibility complex; cleavage; suppression; transplant;
 incompatibility; autoimmune disease; juvenile diabetes;
 rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WO200177384-A2.
 18-OCT-2001.
 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 methylation status.
 Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 334290; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 -ABC9989, ABP0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABH0010-ABH2073
 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 12;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCACC 932
 |||||:||||
 Db 1 ATCACCACCACC 12

RESULT 593
 AAV10963
 ID AAV10963 standard; RNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV10963;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ribozyme target sequence from HLA-B exon 3 #3.
 XX

KW Ribozyme; target; human lymphocyte antigen; HLA-A; MHC allele;
 KW major histocompatibility complex; cleavage; suppression; transplant;
 KW incompatibility; autoimmune disease; juvenile diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9704087-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 06-FEB-1997.
 XX
 XX PF 18-JUL-1996; 96WO-EP003173.
 XX
 XX PR 18-JUL-1995; 95EP-00111256.
 XX
 XX PA (KRUPP) KRUPP G.
 XX PA (MARG) MARG M.
 XX PA (WEST) WESTPHAL E.
 XX PA (MUELLER) MUELLER-RUCHHOLTZ W.
 XX
 XX PI Krupp G, Marget M, Westphal E, Mueller-Ruchholtz W;
 XX WPI; 1997-132628/12.
 XX
 XX Ribozyme that cleaves specific MHC allele(s) - used to inhibit graft
 XX versus host reactions, to overcome blood incompatibility and to treat
 XX auto-immune disease.
 XX
 XX Claim 5; Fig 1; 76pp; German.
 XX
 XX AAV10915-V11123 are target sequences for a novel ribozyme which cleaves
 XX specific alleles from the major histocompatibility complex (MHC). This
 XX ribozyme contains a catalytic region and a hybridisation region which is
 XX complementary to all mRNA transcribed from vertebrate genes of a specific
 XX family of closely related MHC alleles or to mRNA from a single MHC
 XX allele, and is able to cleave such mRNA. The mRNA has a target region
 XX which in case is essentially conserved in all genes of the family but
 XX differs from genes of all other MHC alleles to such a degree that no
 XX cleavage of mRNA transcribed from these other alleles occurs. This allows
 XX the selective reduction or inhibition of expression of all genes of a
 XX family or of a single gene. This ribozyme can be used for permanent or
 XX transient suppression of expression of MHC alleles, in vivo or in vitro.
 XX Specific applications are to prevent guest vs. host or host vs. guest
 XX reactions, to prevent blood incompatibilities (partic. of the ABO, rhesus
 XX and kell systems) and to treat autoimmune diseases such as juvenile
 XX diabetes and rheumatoid arthritis. The use of this ribozyme avoids the
 XX need for immunosuppressants in transplant patients. It provides very
 XX specific reduction of particular HLA molecules that cause incompatibility
 XX between donor and recipient. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA
 XX field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 929 CACCTCCAGAG 940
 Db 2 CACCCUCCAGAG 13
 |||||:|||||
 RESULT 595
 AAX14884/C
 ID AAX14884 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 XX AC AAX14884;
 XX
 XX DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE Triple helix forming nucleotides 444-456 of 23S rRNA gene.
 XX
 XX KW Triple-helix forming region; Triplex formation; DNA detection;

KW identification; bacteria; oncogene; virus; ds.
 XX
 XX OS Alcaligenes faecalis.
 XX
 XX PN US861244-A.
 XX
 XX PD 19-JAN-1999.
 XX
 XX PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
 XX
 XX PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
 XX
 XX PA (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
 XX
 XX PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;
 XX WPI; 1999-130384/11.
 XX
 XX Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
 XX stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
 XX reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
 XX bacteria.
 XX
 XX PS Disclosure; Col 23-24; 168pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents a potential triple-helix forming region.
 XX It can be used to demonstrate the assay of the invention. The assay
 XX comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test sequences,
 XX e.g. containing the present sequence, to an aqueous medium containing at
 XX least one complex of anchor DNA, attached to a solid support, and
 XX reporter DNA, where either a part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is
 XX designed to form a triple-strand structure with part of the test
 XX sequence. Triplex formation results in displacement of the reporter DNA
 XX which is detected as an indication of the presence of the DNA test
 XX sequence. The method is used to detect DNA sequences, particularly for
 XX identification of bacteria (by detecting genes for ribosomal RNA) in
 XX clinical samples, but also detection of oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 833 CTTTCTCTCT 844
 Db 12 CTTTCTCTCT 1
 |||||:|||||
 RESULT 596
 ABF19497
 ID ABF19497 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABF19497;
 XX
 XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 119494 for detecting SNP TSC0029833.
 XX
 XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX

PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 119494; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC range of diseases including immune system, cardiovascular, and a
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 833 CTTTCTCTCTCT 844
 DB 1 CTTTCTCTCTCT 12
 XX
 RESULT 597
 ABF19496/c
 ID ABF19496 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABF19496;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 119493 for detecting SNP TSC0029833.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
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 CC Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 119493; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC range of diseases including immune system, cardiovascular, and a
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 833 CTTTCTCTCTCT 844
 DB 1 CTTTCTCTCTCT 12
 XX
 RESULT 597
 ABF19496/c
 ID ABF19496 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABF19496;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 119493 for detecting SNP TSC0029833.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
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 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
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 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
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 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 119493; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC range of diseases including immune system, cardiovascular, and a
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 833 CTTTCTCTCTCT 844
 DB 13 CTTTCTCTCTCT 2
 XX
 RESULT 598
 ABC41592/c
 ID ABC41592 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABC41592;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 41609 for detecting SNP TSC0012485.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 CC Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 41609; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC range of diseases including immune system, cardiovascular, and a
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```

Query Match          4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 915 ATTATCATCACC 926
Db 12 ATTATCATCACC 1

RESULT 599
ABF54664/c
ID ABF54664 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF54664;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 154661 for detecting SNP TSC0039103.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 154661 for detecting SNP TSC0039103.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 154661; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 968 CTCCTCTAAATCT 979
Db 12 CTCCTCTAAATCT 1

RESULT 600
ABF54665
ID ABF54665 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF54665;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 23653 for detecting SNP TSC0005171.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

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XX ABF54665;
AC
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 154662 for detecting SNP TSC0039103.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 154662; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 0 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 968 CTCCTCTAAATCT 979
Db 2 CTCCTCTAAATCT 13

RESULT 601
ABC23636/c
ID ABC23636 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC23636;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 23653 for detecting SNP TSC0005171.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

```


CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 CC
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ACTCTCTAAATC 978
 Db 13 ACTCTCTAAATC 2
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 604
 ABC23637 .
 ID ABC23637 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABC23637;
 XX
 XX 20-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 23654 for detecting SNP TSC0005171.
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 23654; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 CC
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ACTCTCTAAATC 978
 Db 13 ACTCTCTAAATC 2
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 606
 AAX75731 .
 ID AAX75731 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX75731;
 AC
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX

QY 920 CATCACCACCAC 931
 Db 1 CATCACCACCAC 12
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 605
 ABH11915
 ID ABH11915 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 XX ABH11915;
 AC
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 211892 for detecting SNP TSC0005186.
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 211892; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 CC
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.2e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ACTCTCTAAATC 978
 Db 1 ACTCTCTAAATC 12
 |||||
 |||||

RESULT 606
 AAX75731 .
 ID AAX75731 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX75731;
 AC
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human flt-1 and KDR hammerhead ribozyme target site #65.
 XX
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9715662-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX
 PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX
 PS Example 9; Page 191; 218pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 800 GAGCTCTCTCTCC 811
 |||||:|:|:|:
 Db 1 GAGCUCUCCUCC 12
 RESULT 607
 AAZ64218
 ID AAZ64218 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ64218;
 XX
 DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 6326.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
 KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
 KW autoimmune disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO9955847-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-NOV-1999.

XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
 PF
 XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
 PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
 PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
 XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
 DR
 XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
 PT hepatitis C infection.
 PT
 XX Claim 1; Page 85; 123pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
 CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
 CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
 CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
 CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
 CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
 CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
 CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
 CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
 CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
 CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
 CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
 CC diseases, and cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 856 CCGGCTCCAGT 867
 ||:||||:
 Db 1 CCUGGCUCCAGU 12
 RESULT 608
 ABS51918/c
 ID ABS51918 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS51918;
 XX
 DT 05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human FMO2 gene polymorphism detection ASO primer #39.
 XX
 KW Human; flavin containing monooxygenase-2; FMO2; isogene; drugs targeting;
 KW drug toxicity; bone disorder; gene therapy; polymorphism; chromosome 1q;
 KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200253579-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 18-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049059.
 XX
 PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259062P.
 XX
 PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bentivegna SC, Duda A, Kazemi A, Lee HH, Messer C, Parks KE;

XX DR WPI; 2002-590627/63.

XX DR

PT Novel genetic variants of Flavon Containing Monooxygenase 2 isogenes,

PT useful for improving efficiency and reliability in drug development for

PT treating developmental bone disorders.

XX PT

XX Claim 15; Page 16; 140pp; English.

PS Claim 15; Page 16; 140pp; English.

XX

CC The present invention relates to a new polynucleotide which comprises

CC flavin containing monooxygenase-2 (FMO2) isogenes. The invention is

CC useful in screening for drugs that are useful for treating drug toxicity.

CC The methods of the invention are useful for improving the efficiency and

CC reliability of several steps in the discovery and development of drugs

CC used by the pharmaceutical research scientist to validate FMO2 as a

CC candidate target for treating a specific condition or disease predicted

CC to be associated with FMO2 activity, e.g. drug toxicity, and in the

CC design of clinical trials for treating a specific condition of disease

CC associated with FMO2 activity. The methods are also useful for screening

CC compounds targeting FMO2. The nucleic acid of the invention is useful in

CC studying the expression and function of FMO2, and in expressing FMO2

CC protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases

CC related to FMO2 activity. It is also useful in studying the effect of the

CC variation on the biological activity of FMO2 as well as on the binding

CC affinity of candidate drugs targeting FMO2 for the treatment of drug

CC toxicity. The invention is useful for studying the expression of FMO2

CC isogenes in vivo, for in vivo screening and testing of drugs targeted

CC against FMO2 protein, and for testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents

CC and compounds for treating drug toxicity in a biological system. The

CC present nucleic acid sequence represents an allele-specific

CC oligonucleotide (ASO) primer that was used in the methods of the

CC invention to detect polymorphisms in the human FMO2 gene located on

CC chromosome 1q

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 773 TTCTGAGGCGCC 786

DB 14 YTCGAGGCGCGC 1

RESULT 609

ID ABK36997

XX ABK36997 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC ABK36997;

XX

XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human ALAS2 gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #22.

XX

XX Human; aminolevulinate delta synthase 2; ALAS2; haplotyping; primer; ss;

KW haplotype pair; single nucleotide polymorphism; genotyping; antianaemic;

KW gene therapy; drug screening; X-linked sideroblastic anaemia; sequencing;

KW hypochromic anaemia; probe; PCR.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO200210454-A2.

PN

XX

XX 07-FEB-2002.

PD

XX

XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023914.

PF

XX

XX 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0221827P.

PR

XX

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX

PI Anastasio AE, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Lee HH;

XX

PI Choi JY, Koshy B, Kliem S, Stephens JC;

XX WPI; 2002-188755/24.

XX

PT New isolated human aminolevulinate delta synthase 2 polynucleotide,

PT useful for therapeutic purposes, for studying the expression and function

PT of the polynucleotide, and for expressing the aminolevulinate protein.

XX PT

XX Claim 16; Page 13; 90pp; English.

PS Claim 16; Page 13; 90pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene

CC encoding human aminolevulinate delta synthase 2 (ALAS2). A method for

CC haplotyping the ALAS2 gene in an individual comprises identifying the

CC nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and determining whether one

CC of the copies of the gene is defined by one of the ALAS2 haplotypes given

CC in the specification or whether both copies are defined by a haplotype

CC pair. This method is useful in genotyping, whereby all possible haplotype

CC pairs can be assigned to specific genotypes. An association between a

CC trait and a haplotype or haplotype pair of the ALAS2 gene can be

CC identified by comparing the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair

CC in a population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of the haplotype

CC or haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher haplotype

CC frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is associated with

CC the haplotype or haplotype pair. ALAS2 and its corresponding DNA are used

CC for studying the expression and function of ALAS2, for use in screening

CC for candidate drugs to treat diseases related to ALAS2 activity, such as

CC X-linked sideroblastic anaemia and hypochromic anaemia. The sequences are

CC also useful for studying the effect of variation on the biological

CC activity of ALAS2 as well as on the binding affinity of candidate drugs

CC targeting ALAS2. Sequences ABK36963-ABK37027 represent allele-specific

CC oligonucleotide probes, sequencing primers and PCR primers used to detect

CC ALAS2 gene polymorphisms

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 779 GGGCAGCCCTCTG 792

DB 2 GGGCAGCCCTCTG 15

RESULT 610

ID ABK81350/c

XX ABK81350 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC ABK81350;

XX

XX 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)

DT Human FOS gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #13.

DE

XX

XX Human; v-fos FBJ murine osteosarcoma viral oncogene homologue; FOS;

KW cytosatic; gene therapy; single nucleotide polymorphism; haplotyping;

KW haplotype pair; developmental bone disorder; cancer; tumour; ss; primer;

XX chromosome 14q21-q31; sequencing.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO200232931-A2.

PN

XX

XX 25-APR-2002.

PD

XX

XX 19-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US046142.

PF

XX

XX 19-OCT-2000; 2000US-0241620P.

PR

XX

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX

PI Anastasio AE, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Lee HH;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-435529/46.

XX Novel genetic variants of V-Fos FBJ Murine Osteosarcoma Viral Oncogene

PT Homolog (FOS) isogenes, useful for improving efficiency and reliability

PT in drug development for treating developmental bone disorders.

XX

PS Claim 15; Page 14; 73pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene

CC encoding the human v-fos FBJ murine osteosarcoma viral oncogene homologue

CC (FOS) polypeptide. A method for haplotyping the FOS gene in an individual

CC comprises identifying the nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and

CC determining whether one of the copies of the gene is defined by one of

CC the FOS haplotypes given in the specification or whether both copies are

CC defined by a haplotype pair. This method is useful in genotyping, whereby

CC all possible haplotype pairs can be assigned to specific genotypes. An

CC association between a trait and a haplotype or haplotype pair of the FOS

CC gene can be identified by comparing the frequency of the haplotype or

CC haplotype pair in a population exhibiting the trait with the frequency of

CC the haplotype or haplotype pair in a reference population, where a higher

CC haplotype frequency in the trait population indicates the trait is

CC associated with the haplotype or haplotype pair. FOS and its

CC corresponding DNA are used for studying the expression and function of

CC FOS, for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases related

CC to FOS activity, such as developmental bone disorders and tumours. The

CC sequences are also useful for studying the effect of variation on the

CC biological activity of FOS as well as on the binding affinity of

CC candidate drugs targeting FOS. Sequences ABK81338-ABK81357 represent

CC allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primers used for detecting FOS

CC gene polymorphisms

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 893 ACTTCTCAGCTTCT 906

DB 15 ASTTCTCATCTTCT 2

RESULT 611

ABK16655/C

ID ABK16655 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC ABK16655;

XX

DT 14-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human AGTRL1 gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #9.

XX

DE Human; angiotensin receptor-like 1; AGTRL1; haplotyping; haplotype pair;

XX single nucleotide polymorphism; genotyping; gene therapy; drug screening;

KW hypertension; ss; probe; sequencing primer; PCR primer.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

FN W0200190123-A2.

XX

PD 29-NOV-2001.

XX

PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016906.

XX

PR 23-MAY-2000; 2000US-0206264P.

XX

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX

PI Klieem SE, Messer C, Tanguay DA;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-097637/13.

XX

PT New isolated polymorphic variant of human angiotensin receptor-like 1

PT (AGTRL1) gene useful for expressing AGTRL1 protein isoform to screen

PT drugs to treat AGTRL1 activity-related disease.

XX

PS Claim 16; Page 13; 71pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene

CC encoding the human angiotensin receptor-like 1 (AGTRL1) polypeptide. A

CC method for haplotyping the AGTRL1 gene in an individual comprises

CC identifying the nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and

CC determining whether one of the copies of the gene is defined by one of

CC the AGTRL1 haplotypes given in the specification or whether both copies

CC are defined by a haplotype pair. This method is useful in genotyping,

CC whereby all possible haplotype pairs can be assigned to specific

CC genotypes. An association between a trait and a haplotype or haplotype

CC pair of the AGTRL1 gene can be identified by comparing the frequency of

CC the haplotype or haplotype pair in a population exhibiting the trait with

CC the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a reference

CC population, where a higher haplotype frequency in the trait population

CC indicates the trait is associated with the haplotype or haplotype pair.

CC AGTRL1 and its corresponding DNA are used for studying the expression and

CC function of AGTRL1, for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat

CC diseases related to AGTRL1 activity, such as hypertension. The sequences

CC are also useful for studying the effect of variation on the biological

CC activity of AGTRL1 as well as on the binding affinity of candidate drugs

CC targeting AGTRL1. Sequences ABK16638-ABK16682 represent allele-specific

CC oligonucleotide probes, sequencing primers and PCR primers used to detect

CC AGTRL1 gene polymorphisms

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 746 AGGCTCCAGGCTC 759

DB 14 RGGGTCCAGGAC 1

RESULT 612

ABL57178/C

ID ABL57178 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC ABL57178;

XX

DT 05-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Primer for FY gene polymorphism detection.

XX

DE Duffy; blood group; FY; human; receptor; haplotyping; genotyping;

KW transgenic animal; malaria; inflammation; antimalarial; protozoacide;

KW antiinflammatory; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR; primer; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

FN W0200230950-A2.

XX

PD 18-APR-2002.

XX

PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US042725.

XX

PR 13-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240275P.

XX

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX

PI Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-426264/45.

XX

PT Novel genetic variants of Duffy Blood group (FY) gene useful for

PT screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. malaria and inflammatory

PT disorders.

XX

PS Claim 15; Page 14; 98pp; English.

XX The present sequence is an allele-specific oligonucleotide primer that

CC was designed to detect a specific polymorphism in the human Duffy blood

CC group (FY) gene (see ABL57150). The primer is one of a set (see ABL57167-

CC 98) that can be used in a kit for haplotyping or genotyping the FY gene

CC of an individual. The primer has a 3' penultimate nucleotide that is

CC complementary to only one nucleotide of a particular single nucleotide

CC polymorphism, and acts as a primer for polymerase-mediated extension only

CC if the allele containing that nucleotide is present. The invention

CC provides novel genetic variants of the FY gene, and discloses various

CC genotypes, haplotypes and haplotype pairs that exist in the general

CC United States population. Compositions and methods for haplotyping and/or

CC genotyping the FY gene in an individual are also disclosed. The

CC polymorphism and haplotype data are useful for validating FY as a

CC candidate target for treating a condition or disease associated with FY

CC activity, such as malaria and inflammatory disorders

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 919 TCATCACCACCACC 932

DB 15 TSACCACCACCACC 2

RESULT 613

ABK96512/c

ID ABK96512 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC ABK96512;

XX

DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human PLAU gene, allele specific primer #21.

XX

XX Human; ss; primer; Plasminogen activator; urokinase; PLAU; cancer;

KW cytostatic; serine protease; thrombolytic disorder; isogene; PCR;

KW pulmonary embolism; chromosome 10q24-qter; haplotype; genotype; SNP;

KW single nucleotide polymorphism; thrombolytic; gene therapy.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200240503-A2.

XX

PD 23-MAY-2002.

XX

PF 14-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044001.

XX

PR 17-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249703P.

XX

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX

PI Anastasio AE, Bentivegna SC, Koshy B;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-519370/55.

XX

PT Genetic variants of Plasminogen activator, Urokinase (PLAU) isogenes, for

PT useful for improving efficiency and reliability in drug development for

PT treating thrombolytic disorders and cancer.

XX

PS Claim 14; Page 14; 92pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a polynucleotide comprising a first nucleotide

CC sequence (NS1) comprising a PLAU (plasminogen activator, urokinase, a

CC serine protease) isogene selected from isogenes 1-9 and 11-20 given in

CC the specification, where each isogene comprises the regions of the PLAU

CC gene or cDNA and is further defined by the corresponding sequence of

CC polymorphisms (defining single nucleotide polymorphisms, SNP). Also

CC included are methods of haplotyping/genotyping (and predicting the

CC haplotype/genotype of the PLAU gene of an individual, identifying an

CC association between a trait and at least one haplotype or haplotype pair

CC of the PLAU gene, an isolated oligonucleotide for detecting a

CC polymorphism in the PLAU gene, a recombinant non-human organism

CC transformed or transfected with the gene or cDNA, fragments of the

CC polynucleotides of at least 10 base pairs encompassing a polymorphic

CC site, an isolated polymorphic variant PLAU protein or fragment, an

CC isolated monoclonal antibody specific for PLAU, a computer system for

CC storing and analysing polymorphism data for the PLAU gene and a genome

CC anthology for the PLAU gene. PLAU is useful in screening for drugs

CC targeting PLAU that are useful for treating thrombolytic disorders and

CC cancers. The methods are useful for improving the efficiency and

CC reliability of the discovery and development of drugs for treating

CC diseases associated with PLAU activity, in validating PLAU as a drug

CC target and in the design of clinical trials for treating a specific

CC condition of disease associated with PLAU activity. The antibody is

CC useful in diagnostic, prognostic and therapeutic methods. PLAU

CC polynucleotides are useful in studying the expression and function of

CC PLAU, and in expressing PLAU protein for use in screening for candidate

CC drugs to treat diseases related to PLAU activity. The gene for PLAU is

CC located on chromosome 10q24-qter. The present sequence is an allele

CC specific primer used to amplify PLAU polynucleotides with a specific

CC polymorphism

XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 869 GGACACACTTCTCTG 882

DB 14 RGAACACITTTGCTG 1

RESULT 614

AAD25004/c

ID AAD25004 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX

AC AAD25004;

XX

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human AANAT gene polymorphism detecting ASO primer #18.

XX

XX Human; genetic variant; arylalkylamine N-acetyltransferase; AANAT gene;

KW haplotyping; genotyping; pineal gland disorder; melatonin synthesis;

KW gene therapy; antisense therapy; allele specific oligonucleotide;

KW ASO primer; polymorphism; ss.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO200187909-A2.

XX

PD 22-NOV-2001.

XX

PF 18-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016279.

XX

PR 18-MAY-2000; 2000US-0205068P.

XX

PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX

PI Choi JY, Kazemi A, Nandabalan K;

XX

DR WPI; 2002-055682/07.

XX

PT New genetic variants of human arylalkylamine N-acetyltransferase (AANAT)

PT gene for studying expression, function of the gene and expressing AANAT

PT protein for use in screening for drugs to treat disorders of pineal

PT gland.

XX

PS Claim 16; Page 13; 67pp; English.

XX

CC The patent discloses novel genetic variants of the arylalkylamine N-
 CC acetyltransferase (AANAT) gene. The invention also relates to
 CC compositions and methods for haplotyping and/or genotyping the AANAT
 CC gene. Polymorphic variants of AANAT protein are useful for screening for
 CC drugs targeting the polypeptide. AANAT polynucleotides are useful for
 CC studying the expression and function of AANAT and for expressing AANAT
 CC protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases
 CC related to AANAT activity. The methods are used to develop diagnostic
 CC tests and therapeutic treatment for disorders of pineal gland that derive
 CC from defects in melatonin synthesis. It is useful for determining whether
 CC an individual has one of the haplotypes 1-4 or the haplotype pairs. The
 CC haplotyping method is useful to validate AANAT as a candidate target for
 CC treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with
 CC AANAT activity. AANAT sequences of the invention are also used in gene
 CC therapy and antisense therapy. The present DNA sequence is an allele
 CC specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primer which is used for detecting human
 CC AANAT gene polymorphisms
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 841 CTCCTGAAGACAGCG 854
 Db 15 CWTCTGAAGACAGAG 2

RESULT 615

ABX01271
 ID ABX01271 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

AC ABX01271;

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #1053 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #1053.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
 KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
 KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;
 KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
 KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.

OS Hepatitis C virus.

XX US2002082225-A1.

XX 27-JUN-2002.

PD 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.

PR (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.

PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.

PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.

PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
 PI WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.

XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
 PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
 PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.

XX Claim 1; Page 51; 80pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which

CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
 CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
 CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
 CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
 CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
 CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
 CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
 CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
 CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
 CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
 CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
 CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
 CC seqdata.uspto.gov/patpblDentry.html
 XX

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 856 CCTGCTCCAGT 867
 Db 1 CCUGGCCUCCAGU 12

RESULT 616

ADC98469/c

ID ADC98469 standard; DNA; 16 BP.

XX ADC98469;

AC ADC98469;

DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE NOT304 polymorphism marker PCR primer B primer seq.

XX low bone mineral density; BMD; bone damage; polymorphism; osteoporosis;

XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; ss; human.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003054218-A2.

XX 03-JUL-2003.

XX 19-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US040948.

XX 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0342711P.

PR 04-NOV-2002; 2002US-0423559P.

XX (INCY-) INCYTE GENOMICS INC.

XX Jones KA, Valdes A, Townley DJ, Mangion J, Galwey N, Bennett S;

PI McKay I, Schafer A;

XX WPI; 2003-559156/52.

XX Determining whether an individual is predisposed to susceptibility to low
 PT bone mineral density (BMD) and/or bone damage, involves identifying
 PT polymorphisms in associated genes.

XX Example 8; Page 238; 246pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method of determining whether an
 CC individual is predisposed to susceptibility to low bone mineral density
 CC (BMD) and/or bone damage comprising identifying whether the individual
 CC has at least one polymorphism in a polynucleotide encoding a protein,
 CC where the polynucleotide is one of 81,200-500 nucleotide sequences (S1,
 CC see ADC98235 to ADC98315). An agent identified in an method from the
 CC present invention which can be used for the prevention or treatment of a
 CC disease resulting in susceptibility to low BMD and/or bone damage is

CC useful in the manufacture of a medicament for use in modulating the
 CC susceptibility to low BMD and/or bone damage. The disease associated with
 CC low BMD and/or bone damage is osteoporosis. The present PCR primer
 CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 703 TCCAGCGAGTCC 714
 DB 13 TCCAGCGAGTCC 2

RESULT 617
 AAQ26479/c
 ID AAQ26479 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ26479;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 08-JAN-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe DB203.

XX PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; class II HLA DQB1;
 KW insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; forensics; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX WO9211389-A1.

PN 09-JUL-1992.
 XX 20-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009796.
 XX 21-DEC-1990; 90US-00632180.
 PR (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
 XX Erlich HA, Bugawan T;
 PI WPI; 1992-250108/30.

XX Novel method for typing HLA DQB1 alleles - for tissue typing, determining
 PT identity, and for studying disease susceptibility.
 XX Disclosure; Page 30; 37pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAQ26461-81 are probes which were used within the
 CC scope of the invention to type class II HLA DQB1 alleles. These probes
 CC were used to screen sequences amplified from the DQB1 gene second exon
 CC sequence. This method could be used to identify new DQB1 alleles. This
 CC method provides a simple, rapid and precise system for DQB1 typing,
 CC including those alleles which cannot be distinguished by serological
 CC methods. The presence or absence of a particular HLA DQB1 allele serves
 CC as an indicator of susceptibility to insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus
 CC (IDDM). Accurate DQ typing is particularly important in the field of
 CC organ transplantation and in the study of the molecular basis of disease
 CC susceptibility. Moreover, samples from unusual sources, eg. ancient DNA
 CC or forensic samples, can be typed, even when the DNA sample is degraded
 CC or only present in an small amount. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
 CC field.)

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 929 CACCTCCAGAGATT 944

DB 16 CCCCCTCCAGHGACTT 1
 |||||:||||

RESULT 618
 AAX71614
 ID AAX71614 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX71614;
 XX

DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #626.

XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9715662-A2.

XX 01-MAY-1997.

XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.

XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.

PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;

XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.

XX Claim 4; Page 116; 218pp; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX71614 to AAX71615 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GAGCTCTCTCTCC 811

DB 4 GAGCTCTCTCTCC 15

RESULT 619

AAX71615

ID AAX71615 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAX71615;

DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #627.
 XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX KW Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9715662-A2.
 XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00384040.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX DR Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX PS Claim 4; Page 116; 218pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 800 GAGCTCTCTCC 811
 |||||:|:|:|
 Db 2 GAGCUCUCCUCC 13
 RESULT 620
 AAA20426/C
 ID AAA20426 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAA20426;
 XX DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:3652.
 XX KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;

KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9950403-A2.
 XX PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX DR Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX PS Claim 55; Page 145; 305pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT.
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberosus sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 954 AAGAGCCCAATT 965
 |||||:|:|:|
 Db 17 AAGAGCCCAATT 6
 RESULT 621
 AAA20427/C
 ID AAA20427 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAA20427;
 XX DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:3653.
 XX KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;

KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberos sclerosia; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9950403-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX
 PS Claim 55; Page 145; 305pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberos sclerosia, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 954 AAGAGCCAAATT 965
 DB 16 AAGAGCCAAATT 5
 RESULT 622
 AAZ95121
 ID AAZ95121 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAZ95121;
 XX
 XX
 XX
 DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX

DE Forward primer #3 used to sequence UGT2B4 polymorphic fragments.
 XX
 XX UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B4; UGT2B4; polymorphism; metabolism; SNPs;
 KW drug interaction; detect; human; single nucleotide polymorphism; primer;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200006776-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 22-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016675.
 XX
 PR 28-JUL-1998; 98US-0094391P.
 XX
 PA (AXYS-) AXYS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Galvin M, Miller A, Penny L, Riedy M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-195321/17.
 XX
 PT Novel human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase sequence, polymorphisms for
 PT genotyping individuals to predict rate of metabolism of substrates and
 PT for identifying potential drug interactions.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 18; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a primer used to sequence polymorphic fragments
 CC of the human UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B4 (UGT2B4) gene. UDP-
 CC glucuronosyltransferases (UGTs) are a family of enzymes that catalyse the
 CC glucuronic acid conjugation of a wide range of endogenous and exogenous
 CC substrates. The UGT2B gene subfamily encode steroid metabolizing isoforms
 CC in the liver. Alteration of the expression or function of UGTs may effect
 CC drug metabolism. The invention relates to non-chromosomal nucleic acid
 CC molecules, which comprise human UGT2B sequence polymorphisms (see
 CC AAZ95051-295110). Probes which detect the UGT2B locus polymorphisms can
 CC be used to detect altered UGT2B metabolism of a substrate in an
 CC individual. The nucleic acid molecules comprising a human UGT2B sequence
 CC polymorphism can be used in screening assays for genotyping individuals,
 CC also to predict their rate of metabolism of UGT2B substrate, potential
 CC drug-drug interactions and adverse side effects. The polymorphisms can be
 CC used as single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) for detecting genetic
 CC linkage related to phenotypic variation in activity or expression of
 CC UGT2B protein. The polymorphism containing nucleic acid molecules may
 CC also be used for generating genetically modified non-human animals and
 CC for obtaining site specific gene modification in cell lines
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 958 GCCAAATTGACT 969
 DB 5 GCCAAATTGACT 16
 RESULT 623
 AA36179
 ID AA36179 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AA36179;
 XX
 DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:236.
 KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
 KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
 KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200018960-A2.
 XX
 PN 06-APR-2000.
 PD
 XX
 PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.
 XX
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.
 XX
 XX (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 PA
 XX Landers JE, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;
 PI WPI; 2000-293181/25.
 XX
 DR Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
 XX and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
 PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 60; 11pp; English.
 PS
 XX A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
 CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
 CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP
 CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a
 CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
 CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
 CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
 CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used
 CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to
 CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 926 CACCACCCTCCA 937
 DB 3 CACCACCCTCCA 14
 RESULT 624
 AAH95806/c
 ID AAH95806 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH95806;
 XX
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 1231.
 DE
 XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200157206-A2.
 PN
 XX 09-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.
 PF
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (FATT/) FATTAY A R.
 XX

PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
 XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 XX
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulate expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,
 PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 89; 115pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 801 AGCTCTCTCTCCA 812
 DB 16 AGCTCTCTCTCCA 5
 RESULT 625
 ABK01376/c
 ID ABK01376 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK01376;
 AC
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human NOGO Inozyme #646.
 DE
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; anyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 PN
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 PF
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 PI WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX

RESULT 628
ABA78037/c
ID ABA78037 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABA78037;
XX
DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE BRCA1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 883.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
KW antilipemic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200173002-A2.
XX
PD 04-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX
PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX
FA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
XX
WPI; 2001-639230/73.
XX
PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
PT modification.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 98; 294pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC oligonucleotides of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 877 TTCCTGAGATGC 888
DB 14 TTCCTGAGATGC 3

ABA78038
ID ABA78038 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABA78038;
XX
DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE BRCA1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 884.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
KW antilipemic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200173002-A2.
XX
PD 04-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX
PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX
FA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
XX
WPI; 2001-639230/73.
XX
PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
PT modification.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 98; 294pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC oligonucleotides of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 877 TTCCTGAGATGC 888
DB 4 TTCCTGAGATGC 15

RESULT 629
 ABK25163/c
 ID ABK25163 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX
 AC ABK25163;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Male-sterile plant producing genome altering oligonucleotide #63.
 XX
 XX Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
 KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 KW increased fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
 KW photosynthetic process.
 XX
 XX Antirrhinum majus.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO200192512-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
 PF
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
 XX
 XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 PA
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.
 DR
 XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
 PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
 PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
 PT production.
 XX
 XX Claim 7; Page 75; 220pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
 CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
 CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
 CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
 CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
 CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
 CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
 CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
 CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
 CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
 CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
 CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
 CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
 CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
 CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 970 CTCCTAAATCTGG 981
 |||||
 Db 13 CTCCTAAATCTGG 2

RESULT 630

ABK25164
 ID ABK25164 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC

ABK25164;

XX DT

09-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE

Male-sterile plant producing genome altering oligonucleotide #64.

XX Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
 KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KW porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 KW increased fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
 KW photosynthetic process.

XX OS

Antirrhinum majus.

XX OS

Synthetic.

XX PN

WO200192512-A2.

XX PD

06-DEC-2001.

XX PF

01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.

XX PR

01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.

XX PR

30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.

XX PR

27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.

XX PA

(UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.

XX PI

Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;

XX DR

WPI; 2002-106307/14.

XX PT

New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for

PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved

PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil

PT production.

XX PS

Claim 7; Page 75; 220pp; English.

XX CC

The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a

CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide

CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with

CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises

CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications

CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more

CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or

CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for

CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The

CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired

CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved

CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or

CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.

CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
 CC resistance, porphyric herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 970 CTCCTAAATCTGG 981
 |||||
 Db 5 CTCCTAAATCTGG 16

RESULT 631
 ABT35050
 ID ABT35050 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC ABT35050;

XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 687.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003025175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 114; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence;
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and

CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

QY 868 TGGAAACACTTTC 879
 |||||
 Db 5 TGGAAACACTTTC 16

RESULT 632

ABT34660
 ID ABT34660 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABT34660;

XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 297.

XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003025175-A2.

XX 27-MAR-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 68; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence;
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these

CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 830 TCTCTTTCTTC 841
 |||||
 Db 3 TCTCTTTCTTC 14

RESULT 633
 ABT37809
 ID ABT37809 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT37809;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX

Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3446.
 DE
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX

New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX

Disclosure; Page 436; 720pp; French.
 XX

The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein

CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 868 TGGAACTTTC 879
 |||||
 Db 5 TGGAACTTTC 16

RESULT 634
 ACA06712/C
 ID ACA06712 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA06712;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX

NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #531.
 DE
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002177569-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 PF 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX

(STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX

Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX

Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 35; 72pp; English.
 XX

The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in

CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapies including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 864 CAGTTGGAAACAC 875
 DB 14 CAGTTGGAAACAC 3
 RESULT 635
 ACA06713/c
 ID ACA06713 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA06713;
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #532.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberyne; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW chemotherapies; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 XX (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 XX Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 DR

XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 PS Claim 3; Page 35; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyne
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC chemotherapies including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 864 CAGTTGGAAACAC 875
 DB 13 CAGTTGGAAACAC 2
 RESULT 636
 ACC49069/c
 ID ACC49069 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC49069;
 DT 17-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOV2 CG140765-01 gene reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:32.
 XX
 KW Human; NOVX; antidiabetic; anorectic; cardiac; hypotensive; virucide;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; antibacterial; fungicide; protozoacide; nootropic;
 KW neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; antiinflammatory;
 KW osteopathic; antiarthritic; dermatological; antisthmatic; antilipaeamic;
 KW vulnary; antiangiogenic; anabolic; gene therapy; metabolic disorder;
 KW diabetes; obesity; infectious disease; anorexia; cancer; hypertension;
 KW cardiovascular disease; atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disorder;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; epilepsy; immune disorder;
 KW osteoarthritis; haematopoietic disorder; inflammatory skin disorder;
 KW asthma; dyslipidaemia; neurogenesis; cell differentiation; wound healing;
 KW cell proliferation; haematopoiesis; angiogenesis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WC2003022998-A2.
 XX
 XX 20-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US028498.
 PF

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XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318120P.
XX 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323519P.
XX 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381035P.
XX 06-SEP-2002; 2002US-00236104.
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX PA
XX Alsobrook JP, Burgess CE, Edinger SR, Gerlach VL, Lepley DM;
XX PI Patturajan M, Pena CBA, Rieger DK, Shinkets RA, Spytek KA;
XX PI Taupier RJ, Zhong M;
XX XX
XX WPI; 2003-354532/33.
XX
XX New isolated NOVX polypeptide, useful for preventing, diagnosing or
XX PT treating NOVX-associated disorders, e.g. osteoarthritis, obesity,
XX PT atherosclerosis, cancer, Parkinson's disease, asthma, or infections.
XX XX
XX Example C; Page 130; 153pp; English.
XX
XX ACC49051 to ACC49063 encode the human proteins designated NOVX (I), where
XX CC X is la, lb, lc, 2a, 2b, 2c, 2d, 2e, 2f, 2g, 3a, 3b and 3c respectively,
XX CC given in AB997007 to AB997019. (I) have antidiabetic, neuroprotective,
XX CC anorectic, cardiac, hypotensive, antiarteriosclerotic, antibacterial,
XX CC virucide, fungicide, protozoicide, anticonvulsant, antiparkinsonian,
XX CC neurotropic, osteopathic, antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, dermatological,
XX CC antiasthmatic, antilipaeamic, vulnerary, angiogenic and anabolic
XX CC activities, and can be used in gene therapy. (II), nucleic acid encoding
XX CC (I) and antibodies against (I) are useful in the manufacture of a
XX CC medicament for treating a syndrome associated with a human disease,
XX CC preferably a NOVX-associated disorder. The nucleic acid molecules,
XX CC polypeptides and antibodies are useful for treating, preventing or
XX CC diagnosing diseases such metabolic disorders, diabetes, obesity,
XX CC infectious diseases (viral, bacterial, fungal, helminthic, and
XX CC protozoal), anorexia, cancer, cardiovascular diseases (hypertension,
XX CC atherosclerosis), neurodegenerative disorders, Alzheimer's disease,
XX CC Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, immune disorders (osteoarthritis),
XX CC haematopoietic disorders, inflammatory skin disorders, asthma, and
XX CC various dyslipidaemias. The nucleic acids and polypeptides may also be
XX CC used as targets for the identification of small molecules that modulate
XX CC or inhibit e.g. neurogenesis, cell differentiation, cell proliferation,
XX CC haematopoiesis, wound healing and angiogenesis and in gene therapy. The
XX CC present sequence represents a PCR primer for a NOV2 sequence, which is
XX CC used in an example from the present invention
XX XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 775 CTGAGGGCAGCC 786
Db 15 CTGAGGGCAGCC 4
RESULT 637
AAQ83292/c
ID AAQ83292 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ83292;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 19-SEP-1995 (first entry)
XX
XX c-jun antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX c-jun; c-fos; jun-B; neuronal injury; cell death; neoplasm; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX WO9502051-A2.
XX PN

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XX 19-JAN-1995.
XX PD
XX 06-JUL-1994; 94WO-EP002218.
XX PF
XX 10-JUL-1993; 93EP-00111059.
XX PR
XX (BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
XX PA
XX Schlingensiepen G, Schlingensiepen R, Schlingensiepen K, Brysch W;
XX PI
XX WPI; 1995-066896/09.
XX DR
XX
XX Use of antisense c-jun, c-fos or jun-B nucleic acids - for preventing and
XX PT treating neuronal injury, degeneration, cell death and/or neoplasms.
XX PT
XX Claim 2; Page 28; 86pp; English.
XX PS
XX Antisense nucleic acid hybridising with an area of the mRNA and/or DNA
XX CC comprising the genes c-jun, jun-B or c-fos, expression of which plays a
XX CC causal role in neuronal injury, degeneration, cell death and/or
XX CC neoplasms, can be used to prevent and treat such conditions. c-jun
XX CC antisense sequences are described in AAQ83267-321 and AAQ83440-43; jun-B
XX CC antisense sequences are described in AAQ83262-63 and AAQ83444-45; and c-
XX CC fos antisense sequences are described in AAQ83364-439 and AAQ83446- 51.
XX CC Preferably the antisense sequences are phosphorothioate oligonucleotides
XX CC since these are not destroyed as fast by endogenous factors as naturally
XX CC occurring molecules. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX CC
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 920 CATCACCCACCAC 931
Db 12 CATCACCCACCAC 1
RESULT 638
AAQ64408/c
ID AAQ64408 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAQ64408;
XX
XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DT
XX Human stromelysin hairpin target sequence SEQ ID NO:1040.
XX DE
XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
XX KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
XX KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
XX KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO9618736-A2.
XX PN
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX PD
XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
XX PF
XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
XX PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
XX PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
XX PR 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
XX PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
XX PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
XX PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
XX PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
XX PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
XX PR

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PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
 PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
 PI McSwiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
 PI Karpelisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
 PT the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
 PT auto-immune diseases.
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 164; 307pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
 CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
 CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
 CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
 CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
 CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
 CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
 CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
 CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
 CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
 CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
 CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
 CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
 CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
 CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
 CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
 CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 974 AAATCTGGTGTA 985
 DB |||||
 12 AAATCTGGTGTA 1
 RESULT 639
 ID AAZ22406
 ID AAZ22406 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAZ22406;
 XX
 XX 25-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide directed against human RhoB mRNA.
 DE
 XX
 XX Human; RhoB protein; antisense oligonucleotide; disease; RhoB expression;
 KW breast cancer; primer; phosphorothioate; ss.
 KW
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US5962672-A.
 PN
 XX
 XX 05-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX
 XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-00156979.
 PF
 XX
 XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-00156979.
 PR
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA

PI Coswert LM;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-571296/48.
 XX
 XX Antisense inhibition of the gene encoding RhoB, useful for treating
 PT diseases associated with RhoB expression e.g. breast cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 15; Col 27; 24pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX AAZ22392-Z22431 represent antisense oligonucleotides, which are 8-30
 CC nucleotides in length, and are targeted to the gene encoding human RhoB.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides may be useful for treating diseases
 CC associated with the expression of RhoB, such as breast cancer. They may
 CC also have research and diagnostic applications
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 703 TCCAGCGAGTCC 714
 DB |||||
 7 TCCAGCGAGTCC 18
 RESULT 640
 ID AAAF94659
 ID AAAF94659 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAAF94659;
 AC
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Rho B antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID 83.
 DE
 XX
 XX Rho; GTP binding protein; phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW RhoA; RhoB; RhoC; RhoG; Rac 1; cdc42; hyperproliferative condition;
 KW cancer; wound healing; clotting; ischaemia; reperfusion; reoxygenation;
 KW ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO200115739-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 08-MAR-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 18-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022808.
 PF
 XX
 XX 31-AUG-1999; 99US-00387341.
 PR
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 XX
 XX Roberts ML, Coswert LM;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-191677/19.
 DR
 XX
 XX An antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a
 PT member of the human Rho family of small GTP binding proteins useful for
 PT treating e.g. cancer and ischemia.
 PT
 XX
 XX Example 13; Page 64; 156pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX This invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding a member of the human Rho family of small GTP
 CC binding proteins, where the antisense compound inhibits the expression of
 CC the member of the human Rho family. The invention includes antisense
 CC oligonucleotides AAF94580 - AAF94637 which target a RhoA nucleotide
 CC sequence, AAF94645 - AAF94684 which target a RhoB nucleotide sequence,
 CC AAF94686 - AAF94725 which target a RhoC nucleotide sequence, AAF94727 -
 CC AAF94766 which target RhoG nucleotide sequence, AAF94769 - AAF94790 which
 CC target a Rac 1 nucleotide sequence and AAF94795 - AAF94809 which target
 CC cdc42 nucleotide sequence. The antisense compound is useful for treating

CC hyperproliferative conditions, especially cancer, abnormal wound healing
 CC or clotting conditions and ischaemia/reperfusion or reoxygenation injury.
 CC The compound may also be used to diagnose the above conditions
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 703 TCCAGCGAGTCC 714
 DB 7 TCCAGCGAGTCC 18
 RESULT 641
 AAH31511
 ID AAH31511 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH31511;
 XX
 DT 30-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GPCR TM2 primer, SEQ ID NO: 83.
 XX
 KW Human; olfactory receptor; OR; G protein-coupled receptor; GPCR;
 KW transmembrane segment 2; TM2; primary scent determination;
 KW secondary scent determination; polypeptide library; odour receptor;
 KW scent profile; scent fingerprint; scent representation; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200127158-A2.
 XX
 PD 19-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027582.
 XX
 PR 08-OCT-1999; 99US-0158615P.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184809P.
 XX
 PA (DIGI-) DIGISCENTS.
 PA (YEDA) YEDA RES & DEV CO LTD.
 PI Bellenson J, Smith D, Lancet D, Glusman G, Fuchs T, Yanai I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-290713/30.
 XX
 PT New polynucleotides which encode polypeptides involved in olfactory
 PT sensation for identifying olfactory agonists and antagonists.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 43; 1857pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is provided in a specification relating to isolated
 CC polynucleotides which encode polypeptides involved in olfactory
 CC sensation. The polynucleotides can be used in screening for olfactory
 CC agonists and antagonists. The methods allow for the determination of
 CC primary scents and the identification of the odour receptors used to
 CC detect these primary scents. The methods also enable determination of
 CC secondary scents and the identification of combinations of odour
 CC receptors that are involved in detecting such secondary scents. This
 CC enables the construction of a scent representation (also called a scent
 CC fingerprint or scent profile), which may be used to re-create and edit
 CC scents. Libraries of olfactory receptors are useful for determining the
 CC interaction pattern of a composition with the receptors, and can be used
 CC for determining differences in the olfactory faculties of different
 CC individuals. The present sequence is homologous to a conserved region in
 CC transmembrane segment 2 (TM2) of G-protein coupled receptors. It was used
 CC in the isolation of human olfactory receptor cDNAs
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 765 GCCTCCACTTCT 776
 DB 5 GCCTCCACTTCT 16
 RESULT 642
 ADA83693
 ID ADA83693 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADA83693;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Filament forming bacteria detecting probe SEQ ID 12.
 XX
 KW ss; probe; hybridisation; detection; filamentous bacteria cell;
 KW activated sludge.
 XX
 OS Chloroflexaceae.
 XX
 PN DE10128400-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 12-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028400.
 XX
 PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028400.
 XX
 PA (VERM-) VERMICON AG.
 XX
 PI Snaidr J, Beimfohr C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-314735/31.
 XX
 PT New oligonucleotides are useful to detect filamentous bacteria in
 PT samples, particularly in activated sludge.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 24; 26pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel oligonucleotide which hybridises with
 CC and detects a nucleic acid from a filamentous bacteria cell. The
 CC filamentous bacteria can include members of the 021N Kanagawa group I, II
 CC or III, 021N-like from BIO33 EU21, Alisphaera europaea EU24 Nostocoida
 CC limicola-like, Alisphaera (europaea, PPx3, MC2), Alisphaera MC2 MACOBS-
 CC Clone 2 (BIO 36), Bactothrix amylovora (EU3, EU4, EU8, EU9, EU11),
 CC Chloroflexus aurantiacus, Curtinema variabilis (Type 041), Cytophaga,
 CC EPTS Australian 021N isolate (EU21), EPTS Australian isolate EU23 from
 CC SAN3, Flexibacter, Herpetosiphon, H. aurantiacus, Leptothrix discophora,
 CC Megathrix siderius EU26 Nostocoida/021N-like, M. tenacis (WU12, EU5, EU6,
 CC EU15, EU13, EU14 EU1, EU10, EU2), Nostocoida limicolans (EU24),
 CC Nostocoida limicola-like Rhodobacter sphaeroides, Thiobrix 021N-
 CC group, Thiobrix ramose, Type 0411 (CF) and Type 0803. When detecting
 CC filamentous bacteria the oligonucleotide is preferably coupled with a
 CC fluorescent, chemiluminescent, radioactive, enzymatic or haptan marker.
 CC Detection is by epifluorescence microscopy or flow cytometry. The
 CC invention is used to detect filamentous bacteria in a sample,
 CC particularly in activated sludge. ADA83682-ADA83723 represent
 CC oligonucleotide probes used in the detection method of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 765 GCCTCCACTTCT 776
 DB 5 GCCTCCACTTCT 16

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 885 ATGCACCTACTTCTC 899
 DB 4 ATGTATYTNCTTCTC 18
 RESULT 642
 ADA83693
 ID ADA83693 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADA83693;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Filament forming bacteria detecting probe SEQ ID 12.
 XX
 KW ss; probe; hybridisation; detection; filamentous bacteria cell;
 KW activated sludge.
 XX
 OS Chloroflexaceae.
 XX
 PN DE10128400-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 12-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028400.
 XX
 PR 12-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01028400.
 XX
 PA (VERM-) VERMICON AG.
 XX
 PI Snaidr J, Beimfohr C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-314735/31.
 XX
 PT New oligonucleotides are useful to detect filamentous bacteria in
 PT samples, particularly in activated sludge.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 24; 26pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel oligonucleotide which hybridises with
 CC and detects a nucleic acid from a filamentous bacteria cell. The
 CC filamentous bacteria can include members of the 021N Kanagawa group I, II
 CC or III, 021N-like from BIO33 EU21, Alisphaera europaea EU24 Nostocoida
 CC limicola-like, Alisphaera (europaea, PPx3, MC2), Alisphaera MC2 MACOBS-
 CC Clone 2 (BIO 36), Bactothrix amylovora (EU3, EU4, EU8, EU9, EU11),
 CC Chloroflexus aurantiacus, Curtinema variabilis (Type 041), Cytophaga,
 CC EPTS Australian 021N isolate (EU21), EPTS Australian isolate EU23 from
 CC SAN3, Flexibacter, Herpetosiphon, H. aurantiacus, Leptothrix discophora,
 CC Megathrix siderius EU26 Nostocoida/021N-like, M. tenacis (WU12, EU5, EU6,
 CC EU15, EU13, EU14 EU1, EU10, EU2), Nostocoida limicolans (EU24),
 CC Nostocoida limicola-like Rhodobacter sphaeroides, Thiobrix 021N-
 CC group, Thiobrix ramose, Type 0411 (CF) and Type 0803. When detecting
 CC filamentous bacteria the oligonucleotide is preferably coupled with a
 CC fluorescent, chemiluminescent, radioactive, enzymatic or haptan marker.
 CC Detection is by epifluorescence microscopy or flow cytometry. The
 CC invention is used to detect filamentous bacteria in a sample,
 CC particularly in activated sludge. ADA83682-ADA83723 represent
 CC oligonucleotide probes used in the detection method of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 765 GCCTCCACTTCT 776
 DB 5 GCCTCCACTTCT 16


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RESULT 643
ADD69531
ID ADD69531 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADD69531;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Food enrichment-related PCR primer - SEQ ID 11.
XX
KW food; gamma-glutamyl cysteine; drink; seasoning; flavour improvement;
KW PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2003080832-A1.
XX
PD 02-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 26-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP003715.
XX
PR 26-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00085058.
XX
PA (AJIN ) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
XX
PI Nishiuchi H, Nishimura Y, Kuroda M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-833508/77.
XX
PT Genetically-modified Candida utilis for producing foods and drinks
PT enriched with gamma-glutamyl cysteine or cysteine, useful in food
PT industry e.g. for seasoning, by culturing and processing to enhance
PT flavor.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 11; 70pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel method for producing a food containing
CC gamma-glutamyl cysteine or cysteine comprising culturing under
CC appropriate conditions Candida utilis (Pichia jadinii) containing 1% or
CC more by weight of gamma-glutamyl cysteine based on dry cells in the
CC logarithmic growth phase when cultured in the minimum medium, adding the
CC obtained culture, optionally after heating, to a food or drink material
CC and processing. The yeast of the invention may be used for producing food
CC and drink with enriched gamma-glutamyl cysteine or cysteine which is
CC useful in food industry e.g. for seasoning. In this way, food and drink
CC can be cheaply produced with improved flavour. The current sequence is
CC that of the food enrichment-related PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 922 TCACGACCCACCTC 935
DB 5 TTACCACCCACCTC 18

RESULT 644
AAQ25292/c
ID AAQ25292 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAQ25292;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 23-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE ODN2 - control oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Transcription; inhibition; duplex; anti-sense therapy; RNA; polymerase;
KW ss.
XX
PT New DNA sequences as DNA probes - for use in paternity and maternity

```

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OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9210590-A1.
XX
PD 25-JUN-1992.
XX
PF 10-DEC-1991; 91WO-US009321.
XX
PR 10-DEC-1990; 90US-00625680.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI Toole JJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1992-234645/28.
XX
PT Inhibiting transcription of duplex DNA in anti-sense therapy and
PT diagnosis by contacting the transcribed region of DNA with an oligomer
PT to form triple helix.
XX
PS Table 1; Page 26; 45pp; English.
XX
CC The oligomer is used as a control oligonucleotide for studying inhibition
CC of transcription of duplex DNA. Similar oligomers are capable of binding
CC to the transcribed region of the DNA so as to form a triple helix. This
CC interaction is compared to the binding of the control oligonucleotide to
CC give accurate results. The target region may lie within an exon or an
CC intron and the oligomer forms a triple helix by exploiting the GT motif
CC (i.e. the oligomer is purine rich). The oligomer is useful in antisense
CC therapy. It can also be used (opt. in labelled form) diagnostically to
CC detect target DNA or RNA by hybridisation. See also AAQ25290-300.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 918 ATCATCACCACCACC 932
DB 15 AACACCACCACCACC 1

RESULT 645
AAQ22457/c
ID AAQ22457 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAQ22457;
XX
DT 05-AUG-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe (17) for DNA fingerprint analysis.
XX
KW M13; consensus; hypervariable region; HVR; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5097024-A.
XX
PD 17-MAR-1992.
XX
PF 25-SEP-1989; 89US-00411823.
XX
PR 25-SEP-1989; 89US-00411823.
XX
PA (HODE/) HODES M E.
XX
PI Hodes ME, Norris FH, Hodes MZ;
XX
DR WPI; 1992-113708/14.
XX
PT New DNA sequences as DNA probes - for use in paternity and maternity

```

PT testing, analysis of tumour cells, animal or plant breeding, etc.

PS Claim 1; Page 13; 13pp; English.

XX The DNA probes represented in AAQ22441-76 are 15 nucleotide sequences
CC wherein 8 nucleotides of each sequence are G, 3 are T, 1 is C, 1 is A and
CC 2 are N, except that the nucleotide sequence is not the M13 consensus
CC sequence GAGGGTGGGNNCT. The probes can detect hyper-variable regions
CC (HVRs) in genomic DNA with such precision as to enable individuals to be
CC identified or fingerprinted by reference to variations in their DNA in
CC these regions. The DNA probes can be used in paternity and maternity
CC testing, zygosity testing in twins, cell chimerism studies, e.g.
CC detection of donor versus recipient cells after bone marrow
CC transplantation, forensic medicine, family gp. verification, tests for
CC inbreeding, pedigree analysis, identification of loci or genetic
CC diseases, animal or plant breeding and pedigree analysis authentication,
CC quality control of cell lines and analysis. Preparation: The M13 sequence
CC was initially randomised manually by the method of random sampling
CC without replacement to produce random sequences. Later a computer
CC programme was written that implemented an algorithm that produced a
CC random sequence by sampling without replacement. Several of the random
CC sequences that were obtd. were synthesised, labelled and used as DNA
CC probes

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 922 TCACCACCACTCTCC 936

DB 15 TTACCACCACTCTCC 1

RESULT 646

AAT54975

ID AAT54975 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAT54975;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX DT 07-APR-1997 (first entry)

XX DE Mouse reIA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1681).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW ss.

XX OS Mus musculus.

XX PN W09523225-A2.

XX PD 31-AUG-1995.

XX PF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.

XX PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.

XX PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.

XX PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.

XX PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.

XX PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.

XX PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.

PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA Stinchcomb DT, Chowira B, Drenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;

PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;

PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;

PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;

XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.

XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use

PT in inhibiting disease related genes.

XX Claim 2; Page 226; 407pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an

CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves reIA mRNA at the

CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The reIA gene product

CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated

CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the

CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain

CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified

CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences

CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their

CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target

CC sequences and thereby inhibit reIA expression, making them potentially

CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well

CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential

CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves reIA mRNA means

CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo

CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 798 AAGAGCTCTCTCCCA 812

DB 1 AAGACUUCUCCUCCA 15

RESULT 647

AAT51902

ID AAT51902 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAT51902;

XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX DT 09-MAR-1997 (first entry)

XX Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1500).

KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
KW ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.

XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.

XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.

XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.

XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00281932.

XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00281433.

XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00282620.

XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.

XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.

XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.

XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.

XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.

XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.

XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.

XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00334847.

XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.

XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.

XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.

XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.

XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.

XX Claim 2; Page 173; 407pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA.

CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and
CC that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites
CC were identified by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these
CC mRNA sequences were designed and synthesised with modifications that
CC improve their nuclease resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target
CC sequences and thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for
CC reducing transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated
CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 53.3%; Pred. NO. 5.5e+02;

Matches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 910 ATCAGATTATCATCA 924

| : ||| : ||| : |||

Db 1 AUGAGAUUGUCAUCA 15

RESULT 648

AAT51904

ID AAT51904 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

XX AAT51904;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 09-MAR-1997 (first entry)

XX Human ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1503).

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;

XX gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;

XX intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;

XX TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;

XX translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;

XX Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;

XX atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;

XX transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;

XX myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;

XX human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;

XX ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9523225-A2.

XX 31-AUG-1995.

XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.

XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.

XX 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.

XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.

XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.

XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.

XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.

XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.

XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.

XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.

XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.

XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.

XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.

XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.

XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00314397.

XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.

XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.

XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00321993.

XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.

XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.

XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.

XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.

XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;

PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
 XX Claim 2; Page 173; 407pp; English.
 XX The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA.
 CC Regions of the mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and
 CC that contain potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites
 CC were identified by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these
 CC mRNA sequences were designed and synthesised with modifications that
 CC improve their nuclease resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target
 CC sequences and thereby inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for
 CC reducing transplant rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 913 AGATTATCATCACCA 927
 DB 1 AGAUGUCAUCA 15
 RESULT 649
 AAT55164
 ID AAT55164 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT55164;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 22-APR-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human relA hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1681).
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
 KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
 KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
 KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
 KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
 KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
 KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9523225-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-AUG-1995.
 XX
 FF 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-1800156.
 XX
 PR 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
 PR 29-MAR-1994; 94US-00218934.
 PR 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
 PR 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
 PR 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.

PR 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
 PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
 PR 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
 PR 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
 PR 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
 PR 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
 PR 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
 PR 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00314397.
 PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
 PR 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
 PR 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00321993.
 PR 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
 PR 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00345516.
 PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
 PR 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00363233.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Chowrira B, Dizenzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
 PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
 PI Modak A, Pavco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;
 PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
 XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
 XX
 DR Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
 PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
 XX Claim 2; Page 229; 407pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves relA mRNA at the
 CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. The relA gene product
 CC is a subunit of the transcriptional regulator NF-kappaB and is implicated
 CC specifically in the induction of inflammatory responses. Regions of the
 CC mRNA that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain
 CC potential hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified
 CC by computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences
 CC were designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their
 CC nuclease resistance. The ribozymes are designed to cleave the target
 CC sequences and thereby inhibit relA expression, making them potentially
 CC useful for treating rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis and asthma as well
 CC as for increasing tolerance to transplanted tissues. The potential
 CC immunosuppressive properties of a ribozyme that cleaves relA mRNA means
 CC that uses are limited to local delivery, acute indications or ex vivo
 CC treatment. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 798 AACAGCTCTCTCCA 812
 DB 1 AAGACUUCUCCUCA 15
 RESULT 650
 AAX66156/c
 ID AAX66156 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX66156;
 XX
 DT 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse B7-2 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:2788.
 XX
 KW Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
 KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;


```

RESULT 652
AAT50303
XX AAT50303 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AAT50303;
XX 11-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Rabbit CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #1107.
XX KW Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
XX KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
XX KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;
XX KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
XX KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
XX KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; rabbit;
XX KW LDL; ss.
XX OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX PN WO9620279-A1.
XX PD 04-JUL-1996.
XX PF 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.
XX PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX PI Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;
XX DR WPI; 1996-321852/32.
XX PT New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
XX PT useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
XX PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 42; 72pp; English.
XX CC AAT50138-T50359 represent target sequences for the rabbit cholesterol
XX CC ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT50360-
XX CC T50546). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
XX CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
XX CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
XX CC then binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site. The ribozymes are
XX CC able to cleave mRNA from the gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking
XX CC synthesis and/or expression of the mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse
XX CC cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway can be inhibited (or eliminated)
XX CC thereby preventing the reduction in size density of the high density
XX CC lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life, and therefore increasing
XX CC HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat conditions associated with
XX CC abnormal levels of CETP, specifically atherosclerosis, familial
XX CC hypercholesterolaemia, peripheral vascular disease, dyslipidaemia,
XX CC hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, vascular
XX CC complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and angioplastic
XX CC restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low density
XX CC lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered (a
XX CC decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels). The
XX CC HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift and
XX CC mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH ribozymes
XX CC target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-specific
XX CC activity
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. NO. 5.5e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 913 AGATTATCATCACCA 927

```

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Db 1 AGGAUUAUCACCA 15
|| :||:|||||
RESULT 653
AAT50341
ID AAT50341 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AAT50341;
XX 11-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Rabbit CETP HH ribozyme target sequence #1828.
XX KW Hammerhead ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;
XX KW neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;
XX KW reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CETP;
XX KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;
XX KW peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;
XX KW angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; rabbit;
XX KW LDL; ss.
XX OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX PN WO9620279-A1.
XX PD 04-JUL-1996.
XX PF 11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.
XX PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (WARN ) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX PI Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;
XX DR WPI; 1996-321852/32.
XX PT New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -
XX PT useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or
XX PT regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 43; 72pp; English.
XX CC AAT50138-T50359 represent target sequences for the rabbit cholesterol
XX CC ester transfer protein (CETP) hammerhead (HH) ribozymes (see AAT50360-
XX CC T50546). CETP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid
XX CC transfer between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers
XX CC to the position of the cleavage site in full length CETP. The ribozyme
XX CC then binds to 5 nucleotides either side of this site. The ribozymes are
XX CC able to cleave mRNA from the gene encoding CETP, thereby blocking
XX CC synthesis and/or expression of the mRNA. By inhibiting CETP, the reverse
XX CC cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway can be inhibited (or eliminated)
XX CC thereby preventing the reduction in size density of the high density
XX CC lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life, and therefore increasing
XX CC HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat conditions associated with
XX CC abnormal levels of CETP, specifically atherosclerosis, familial
XX CC hypercholesterolaemia, peripheral vascular disease, dyslipidaemia,
XX CC hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, vascular
XX CC complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and angioplastic
XX CC restenosis. By inhibiting CETP, the levels of HDL and low density
XX CC lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered (a
XX CC decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels). The
XX CC HH ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift and
XX CC mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CETP mRNA. As the HH ribozymes
XX CC target specific regions of the CETP gene, they have low non-specific
XX CC activity
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 40.0%; Pred. NO. 5.5e+02;

```

Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

Matches 6; Conservative 7; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 822 TGGCTGTCTCTCTTT 836
:||||: :||: :
Db 1 UGGCUGUCUCUCUCU 15

RESULT 654

AAV48734
ID AAV48734 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAV48734;
XX

DT 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX

DE ErBB-2 gene antisense oligonucleotide ErBB-2-26.
XX

ErBB-2; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.
XX

Synthetic.
OS

Homo sapiens.
XX

EP856579-Al.
PN

05-AUG-1998.
PD

31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
PF

31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
PR

(BIOG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
PA

Schlingensiepen K, Brysch W;
PI

WPI; 1998-400910/35.
XX

Preparation of antisense oligonucleotide(s) which lack long runs of consecutive guanosine or inosine - and have specific ratio of residues able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater activity and reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate growth of cells in culture.
PT

Claim 10; Fig 6a; 286pp; English.
PS

AAV48709-886 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against the ErBB-2 gene. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV48709-91 resulted in significant reduction in ErBB-2 protein expression, while oligonucleotides AAV48792-886 had little effect. The oligonucleotides exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides that can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to three consecutive cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds each (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly the genes for p53, ErB-2, junB, junD, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in cases of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system
SQ

Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 766 CCTCCACTCTCTGAGG 780
|||||
Db 1 CCTCTCTTCAGAGG 15

RESULT 655
AAZ07073/c

ID AAZ07073 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AC AAZ07073;
XX

DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX

DE Peptide nucleic acid oligomer #3.
XX

Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; polymer; solubility; modulation; synthesis; purification; analysis; ss.
KW

Synthetic.
XX

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1

/*tag= a
/note= "g is modified to Flu-OR-g where Flu is 5-(6)-carboxyfluorescein, O is 8-amino-3,6-dioxatanoic acid and E is an uncharged ether modifying moiety"
FT modified_base 15

/*tag= b
/note= "t is modified to t-B-NH2, which is an amidated uncharged ether modifying moiety"
FT FT

PN W09937670-Al.
XX

29-JUL-1999.
PD

19-JAN-1999; 99WO-US001024.
XX

27-JAN-1998; 98US-0072772P.
PR

04-JAN-1999; 99US-00225048.
PR

(BOST-) BOSTON PROBES INC.
PA

Gildea BD, Coull JM;
PI

WPI; 1999-479032/40.
XX

Branched compositions for improving the solubility of synthetic polymers or minimizing or eliminating polymer self-aggregation, particularly in peptide nucleic acids.
PT

Example 12; Page 40; 81pp; English.
PS

The present invention describes a branched composition (I) which is useful for improving the solubility of synthetic polymers (II) or aids in minimizing or eliminating self-aggregation of (II), where (II) is a nucleic acid (or analogue), peptide, peptide nucleic acid (PNA), (I) can facilitate synthesis, purification and analysis of (II) by (I) can polymers, and particularly purine-rich PNA polymers labeled with hydrophobic labels. The products can be used in research, diagnostic and therapeutic applications. The present invention represents a PNA used in the exemplification of the present invention
CC

Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 918 ATCATCACCACCACC 932
|||||
Db 15 ACCACACCACCACC 1

RESULT 656
AAZ64437/c

ID AA264437 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AA264437;
XX
DT 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 9027.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN WO9955847-A2.
XX
PD 04-NOV-1999.
XX
XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
PR 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Blatt L, Meswigen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
XX hepatitis C infection.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 92; 123pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to
CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases, and cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 717 GGAGAGTGACTCTGG 731
DB 15 GGAGAGTAACATGG 1
RESULT 657
AAF52792
ID AAF52792 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF52792;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE IGF-I oligonucleotide #3752.
XX

KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX inflammation.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 85; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 874 ACTTCTCTGAGATGC 888
DB 1 ACTGTCTGCATGC 15
RESULT 658
AAF48903
ID AAF48903 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF48903;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #2323.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX

XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 XX
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 XX
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenescence nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 XX Example 7; Page 59; 201pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisenescence oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenescence
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pterygia, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 795 GCCAGAGCTCTCCT 809
 DB 1 GCATAGAGCTCTCCT 15
 RESULT 659
 AAF47379
 ID AAF47379 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF47379;
 XX
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #799.
 XX
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pterygia;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 PN
 XX 28-DEC-2000.
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
 PF
 XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
 PR
 XX (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
 XX
 XX Wraight CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
 XX
 XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
 PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisenescence nucleic acid that
 PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
 PT inflammation.
 XX
 XX Example 7; Page 49; 201pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
 CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 CC antisenescence oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
 CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
 CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisenescence
 CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
 CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
 CC ichthyosis, pterygia, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
 CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
 CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
 CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
 CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
 CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
 XX
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 709 GAGTCCCGAGGAGT 723
 DB 1 GAGTCCCGAGGAGT 15
 RESULT 660
 AAF48907
 ID AAF48907 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF48907;
 XX
 XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #2327.
 XX
 XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
 KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pterygia;
 KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
 KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
 KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200078341-A1.
 PN

```

XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU0000693.
XX XX
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX XX
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX XX
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX XX
XX PS Example 7; Page 59; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 799 AGAGCTCTCTCCAA 813
Db ||||| |||
1 AGAGCTCTCTCTGAA 15

RESULT 661
AAF48902
ID AAF48902 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF48902;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #2322.
XX XX
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU0000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX XX
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

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XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX XX
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX XX
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX XX
XX PS Example 7; Page 59; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 794 TGCCAGAGCTCTCC 808
Db ||||| |||
1 TGCATAGAGCTCTCC 15

RESULT 662
AAF47201
ID AAF47201 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF47201;
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #621.
XX XX
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU0000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX XX
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

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XX FI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX
XX XX Example 7; Page 48; 20lpp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 913 AGATTATCATCACCA 927
Db 1 AGATAATCATCATCA 15

RESULT 663
AAF48618/c
ID AAF48618 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF48618;
XX
XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGFBP3 oligonucleotide #2038.
XX
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX DR

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```

XX XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX
XX XX Example 7; Page 57; 20lpp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 715 CAGGAGAGTGACTCT 729
Db 15 CATGAGATGACTCT 1

RESULT 664
AAF70083
ID AAF70083 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAF70083;
XX
XX DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human TNFRSF11B gene ASO probe, SEQ ID NO: 139.
XX
XX KW Human; TNFRSF11B; osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor;
XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; osteoclast recruitment;
XX KW osteoclast function; osteoporosis; metastatic bone disease;
XX KW Paget's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; periodontal bone disease; ASO;
XX KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200104137-A1.
XX PD 18-JAN-2001.
XX
XX PF 10-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US018803.
XX PR 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0143020P.
XX
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Chew A, Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2001-147175/15.
XX
XX PT Human Osteoclastogenesis Inhibitory Factor nucleotides, comprising single
XX PT nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for studying e.g. osteoporosis, Paget's
XX PT disease and rheumatoid arthritis.
XX PS Claim 15; Page 23; 114pp; English.
XX

```

CC The present sequence is a probe used to detect polymorphisms in the human
 CC osteoclastogenesis inhibitory factor (TNFRSF11B). Polynucleotides
 CC comprising one or more of twenty four novel single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms in the TNFRSF11B gene have been identified. TNFRSF11B
 CC regulate osteoclast recruitment and function. An understanding of
 CC variations in the gene should thus be useful in developing new therapies
 CC for metabolic disorders caused by abnormal osteoclast recruitment and
 CC function such as osteoporosis, metastatic bone disease, Paget's disease,
 CC rheumatoid arthritis and periodontal bone disease
 XX
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 841 CTCGTGAAACACGCGT 855
 Db 1 CTGTGAAACACGCGT 15

RESULT 665
 ABQ96112
 ID ABQ96112 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC ABQ96112;
 XX
 XX 28-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression-related oligonucleotide #1763.

XX Tumour; cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; viral resistance; human;
 KW viral infection; cell degeneration disease; neurodegeneration; ds;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia; immune disease; inflammatory disease.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX FR2819824-A1.
 XX
 XX 26-JUL-2002.

XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.

XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001FR-00000899.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M, Susini L;

XX WPI; 2002-610803/66.

XX New nucleic acid implicated e.g. in tumor suppression, useful for
 PT diagnosis of tumors, viral infection and cellular degeneration and for
 PT drug screening.

XX Claim 1; Page 486; 623pp; French.

XX The present invention relates to novel human nucleic acid sequences (I).
 CC The present sequence is one such nucleic acid sequence. Expression of (I)
 CC are implicated in tumour suppression or reversion and apoptosis and viral
 CC resistance. (I) are useful as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, measuring and/or amplifying nucleic acid sequences, as
 CC antisense reagents and for recombinant production of polypeptides. (I),
 CC polypeptides (II) encoded by (I), vector containing (I), cells containing
 CC these vectors and antibodies (Ab) against (II) are all useful for
 CC treatment/prevention of viral, tumour and cell degeneration diseases
 CC (especially neurodegeneration, such as Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia). Analysing the expression of (I) is also useful for
 CC diagnosis and/or prognosis of such diseases. Transgenic animals carrying
 CC (I) are used for studying the aetiology of these diseases (also immune
 CC and inflammatory diseases). Note: In the present specification, SEQ ID 1
 CC to 2280 are claimed in Claim 1, however only SEQ ID 1 to 2270 are shown

CC in the specification

XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 867 TTGGAACACTTCCT 881

Db 1 TTGGAACACTTCCT 15

RESULT 666
 ABK14045/C
 ID ABK14045 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX ABK14045;

XX 08-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX ASO probe #6, used to detect human HMGCL gene polymorphisms.

XX Human; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A lyase; HMGCL; probe; ss;
 KW single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; haplotyping; genotyping; ASO.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200198315-A2.

XX 27-DEC-2001.

XX 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019834.

XX 20-JUN-2000; 2000US-0212782P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX Duda A, Kliem SE, Koshiy B, Parks KE;

XX WPI; 2002-130786/17.

XX Novel genetic variants of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A lyase
 PT useful in screening drugs to treat disease associated with the protein
 PT e.g. 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A deficiency.

XX Claim 17; Page 13; 84pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a new polynucleotide having a sequence
 CC comprising a 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme A lyase (HMGCL) isogene,
 CC selected from 6 isogenes, and defined by a corresponding set of
 CC polymorphisms whose locations and identities are given in the
 CC specification. The method of the invention is useful for haplotyping the
 CC HMGCL gene in an individual and in design of clinical trials of candidate
 CC drugs for treating a specific condition or disease predicted to be
 CC associated with HMGCL activity and is useful for genotyping HMGCL gene of
 CC an individual. The method of the invention is also useful for identifying
 CC an association between a trait and at least one haplotype or for assaying
 CC a pair of HMGCL gene. ASO is useful as probes and primers and for assaying
 CC a polymorphism in the target region. The invention is useful for
 CC genotyping and/or haplotyping the HMGCL gene in an individual. Without
 CC requiring any a prior knowledge of the phenotypic effect of any
 CC particular HMGCL haplotype or haplotype pair, the method of the invention
 CC provides the scientist with a tool to identify lead compounds that are
 CC more likely to show efficacy in clinical trials. The present nucleic acid
 CC sequence represents one of a collection of ASO probes (ABK14040-ABK14045)
 CC that were used in the invention to detect polymorphisms in the human
 CC HMGCL gene

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 874 ACTTCTCGAGATGC 888
Db 15 ATTTCCRGAGATGC 1

RESULT 667
ABX01490/c
ID ABX01490 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABX01490;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Hepatitis C virus substrate #1272 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #1272.
XX
KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virocidic;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytostatic;
KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN US2002082225-A1.
XX
PD 27-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
XX
PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
XX
PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.
DR
XX
XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 57; 80pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
CC (Hp) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
CC Some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsdIDentry.html
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 96.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 717 GGAGAGTCACTCTGG 731
Db 15 GGAGAGTAACTATGG 1

RESULT 668
AAL48091/c
ID AAL48091 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAL48091;
XX
DT 27-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human neuropeptide Y allele specific probe SEQ ID NO: 15.
XX
KW Human; neuropeptide Y; NPY; isogene; SNP; atherosclerosis; obesity;
KW psychological disorder; single nucleotide polymorphism; alcoholism;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200251857-A1.
XX
PD 04-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034758.
XX
PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034758.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Chew A, Denton RR, Lanz EM, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-566671/60.
DR
XX
XX New genetic variants of the human Neuropeptide Y (NPY) gene useful for
PT treating disorders affected by abnormal expression or function of NPY
PT isogene e.g., atherosclerosis or obesity.
XX
PS Claim 11; Page 16; 80pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides the human neuropeptide Y (NPY) gene and
CC single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) identified therein. The sequence
CC can be used in the treatment of disorders associated with NPY, including
CC atherosclerosis, obesity, psychological disorders and alcoholism. The
CC present sequence is an allele specific probe used to isolate the human
CC NPY coding sequence
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGTGTCCTCTTCT 839
Db 15 CTGGGTCGCTTTCT 1

RESULT 669
AAL48090/c
ID AAL48090 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAL48090;
XX
DT 27-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human neuropeptide Y allele specific probe SEQ ID NO: 14.
XX
KW Human; neuropeptide Y; NPY; isogene; SNP; atherosclerosis; obesity;
KW psychological disorder; single nucleotide polymorphism; alcoholism;
KW antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; probe; ss.
XX

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200251857-A1.
XX
XX PD 04-JUL-2002.
XX
XX PF 21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034758.
XX
XX PR 21-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034758.
XX
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Chew A, Denton RR, Lanz EM, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2002-566671/60.
XX
XX PT New genetic variants of the human Neuropeptide Y (NPY) gene useful for
XX treating disorders affected by abnormal expression or function of NPY
XX isogene e.g., atherosclerosis or obesity.
XX
XX PS Claim 11; Page 16; 80pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention provides the human neuropeptide Y (NPY) gene and
XX single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) identified therein. The sequence
XX can be used in the treatment of disorders associated with NPY, including
XX atherosclerosis, obesity, psychological disorders and alcoholism. The
XX present sequence is an allele specific probe used to isolate the human
XX NPY coding sequence
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 825 CTGTCCTCTTTTCT 839
XX |||||
XX 15 CTGGGTCACTTTCT 1
XX
XX RESULT 670
XX ABX76480
XX ID ABX76480 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC ABX76480;
XX
XX DT 01-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE M. tuberculosis 23S rRNA probe #6.
XX
XX KW Probe; 23S rRNA; 16SrRNA; tuberculosis; MTC; MOTT; peptide nucleic acid;
XX mycobacterium tuberculosis complex; precursor rRNA; rDNA; 5S rRNA; ss;
XX mycobacterium other than tuberculosis.
XX
XX OS Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "T is covalently linked to Lys(Flu)-Lys(Flu) where
XX Flu= 5-(and 6)-carboxyfluorescein, optional"
XX modified_base 15
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "C is amidated"
XX
XX XX US2002137035-A1.
XX
XX PN
XX
XX PD 26-SEP-2002.
XX
XX PF 07-APR-2000; 2000US-00544934.
XX
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000US-00544934.
XX (STEN/) STENDER H.
XX (LUND/) LUND K.
XX (MOLL/) MOLLERUP T A.
XX
XX PI Stender H, Lund K, Mollerup TA;
XX WPI; 2003-174116/17.
XX
XX PT Peptide nucleic acid probes for detecting target sequences of
XX Mycobacteria in samples, e.g., sputum, which are capable of hybridizing
XX to a target sequence of mycobacterial rDNA, precursor rRNA or rRNA
XX forming detectable hybrids.
XX
XX PS Claim 22; Page 37; 74pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a peptide nucleic acid capable of hybridizing to
XX a target sequence of Mycobacterial rDNA, precursor rRNA or rRNA (5S, 16S
XX or 23S) forming detectable hybrids. Also included are detecting a target
XX sequence of mycobacteria in a sample comprising contacting rRNA or rDNA
XX in the sample with peptide nucleic acid probes (hybridisation takes place
XX between the probe and the rRNA or rDNA), observing or measuring any
XX formed detectable hybrids and relating the observation or measurement to
XX the presence of a target sequence of mycobacteria in the sample, and a
XX kit for detecting a target sequence of mycobacteria in particular a
XX target sequence of mycobacteria of M. tuberculosis complex (MTC). The
XX probes are used for detecting a target sequence of MTC (and
XX distinguishing them from mycobacterium other than tuberculosis, MOTT)
XX present in a sample, e.g. sputum, laryngeal swabs, gastric lavage,
XX bronchial washings, biopsies, aspirates, expectorates, body fluids,
XX urine, tissue sections as well as food samples, soil, air and water
XX samples and their cultures. The probe is able to penetrate the cell wall
XX of the mycobacteria. It is able to hybridise to Mycobacterial precursor
XX rRNA and rRNA without harsh treatment of the mycobacterial cells,
XX therefore avoiding a risk of interfering with the morphology of the
XX cells. The present sequence is an M. tuberculosis probe for 16S or 23S
XX rRNA
XX
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 922 TCACCACCCCTCTCC 936
XX |||||
XX 1 TCACCACCCCTCTCTCC 15
XX
XX DB
XX
XX RESULT 671
XX ADD71431/c
XX ID ADD71431 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AC ADD71431;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Stimulus-responsive DNA organization oligonucleotide #1.
XX
XX KW ss; stimulus-responsive DNA organization; supercoil; rotation;
XX external stimulus; medical micromachines; artificial muscle.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO2003072772-A1.
XX
XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX
XX PF 28-AUG-2002; 2002WO-JP008656.
XX
XX PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00051927.
XX

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PA (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
XX
PI Yui N, Ootani T;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-679952/64.
XX
XX Stimulus-responsive DNA organization of highly compatible functional
PT material undergoing reversible formation/dissociation of supercoil or
PT rotation in response to external stimulus, useful as e.g. artificial
PT muscles.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 1; 29pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a stimulus-responsive DNA organization
CC undergoing formation/dissociation of a supercoil or rotation in response
CC to an external stimulus and comprises a number of plasmid DNAs ligated in
CC it. The DNA organization is applicable in various materials and body
CC parts or medical micromachines e.g. artificial muscles. This sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide used in the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 828 TGTCTTTTCTTCT 842
Db 15 TTCTGCTTCTTCT 1
RESULT 672
ADE14002/c
ID ADE14002 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ADE14002;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or regulatory region #111.
XX
XX Human; optineurin; ds; ophthalmological; single nucleotide polymorphism;
XX SNP; glaucoma; progressive ocular hypertensive disorder;
XX glaucoma related disorder; motif; repeat element; regulatory region.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003190617-A1.
XX
XX 09-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-00091281.
XX
XX (STEE/) SI E.
XX (RAYM/) RAYMOND V.
XX (MORI/) MORISSETTE J.
XX
XX Raymond V, Morissette J, Si E;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-864168/80.
XX
XX New nucleic acid sequences of the optineurin gene are useful to detect
XX polymorphisms particularly single nucleotide polymorphisms in the
XX optineurin promoter to diagnose, prognosis and treat glaucoma and related
XX disorders.
XX
XX Claim 11; SEQ ID NO 113; 159pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid (N1) comprising at
XX least 20 but not more than 1500 consecutive nucleotides of the optineurin
XX promoter appearing as ADE13890. Also included are the optineurin promoter
CC
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CC operably linked to a heterologous nucleic acid, a nucleic acid capable of
CC detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the optineurin
CC promoter, a host cell comprising the promoter operably linked to a
CC heterologous sequence, diagnosing or prognosing glaucoma in a sample
CC obtained from a cell or bodily fluid (comprising detecting a polymorphism
CC in a promoter region of the optineurin gene, associated with a glaucoma
CC phenotype), detecting a SNP sequence variation in a sample containing
CC DNA, detecting the presence of an optineurin promoter sequence variation
CC in a sample containing DNA, determining the presence or increased
CC susceptibility to glaucoma or to a progressive ocular hypertensive
CC disorder resulting in loss of visual field in a patient for the severity
CC or progression of glaucoma in a patient, comprising providing
CC amplification reaction primers that direct amplification of a selected
CC nucleic acid region containing the variation within the optineurin
CC promoter and amplifying the DNA) and detecting a polymorphism (comprising
CC obtaining a sample containing human genomic DNA, providing a nucleic acid
CC capable of detecting a SNP located within an optineurin promoter, and
CC detecting the polymorphism). The invention is used to diagnose and
CC prognose glaucoma and also to treat glaucoma related disorders. The
CC present sequence is an optineurin promoter motif, repeat element or
CC putative regulatory region.
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTTCT 844
Db 15 TATCTTTTCTTCT 1
RESULT 673
ADE52728/c
ID ADE52728 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ADE52728;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID 94.
XX
XX DNA-binding protein; interferon-activatable protein; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003089466-A1.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 18-APR-2003; 2003WO-JP004981.
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002JP-00117840.
XX 30-APR-2002; 2002JP-00128418.
XX 30-APR-2002; 2002JP-00128779.
XX 04-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00352469.
XX
XX (RIKE ) RIKEN KK.
XX (DNAF-) DNAFORM KK.
XX (MITU ) MITSUBISHI CHEM CORP.
XX
XX Hayashizaki Y, Kamiya M, Kubodera H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-011681/01.
XX
XX Proteins with DNA binding activity and substances that affect their
XX activity or expression, useful for treating associated disorders.
XX
XX Example 9; SEQ ID NO 94; 237pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel proteins (ADE52648-ADE52660,
CC ADE52670 and ADE52672) and their coding sequences (ADE52635-ADE52647,
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CC ADE52669 and ADE52671). The proteins have a DNA-binding activity or an
CC interferon-activatable protein (IAP)-like activity. The present
CC oligonucleotide is related to HSF1 (short), HSF2, dHSF and fungalHSF.
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 15;
    Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 TCTCTTTCTCTCTCT 844
Db 15 TTCTTTCTTTCT 1

RESULT 674
AAT02859
ID AAT02859 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAT02859;
XX
DT 14-MAR-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Fungus-derived 18S rRNA encoding DNA PCR amplification primer.
XX
KW Polymerase chain reaction; primer; ribosomal RNA; amplification;
KW sequencing; matsutake mushroom; ss.
XX
OS Agaricus bisporus.
XX
PN JP07177889-A.
XX
PD 18-JUL-1995.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1993; 93JP-00346106.
XX
PR 22-DEC-1993; 93JP-00346106.
XX
PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX
DR WPI; 1995-279918/37.
XX
PT Oligo:nucleotide primer comprising amplification and sequencing portions
PT - useful for determination of fungal DNA sequences by PCR amplification.
XX
PS Claim 2; Page 2; 8pp; Japanese.
XX
CC AAT02855-T02860 are amplification primers for DNA coding for fungus-
CC derived 18S rRNA. These primers may be bound at the 5' end to the 3' end
CC of a sequencing primer (AAT02861-T02863). The resulting oligonucleotide
CC primers comprising amplification and sequencing portions (AAT02864-
CC T02869). These primers are useful for the determination of the base
CC sequences of fungi
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
    Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 789 TCTGTGTCCACAGC 803
Db 2 TCTGTGTCCACAGC 16

RESULT 675
AAV45768
ID AAV45768 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAV45768;
XX
DT 24-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX

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DE Capture probe 14.
XX
KW Probe; biosite; target probe; capture domain; microorganic monitoring;
KW multiple point mutation; genotyping; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9829736-A1.
XX
PD 09-JUL-1998.
XX
PF 31-DEC-1997; 97WO-US024098.
XX
PR 31-DEC-1996; 96US-0034627P.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Eggers MD, Balch WJ, Hogan ME, Mendoza LG;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-388276/33.
XX
PT Reaction substrates for multiplexed microassay(s) between analyte and
PT binder - has probes attached to array of sites on surface, useful for,
PT e.g. diagnosis and drug screening.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 35; 100pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences AAV45755-V45770 are capture probes which are surface bound and
CC arranged in an array of biosites attached to a solid support. These are
CC designed to bind rapidly and efficiently to the target probes (AAV45771-
CC V45786) capture domain. They can be used in the method of the invention
CC in the following areas: diagnosis, drug screening, analysis of gene
CC expression, cell sorting and microorganic monitoring, analysis of
CC multiple point mutations and genotyping
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
    Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
    Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
    Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 774 TCTGAGGGCAGCCCC 788
Db 2 TCTGAGGGCAGCCTC 16

RESULT 676
AAX02894
ID AAX02894 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAX02894;
XX
DT 17-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mACHR-6 cDNA antisense inhibitor #5.
XX
KW mACHR-6; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6; disorder; secretion;
KW acetylcholine responsive cell; phosphatidylinositol turn-over;
KW smooth muscle cell contraction; nervous system disorder; glandular;
KW schizo-effective disorder; affective disorder; sleep disorder;
KW movement disorder; eating disorder; drinking disorder; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5882893-A.
XX
PD 16-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985090.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985090.
XX
PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

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04-DEC-1998; 98WO-US025832.

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XX OS Rattus sp.
XX PN US06093545-A.
XX XX
XX PD 25-JUL-2000.
XX PF
XX PP 02-OCT-1998; 98US-00165543.
XX PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985090.
XX PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00042780.
XX XX
XX PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX PI Glucksmann MA, Goodearl ADJ;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1999-394858/33.
XX PT
XX PT New nucleic acid encoding an isolated G-protein coupled receptor useful
XX PT for treating nervous system related disorders.
XX PS Disclosure; Col 49; 64pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6
XX CC (mAChR-6), which is a member of the G family of proteins. mAChR-6 has
XX CC antiparkinsonian, nootropic, neuroprotective, neuroleptic, antidiabetic
XX CC antidepressant, antiarrhythmic and antiinflammatory activities. The mAChR
XX CC -6 protein, is capable of modulating the effects of a G-protein coupled
XX CC receptor (GPCR) ligand such as acetylcholine or an acetylcholine like
XX CC molecule such as carnitine, e.g. by modulating phospholipase C
XX CC signalling/activity. Products from the present invention can be used for
XX CC treating disorders mediated by abnormal mAChR-6 protein activity such as
XX CC nervous system related disorders, disorders affecting consciousness,
XX CC affective disorders such as REM sleep abnormalities, disorders affecting
XX CC pain generation mechanisms such as pain related to irritable bowel
XX CC syndrome or chest pain, movement disorders, eating disorders, drinking
XX CC disorders, smooth muscle related disorders, cardiac muscle disorders, and
XX CC gland related disorders such as xerostomia or diabetes mellitus. The
XX CC products can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening.
XX CC The present sequence represents a rat mAChR-6 antisense oligonucleotide
XX CC which is given in the exemplification of the present invention. (Updated
XX CC on 20-MAR-2003 to correct DR field.)
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 775 CTGAGGCGCAGCCCT 789
Db 1 CTGAGGCGCAGCCCT 15

RESULT 679
AAA67030
ID AAA67030 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAA67030;
XX XX
XX DT 19-OCT-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human leukocyte antigen PCR primer BASP-1 SEQ ID NO:88.
XX XX
XX KW Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;
XX KW amplification; hybridisation; organ transplant; gene typing; diagnosis;
XX KW ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200031295-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 02-JUN-2000.

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XX PF 07-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005527.
XX XX
XX PR 26-NOV-1998; 98JP-00335151.
XX XX
XX PA (SHIO ) SHIONOGI & CO LTD.
XX PI Moribe T, Kaneshige T;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-400097/34.
XX XX
XX PT Simple, rapid and accurate method for distinguishing HLA class I allele
XX PT type with possibility of mechanization and automation, applicable in
XX PT judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and disease
XX PT diagnosis.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 9; Page 70; 83pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for distinguishing a human
XX CC leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I antigen or allele by a combination of
XX CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using a primer pair whereby all HLA-A, -B
XX CC or -C alleles can be amplified or using reverse hybridisation analysis
XX CC comprising a DNA probe covalently bonded to microtitre plate wells which
XX CC are hybridisable specifically with the base sequence of at least one
XX CC specific HLA-A, -B or -C allele. The method is applicable in gene typing,
XX CC judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and
XX CC correlation analysis for diagnosis of various diseases. The method is
XX CC simple, rapid and accurate, with possibility of mechanisation and
XX CC automation, without the problems encountered by using the prior-art
XX CC techniques. AAA66943 to AAA67072 represent oligonucleotide probes and PCR
XX CC primers for use in the method of the present invention
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCCGAGGA 719
Db 1 CCGCGAGTCCCGAGGA 15

RESULT 680
AAF57677/c
ID AAF57677 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAF57677;
XX XX
XX DT 29-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Rat sodium channel beta-1A subunit cDNA amplifying reverse primer.
XX XX
XX KW Sodium channel; modulator; sodium channel beta-1A subunit; pain; rat;
XX KW analgesic; neuroprotective; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Rattus sp.
XX XX
XX PN WO200123570-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 05-APR-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 29-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US027034.
XX XX
XX PR 30-SEP-1999; 99US-0156837P.
XX XX
XX PA (ORTH ) ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX PI D'andrea M, Rogers KE;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2001-281683/29.
XX XX
XX PT Screening for sodium channel activity modulators, used to decrease

```

PT neuropathic pain, comprises contacting a candidate compound with a cell
 PT expressing the channel.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 78; 124pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of screening for a modulator of sodium
 CC channel activity that comprises contacting a candidate modulator with a
 CC cell co-expressing a sodium channel beta-1A subunit with a sodium channel
 CC alpha subunit, and determining the effect of the candidate modulator on
 CC the sodium channel function in the cell. The method is useful for
 CC identifying sodium channel activity modulators, preferably causing
 CC decreased beta 1A subunit expression. The modulators can be used to
 CC decrease neuropathic pain, and to decrease the number of febrile seizures
 CC in an individual. The present sequence represents a reverse primer
 CC beta1A5 used in RT-PCR amplification of the DNA encoding a rat sodium
 CC channel beta-1A subunit
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 820 GTTGCTGTGTCCT 834
 Db 16 GTTGCTGTGTCCT 2
 RESULT 681
 AAF30671/C
 ID AAF30671 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF30671;
 XX
 DT 11-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sodium channel beta1A subunit PCR primer beta1A5.
 XX
 KW Sodium channel beta1A; rat; splice variant; analgesic; cardiant; pain;
 KW seizure; therapy; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Rattus sp.
 XX
 FN WO200123571-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-APR-2001.
 XX
 PF 29-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US027119.
 XX
 PR 30-SEP-1999; 99US-0156837P.
 XX
 PA (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
 PA (ORTH) ORTHO-MCNEIL PHARM INC.
 PI Isom LL, Kazen-Gillespie K, Rogers KE;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-258136/26.
 XX
 CC An isolated nucleic acid encoding a sodium channel beta1A subunit
 PT polypeptide, useful for identifying modulators of sodium channel beta1A
 PT subunits and treating neuropathic pain.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 79; 121pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is that of PCR primer beta1A5. The primer is based
 CC on a sequence unique to rat sodium channel beta1A subunit. It was used
 CC with primer beta1A3 (see AAF30670) to confirm that a beta1A transcript
 CC identified by library screening was expressed by rat adrenal gland. The 2
 CC primers amplify a region of beta1A from the N-terminus past the region in
 CC which the amino acid sequence changed from identity to non-identity to
 CC beta1, or the putative splice site, by RT-PCR using rat adrenal gland
 CC total RNA as template. Novel rat sodium channel beta1A subunit (see
 CC AAB20371) is a splice variant of sodium channel beta1, resulting from

CC retention of intron 3 containing an in-frame stop codon. This alternative
 CC splicing event produces a novel C-terminus. Methods and compositions for
 CC using beta1A nucleic acids and proteins are described. A claimed method
 CC of screening for a modulator of sodium channel activity utilises a cell
 CC co-expressing a sodium channel beta1A subunit and a sodium channel alpha
 CC subunit. A claimed method for decreasing neuropathic pain, and a claimed
 CC method for decreasing the number of fibrillar seizures in an individual,
 CC both involve administering a modulator of the sodium channel beta1A
 CC subunit
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 820 GTTGCTGTGTCCT 834
 Db 16 GTTGCTGTGTCCT 2
 RESULT 682
 ABN85725
 ID ABN85725 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN85725;
 XX
 DT 27-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DBD-Flag fusion protein PCR primer 1.
 XX
 KW Human; cytostatic; gene therapy; apoptosis; cancer; tumour; leukaemia;
 KW genotoxic; DBD; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO200248344-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 13-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047948.
 XX
 PR 13-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254924P.
 XX
 PA (GEU) UNIV GEORGETOWN.
 XX
 PI Soldatenkov VA, Jung M, Smulson M, Dritschilo A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-583512/62.
 XX
 CC Inducing apoptosis in a tumor cell for treating cancer, e.g. prostate
 CC cancer, by introducing a DNA construct comprising coding region of DNA
 CC repair inhibitory agent linked to tissue-specific regulatory sequences.
 PS Example; Page 19; 41pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to inducing (M) apoptosis in a cell for treating
 CC cancer, comprising introducing into the cell a recombinant DNA construct
 CC having the coding region of a DNA repair inhibitory agent linked to
 CC tissue-specific transcriptional regulatory sequences. (M) is useful for
 CC inducing apoptosis in a tumor cell, including lung, breast, colon, liver,
 CC brain, kidney, skin, or ovarian tumour cell, squamous cell carcinoma, non
 CC squamous cell carcinoma, glioblastoma, sarcoma, melanoma, papilloma, such
 CC neuroblastoma and leukaemia cell. (M) is useful for treating cancer, such
 CC as brain, stomach, breast, ovarian, cervical, prostate, skin, lung,
 CC pancreatic, liver, colon cancer and leukaemia. The method involves
 CC administering the DNA construct and inducing apoptosis of cancer cells by
 CC treating the host by genotoxic treatments. The host is a human diagnosed
 CC with cancer. The genotoxic treatments comprises chemotherapeutic drugs or
 CC radiation such as gamma-irradiation, X-rays, microwaves, electronic
 CC emissions and the like. The chemotherapeutic drugs are alkylating agents
 CC (e.g. cis-diamine dichloroplatinum or melphalan), inhibitors of DNA
 CC replication, mitosis or chromosomal segregation, (e.g. etoposide (VP-16),

CC camptothecin and adriamycin also known as doxorubicin) and radiomimetic
 CC agents (e.g. bleomycin). The present sequence is that of a PCR primer for
 CC RT-PCR analysis of a human DBD-Flag fusion protein used in examples of
 CC the invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCACTC 935
 |||||
 Db 1 ATCACCATCACCATC 15

RESULT 683
 ABX11859
 ID ABX11859 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX11859;
 XX
 DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 antisense oligonucleotide #6.

XX Human; ss; mAChR-6; muscarinic acetylcholine receptor-6;
 KW cognitive disorder; amnesia; amnesic spatial disorientation;
 KW Klüver-Bucy syndrome; Alzheimer's related memory loss; antisense;
 KW learning disability; consciousness disorder; visual hallucination;
 KW delirium; schizo-affective disorder; schizophrenia; depression;
 KW affective disorder; sleep disorders; pain generation disorder;
 KW irritable bowel syndrome; chest pain; movement disorder;
 KW Parkinson's disease; eating disorder; insulin hypersecretion obesity;
 KW heart muscle disorder; bradycardia; tachycardia; arrhythmia; flutter;
 KW fibrillation; gland related disorder; xerostomia; diabetes mellitus.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2002166131-A1.
 PN
 PD 07-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 08-JUL-1999; 99US-00349755.
 XX
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985090.
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00042780.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Goodearl ADV, Glucksmann MA;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-298709/29.
 DR
 XX New muscarinic acetylcholine receptor 6 (mAChR-6) nucleic acids and
 PT proteins, useful for modulating acetylcholine or phosphatidylinositol,
 PT particularly for treating e.g. schizophrenia, chest pain, tachycardia or
 PT arrhythmia.

PS Disclosure; Page 26; 66pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated human or rat muscarinic
 CC acetylcholine receptor 6 (mAChR-6) nucleic acid molecule and the encoded
 CC protein. Also included are (non-human) host cells comprising the mAChR-6
 CC nucleic acid molecule, an antibody that selectively bind the polypeptide
 CC above, a method for producing the polypeptide by culturing the host cell
 CC such that the mAChR-6 nucleic acid is expressed, a method for detecting
 CC the presence of the mAChR-6 polypeptide and nucleic acid, a method for
 CC identifying a compound that binds to the mAChR-6 polypeptide and a method
 CC for modulating the activity of the mAChR-6 polypeptide. The mAChR-6
 CC polynucleotide, polypeptide, antibody or modulator are useful in drug
 CC screening assays, diagnostic assays for identifying diseases, allelic
 CC screening, pharmacogenetic testing, methods of treatment,

CC pharmacogenomics or monitoring the effects during clinical trials. In
 CC particular, the mAChR-6 polynucleotide, polypeptide or antibody is useful
 CC for treating or diagnosing cognitive disorders (e.g. amnesia, amnesic
 CC spatial disorientation, Klüver-Bucy syndrome, Alzheimer's related memory
 CC loss or learning disability), disorders affecting consciousness (e.g.
 CC visual hallucinations or delirium), schizo-affective disorders (e.g.
 CC schizophrenia or depression), affective disorders (e.g. sleep disorders),
 CC disorders affecting pain generation mechanisms (e.g. pain related to
 CC irritable bowel syndrome, or chest pain), movement disorders (e.g.
 CC Parkinson's disease), eating disorders (e.g. insulin hypersecretion
 CC obesity), heart muscle related disorders (e.g. bradycardia, tachycardia,
 CC arrhythmia, flutter or fibrillation), or gland related disorder (e.g.
 CC xerostomia or diabetes mellitus). The present sequence is an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide targeting human mAChR-6
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 775 CTGAGGCGAGCCCT 789
 |||||
 Db 1 CTGAGGCGAGCCCT 15

RESULT 684
 AAX69852
 ID AAX69852 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX69852;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1147.
 XX
 KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO9715662-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 XX
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX
 PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.

XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 81; 218pp; English.

CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be

CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 809 TCACACTCAGGTTG 823
:|||||:|
Db 2 UCAACACAGGUUG 16

RESULT 685
AAX69863/C
ID AAX69863 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX69863;
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX
XX PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 81; 218pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 859 GGCTCAGTTGGAC 873

CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 809 TCACACTCAGGTTG 823
:|||||:|
Db 2 UCAACACAGGUUG 16

RESULT 686
AAX69639
ID AAX69639 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX69639;
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX
XX PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 74; 218pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 861 CTCACGTTGGACAC 875
:|||||:|
Db 2 CUCCAGUUGGACUC 16

RESULT 687
AAX72737
ID AAX72737 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX72737;
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX
XX PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 74; 218pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 859 GGCTCAGTTGGAC 873

```
XX Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #170.
DE
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
PN
XX
XX 01-MAY-1997.
PD
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
PF
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
PD
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
PF
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
PD
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
PT
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 127; 218pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 871 AACACTTTCCTGAGA 885
DB 2 AACCCUUCUGGGA 16
RESULT 688
AAX72738
ID AAX72738 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAX72738;
AC
XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #171.
DE
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
PN
XX
XX 01-MAY-1997.
PD
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
PF
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
PD
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
PT
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 127; 218pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 871 AACACTTTCCTGAGA 885
DB 2 AACCCUUCUGGGA 16
RESULT 688
AAX72738
ID AAX72738 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAX72738;
AC
XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #171.
DE
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
PN
XX
XX 01-MAY-1997.
PD
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
PF
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR
XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA
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XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX Claim 4; Page 127; 218pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 710 AGTCCAGGAGGTG 724
 DB |||||
 17 AGTCCAGGAAAGG 3
 RESULT 590
 AAX73031/c
 ID AAX73031 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAX73031;
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #464.
 DE Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
 KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX Mus sp.
 OS WO9715662-A2.
 XX 01-MAY-1997.
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
 XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
 PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
 XX Claim 4; Page 137; 218pp; English.

CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
 CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
 CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 791 TGGTCCCAAGAGCTC 805
 DB |||||
 16 TGAUCCCAAGAACTC 2
 RESULT 691
 AAV97255
 ID AAV97255 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAV97255;
 XX 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 339.
 DE Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;
 KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9833893-A2.
 XX 06-AUG-1998.
 XX 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.
 XX 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.
 XX 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.
 XX Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX WPI; 1998-437449/37.
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal
 PT growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for
 PT treating cancers.
 XX Claim 5; Page 68; 109pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMS)
 CC which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor
 CC receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090
 CC represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044
 CC to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to 9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and
 CC hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMS are useful for
 CC cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR
 CC expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or
 CC treatment of cancers. The NAMS can also be used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

ID	AAV95036 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	AAV95036;
XX	
DT	24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1098.
XX	
KW	Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW	hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW	autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW	graft rejection; ss.
XX	
OS	Mus sp.
XX	
PN	WO9824913-A2.
XX	
PD	11-JUN-1998.
XX	
PF	02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021748.
XX	
PR	03-DEC-1996; 96US-00758306.
XX	
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen JA;
XX	
DR	WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX	
PT	Ribozymes targetted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g. cancer,
PT	autoimmune disease and allergies.
XX	
PS	Claim 4; Page 43; 61pp; English.
CC	The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
CC	the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded RNA.
CC	AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
CC	AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC	from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC	of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis, allergy
CC	and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used to induce
CC	tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity	40.0%; Pred.No. 6.4e+02;
Matches	6; Conservative 7; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	834 TTTTCTCTCTGAAG 848
	: : : : :
Db	2 UGUUAUUCUGAAG 16
RESULT 694	
AAV94629	
ID	AAV94629 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX	
AC	AAV94629;
XX	
DT	24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 335.
XX	
KW	Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW	hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW	autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW	graft rejection; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO9824913-A2.
XX	

DB	2	UUUUCUCUGAAGCC	16	Best Local Similarity 20.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02; Matches 3; Conservative 10; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
RESULT 697				
AAAL19027				
ID	AAAL19027	standard; RNA; 17 BP.		
XX	AAAL19027;			
XX	19-JUN-2000	(first entry)		
DE	Human	TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:2253.		
XX	Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;			
KW	integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;			
KW	hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;			
KW	ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;			
KW	dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;			
KW	age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;			
KW	myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;			
KW	tuberos scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;			
KW	Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.			
XX	Homo sapiens.			
OS				
PN	WO9950403-A2.			
XX				
PD	07-OCT-1999.			
XX				
PF	24-MAR-1999;	99WO-US006507.		
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98US-0079678P.		
XX				
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.			
PI	Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;			
XX				
DR	WPI; 1999-591315/50.			
XX				
PT	Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability			
PT	of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.			
XX				
PS	Claim 56; Page 132; 305pp; English.			
XX	The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA			
CC	cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl			
CC	hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3			
CC	gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to			
CC	AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,			
CC	and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their			
CC	corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to			
CC	AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086			
CC	and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;			
CC	AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme			
CC	sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and			
CC	AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;			
CC	AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence			
CC	for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to			
CC	AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of			
CC	the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or			
CC	stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,			
CC	integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are			
CC	especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related			
CC	macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as			
CC	neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,			
CC	angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber			
CC	syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,			
CC	and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,			
CC	integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3			
XX				
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 13 U; 0 Other;			
Query Match	4.1%;	Score 11.8;	DB 1;	Length 17;

CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 959 CCAAAATTGACTCTCT 973
DB 16 CCAAAATTGAAATTCT 2
|||||

RESULT 699
AAAI8463
ID AAAL8463 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AAAL8463;
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1689.

KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO9950403-A2.
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX Claim 56; Page 96; 305pp; English.

CC The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAAL6775 to
CC AAAL17167 and AAAL17561 to AAAL17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAAL17168 to AAAL17560 and AAAL17623 to AAAL17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAAL17685 to AAAL18385 and AAAL19087 to
CC AAAL19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAAL18386 to AAAL19086
CC AAAL19155 to AAAL19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAAL19223 to AAAL20361 and AAAL21501 to AAAL21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAAL20362 to AAAL21500 and
CC AAAL21596 to AAAL21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAAL21689 to AAAL22475 and AAAL23263 to AAAL23342 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAAL22476 to AAAL23262, AAAL23343 to
CC AAAL23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related

CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 707 GCGAGTCCCGAGGAGA 721
DB 3 GCGAGUUCGAGGAGA 17
|||||

RESULT 700
AAAI9026
ID AAAL9026 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AAAL9026;
XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:2252.

KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberosus sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO9950403-A2.
XX 07-OCT-1999.
XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
XX of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX Claim 56; Page 132; 305pp; English.

CC The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAAL6775 to
CC AAAL17167 and AAAL17561 to AAAL17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAAL17168 to AAAL17560 and AAAL17623 to AAAL17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAAL17685 to AAAL18385 and AAAL19087 to
CC AAAL19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAAL18386 to AAAL19086
CC AAAL19155 to AAAL19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAAL19223 to AAAL20361 and AAAL21501 to AAAL21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAAL20362 to AAAL21500 and
CC AAAL21596 to AAAL21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAAL21689 to AAAL22475 and AAAL23263 to AAAL23342 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAAL22476 to AAAL23262, AAAL23343 to

CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 0 G; 0 T; 13 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 20.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 3; Conservative 10; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
 Db : :|:::|: :|:
 3 UUUUUUUUUUUUUU 17
 RESULT 701
 ID AAA19028 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAA19028;
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:2254.
 KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9950403-A2.
 PD 07-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX
 PS Claim 56; Page 132; 305pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
 CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;

CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 0 T; 13 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 20.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 3; Conservative 10; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTCTCT 844
 Db : :|:::|: :|:
 1 UUUUUUUUUUUUUU 15
 RESULT 702
 ID AAA36409 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAA36409;
 XX 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:475.
 XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
 KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
 KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200018960-A2.
 PD 06-APR-2000.
 XX
 PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.
 XX
 PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.
 XX
 PA (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.
 XX
 PI Landers JE, Jordan B, Houseman DE, Charest A;
 XX WPI; 2000-293181/25.
 XX
 PT Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
 PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
 PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 67; 111pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
 CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
 CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP
 CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a
 CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
 CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
 CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a

CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used
CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to
CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs

XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 832 TCTTTCTCTCTGA 846
|||||
Db 2 TCTTCTCTCTTGA 16

RESULT 703

AAA36428/C

ID AAA36428 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAA36428;

XX XX

DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX XX

DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:494.

XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX

PN WO200018960-A2.

XX XX

PD 06-APR-2000.

XX XX

PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.

XX XX

PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.

XX XX

XX (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.

XX XX

PI Landers JE, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;

XX XX

XX WPI; 2000-293181/25.

XX XX

XX Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 67; 11lpp; English.

XX XX

XX A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP
CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a
CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used
CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to
CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 766 CTCCACTTCTGAGG 780

Db
16 CCTCCCTTCGAGG 2

RESULT 704

AAA36429/C

ID AAA36429 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAA36429;

XX XX

DT 26-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX XX

DE Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:495.

XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genotyping; DNA analysis;
KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; reduced complexity genome; RCG;
KW genomic classification; identification; DNA fingerprinting;
KW tumour characterisation; hybridisation; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX XX

PN WO200018960-A2.

XX XX

PD 06-APR-2000.

XX XX

PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022283.

XX XX

PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-0101757P.

XX XX

XX (MASI) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY.

XX XX

PI Landers JE, Jordan B, Housman DE, Charest A;

XX XX

XX WPI; 2000-293181/25.

XX XX

XX Detection of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomes by preparation
PT and analysis of reduced complexity genomes, useful for genotyping,
PT fingerprinting and determining allele frequency of SNPs.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 67; 11lpp; English.

XX XX

XX A method has been developed for detecting the presence or absence of a
CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) allele in a genomic sample. The
CC method comprises preparing a reduced complexity genome (RCG) from the
CC genomic sample and analysing the RCG for the presence or absence of a SNP
CC allele. The method can be used to characterise a tumour, to generate a
CC genomic pattern for an individual genome or to generate a genomic
CC classification code for a genome. The method can be used to assess
CC whether a subject is at risk for developing a disease or to identify a
CC set of SNP alleles associated with a disease. The method can also be used
CC to perform linkage analysis. AAA35944 to AAA35947 represent sequences
CC used in the exemplification of the present invention. AAA35948 to
CC AAA36632 represent nucleotide sequences containing SNPs

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 766 CCTCCACTTCTGAGG 780

|||||

Db 16 CCTCCCTTCGAGG 2

|||||

RESULT 705

AAA25146/C

ID AAA25146 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAA25146;

XX XX

DT 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX XX

DE Oestrogen receptor; hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1644.
XX
KW Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9554459-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX
PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
PI Matulic-Adamic J;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT used to treat cancer.
PT
PS Claim 77; Page 69; 148pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 966 GACTCTCTAAATCTG 980
DB 17 GACACTCTGAATCTG 3
RESULT 706
AAF04293/c
ID AAF04293 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAF04293;
AC
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1809.
DE
XX

KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2000061729-A2.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 97; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the Tr2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 864 CAGTTGGAAACACTTT 878
DB 16 CAGTTGGAAACTTT 2
RESULT 707
AAF04294/c
ID AAF04294 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAF04294;
AC
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1810.
DE
XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2000061729-A2.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX

```

XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
XX PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 97; 164pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
XX CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
XX CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
XX CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
XX CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
XX CC interferon alpha
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 864 CAGTTGGAACACTTT 878
DB 15 CAGTTGGAAGATTTT 1

RESULT 708
AAF04742/C
ID AAF04742 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAF04742;
XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2258.
XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200061729-A2.
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
XX PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 107; 164pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
XX CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
XX CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
XX CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
XX CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
XX CC interferon alpha
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 864 CAGTTGGAACACTTT 878
DB 15 CAGTTGGAAGATTTT 1

RESULT 708
AAF04742/C
ID AAF04742 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAF04742;
XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2258.
XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200061729-A2.
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
XX PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 107; 164pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
XX CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
XX CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
XX CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
XX CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
XX CC interferon alpha
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 864 CAGTTGGAACACTTT 878
DB 15 CAGTTGGAAGATTTT 1

RESULT 709
AAF01716/C
ID AAF01716 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAF01716;
XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #11.
XX KW Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200061729-A2.
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX PF 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PI Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX DR WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
XX PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX PS Claim 37; Page 56; 164pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
XX CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the CAAT Displacement Protein (CDP).
XX CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
XX CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
XX CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
XX CC interferon alpha
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 751 CCCAGGTCCTTAGG 765
DB 15 CCCAGGACCCAGG 1

RESULT 710
AAF04741/C
ID AAF04741 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAF04741;
XX DT 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #2257.

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XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
KW interferon alpha; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200061729-A2.
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
XX Claim 4; Page 107; 164pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the TR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP Displacement Protein (CDP).
CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
CC interferon alpha
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 864 CAGTGGAGCACTTT 878
DB 16 CAGTGGAGCACTTT 2
RESULT 711
AAC73373/c
ID AAC73373 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AAC73373;
XX 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX Forward primer #76 used in multiplexing PCR/SBE assay.
XX Oligonucleotide array; genotyping; single base extension reaction; SBE;
KW PCR primer; polymorphic locus; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
XX Unidentified.
XX WO200058516-A2.
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008069.
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99US-0126473P.
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140359P.
XX (WHEAT) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Fan J, Hirschhorn JN, Huang X, Kaplan P, Lander ES, Lockhart DJ;
PI Ryder T, Sklar P;
XX WPI; 2000-656171/63.
XX Universal array of oligonucleotides tags attached to a solid substrate
PT along with locus-specific tagged oligonucleotides useful in genotyping
PT using single base extension reactions.
XX Example 7; Page 56; 70pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide array comprising
CC oligonucleotide tags fixed to a solid substrate. The oligonucleotide
CC array is useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample at one or more loci
CC via single base extension (SBE) reactions. A pair of primers is used to
CC amplify a polymorphic locus in a sample e.g. a single nucleotide
CC polymorphism (SNP). The present sequence is one of the primers used in
CC the method of the present invention to amplify a polymorphic sample. The
CC amplified nucleic acid product is then used as a template in a SBE
CC reaction with an extension primer. The SBE reaction products are used to
CC form the oligonucleotide array
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 774 TCTGAGGCGAGCCCC 788
DB 17 TCTGAGGCGCACTCC 3
RESULT 712
AAH94675
ID AAH94675 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AAH94675;
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 100.
XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200157206-A2.
XX 09-AUG-2001.
XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.
XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (PATT/) PATTAEY A R.
XX Pattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Booher RN, Holman PS;
XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,
PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.
XX Claim 4; Page 54; 115pp; English.
XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC

```


CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 937 AGAGAATTTCGCA 951

Db 2 AGAGAAUUCAGCA 16

RESULT 713

AAH94676

ID AAH94676 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAH94676;

XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 101.

XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200157206-A2.

XX 09-AUG-2001.

XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.

XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (FATT/) FATTAY A R.

PI Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Bocher RN, Holman PS;

DR WPI; 2001-496922/54.

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,
PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.

XX Claim 4; Page 54; 115pp; English.

XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
CC the exemplification of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 937 AGAGAATTTCGCA 951

Db 1 AGAGAAUUCAGCA 15

RESULT 714

ABK00057/c

ID ABK00057 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ABK00057;

AC ABK00057;

XX DT

XX XX

DE DE

XX XX

KW KW

KW KW

KW KW

KW KW

KW KW

KW KW

KW KW

KW KW

KW KW

KW KW

XX XX

OS OS

OS OS

XX XX

PN PN

XX XX

PD PD

XX XX

PF PF

XX XX

PR PR

PR PR

PR PR

PR PR

XX XX

PA PA

PA PA

PA PA

XX XX

PI PI

XX XX

DR DR

XX XX

PT PT

PT PT

PT PT

XX XX

PS PS

XX XX

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

CC CC

12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #57.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

Homo sapiens.

Synthetic.

WO200159103-A2.

16-AUG-2001.

09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

(BLAT/) BLATT L.

(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

(CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

WPI; 2001-607195/69.

Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
central nervous system injury.

Claim 88; Page 66; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
DNAzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA
with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
(CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),

chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present invention is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 10 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 949 GCAAGAAGAGCCAAA 963
 ||| ||||| |||
 DB 16 GCAGGAGAGCAAAA 2

RESULT 715
 ABK00952/c
 ID ABK00952 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK00952;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Inozyme #222.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebровассuлар accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 DR
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.
 PT
 PT
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 88; Page 81; 200pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 949 GCAAGAAGAGCCAAA 963
 ||| ||||| |||
 DB 17 GCAGGAGAGCAAAA 3

RESULT 716
 ABK00953/c
 ID ABK00953 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK00953;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Inozyme #223.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebровассuлар accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.
 Claim 88; Page 81; 200pp; English.
 The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention
 Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 949 GCAGAGAGGCGCAA 963
 ||| ||||| |||||
 Db 15 GCAGAGAGGCGCAA 1
 RESULT 717
 ABK03461/C
 ID ABK03461 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK03461;
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human CD20 Zinzyme #12.
 DE Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 Homo sapiens.
 Synthetic.
 WO200159103-A2.
 16-AUG-2001.
 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.
 Claim 30; Page 154; 200pp; English.
 The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is a zinzyme molecule of the invention
 Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 844 TGAAGACACGTCCT 858
 15 TGAAGACATCTCTCT 1

Db

RESULT 718
 ABK00774
 ID ABK00774 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK00774;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Inozyme #44.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX
 PP WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 PS Claim 88; Page 78; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level

of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 sequence is an inozyme of the invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 924 AGCACCACCTCCAG 938
 1 AUCUCCACCCUCCAG 15

Db

RESULT 719
 ABK03671/c
 ID ABK03671 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK03671;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CD20 Amberzyme #20.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX
 PP WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 PS Claim 88; Page 78; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
PT central nervous system injury.
XX
XX
XX Claim 30; Page 166; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NIGO). The
CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NIGO). The
CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NVN motif) or
CC an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
CC immune thrombocytopenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NIGO-
CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NIGO gene in the
CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NIGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NIGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the NIGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NIGO expression. The present
CC sequence is an amberyne molecule of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 845 GAAGACAGCGTCTG 859
Db 17 GAAGACATCCTCTG 3
RESULT 720
ABA80288
ID ABA80288 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABA80288;
AC
XX
XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX MLH1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3134.
DE
XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; Cancer; Factor V;
KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; Utr1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiskilling; anti-naemic; haemostatic;

antilipemic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200173002-A2.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
XX
XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX
XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
PT modification.
XX
XX Claim 7; Page 217; 294pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC oligonucleotides of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 916 TTATCATCACCACCA 930
Db 3 TTCTCAACACCACCA 17
RESULT 721
ABA80289/C
ID ABA80289 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABA80289;
AC
XX
XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX MLH1 mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3135.
DE
XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; Cancer; Factor V;
KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
KW haemophilia; alpha thalassemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; Utr1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antiskilling; anti-naemic; haemostatic;

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KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
KW antilepemic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200173002-A2.
XX
PD 04-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX
PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX
PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX
PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-639230/73.
XX
PT Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
PT modification.
XX
PS Claim 7; Page 217; 294pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CPTA, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MHL1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC oligonucleotides of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 TTATCATCACCACCA 930
DB 15 TTCTCAACACCACCA 1

RESULT 722
AAF62437/c
ID AAF62437 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAF62437;
XX
XX 05-NOV-2001 (first entry)
DT
DE A thaliana VRN1 gene PCR primer V13.
XX
KW VRN1; vernalisation; flowering; crop; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX
PN WO200121822-A1.
XX
PD 29-MAR-2001.

13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-GB003525.
17-SEP-1999; 99GB-00022071.
(PAN-) PLANT BIOSCIENCE LTD.
Dean C, Levy YY;
WPI; 2001-273467/28.
Novel VRN1 polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which alters
vernalization response of plant in which VRN1 nucleic acid is expressed,
useful for influencing and assessing vernalization phenotype of plants.
Claim 10; Page 75; 91pp; English.
The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
Arabidopsis thaliana VRN1. This protein is capable of altering the
vernalisation responses of a plant. Also provided are a number of PCR
primers used to isolate the sequences. The sequences are useful in the
production of crop plants, where they are able to control the timing of
flowering, the duration of vernalisation required, the optimum
temperature, or even eliminate the need for vernalisation completely. The
present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate the VRN1 coding sequence
Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 841 CTCTGAAGACACGCGT 855
DB 15 CTCTGAAGAAAGGGT 1

RESULT 723
AAH43968
ID AAH43968 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAH43968;
XX
XX 07-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DT
DE Mutant p53 tumour suppressor related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:5.
XX
KW Mutant; K-ras; oncogene; p53; tumour suppressor; detection; blood;
KW extracellular tumour-associated nucleic acid; plasma; serum; human;
KW neoplastic; premalignant; proliferative disease; colorectal adenoma;
KW cervical dysplasia; atypical squamous metaplasia; bronchial dysplasia;
KW atypical hyperplasia; dysplastic nevi; Barrett's oesophagus; cancer;
KW prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia; atypical endometrial hyperplasia;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200142504-A2.
XX
PD 14-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 30-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US032587.
PF
PR 07-DEC-1999; 99US-00456222.
XX
PA (PENN-) PENN STATE RES FOUND.
XX
PI Gocke CD, Kopreski MS;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-381711/40.
XX
PT Detecting extracellular mutated oncogene DNA in animal without clinically

```

PT -diagnosed cancer, involves preparing and enriching mutated oncogene DNA,
PT amplifying enriched DNA and detecting the product of amplified DNA.

XX Disclosure; Page 22; 53pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for detecting (D1) extracellular
CC mutated oncogene DNA (I) in blood (B) from a human or animal without
CC clinically-diagnosed cancer, which involves preparing (I) or its fragment
CC from (B), enriching (I) by concentrating and/or isolating (I) from the
CC remaining extract, amplifying enriched (I) or a signal from enriched (I),
CC and detecting the product of amplified (I), or its amplified signal. Also
CC described are: (1) determining (D2) the presence of non-haemopoietic
CC cells or tissue having a mutated oncogene allele in a human without
CC clinically-diagnosed cancer; and (2) determining (D3) an acquired
CC predictive risk factor for a non-haematologic disease in a human without
CC clinically-diagnosed cancer. D1 is useful for quantitatively and
CC qualitatively detecting extracellular mutated oncogene DNA in blood from
CC a human or animal without clinically-diagnosed cancer. D2 is useful for
CC determining the presence of non-haemopoietic cells or tissues having a
CC mutated oncogene allele in a human without clinically diagnosing cancer.
CC D3 is useful for determining an acquired predictive risk factor for a non
CC -haematologic disease in a human without clinically-diagnosed cancer. The
CC methods are useful for detecting, monitoring, evaluating or risk
CC assessment of pre-malignant conditions, and in particular to conditions
CC including colorectal adenoma, cervical dysplasia, atypical squamous
CC metaplasia of the lung, bronchial dysplasia, atypical hyperplasia of the
CC breast, prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia, atypical endometrial
CC hyperplasia, dysplastic nevi of the skin or Barrett's oesophagus. The
CC present sequence represents a mutant p53 oligonucleotide related to a
CC mutation involving codon 175 which is the most common mutation in
CC colorectal carcinoma, given in the exemplification of the present
CC invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 796 CCAAGAGCTCTCCCTC 810
||| ||||| |||
DB 1 CCATGAGCTCTGCTC 15

RESULT 724

AAF83176
ID AAF83176 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAF83176;

XX 09-JUL-2001 (first entry)

DE Probe PN(n-1)A used in detection by allele specific extension.

XX Immobilisation; chemical; biological; polynucleotide amplification;
KW nucleic acid detection; probe; hybridisation; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200127327-A2.

XX 19-APR-2001.

XX 06-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027872.

XX 08-OCT-1999; 99US-0158315P.

XX (PROT-) PROTOGENE LAB INC.

XX Brennan TM, Chatelain F, Berninger M;

XX WPI; 2001-290733/30.

PT Apparatus and method for performing a large number of chemical and
PT biological reactions by bringing two arrays into close apposition and
PT allowing reactants on the surfaces of the two arrays to come into
PT contact.

XX Example 11; Fig 18B; 112pp; English.

XX The invention provides a novel system for performing reactions, that
CC comprises a first solid support with a reactant of each reaction
CC immobilized on to it, and a second solid support either providing a
CC second reactant confined to a specific area on the surface, or a chemical
CC/mechanical separation of the reactions, where the first and second solid
CC supports are assembled to provide an environment for performing the
CC reactions in parallel. The methods and apparatus are useful for
CC performing a large number of chemical and biological reactions,
CC especially polynucleotide amplification reactions and the detection of
CC sequence variations, expression levels and their functions. The method is
CC capable of generating large amounts of data or products per unit time by
CC carrying out large numbers of reactions in parallel. The process is also
CC amenable to full automation. Sequences AAF83164-179 represent probes used
CC in detecting amplified products by allele specific extension, the
CC products amplified by performing large numbers of PCR reactions using
CC array-immobilised and releasable primers

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 927 ACCACCTCCAGACA 941
||||| ||| |||
DB 1 ACCACCCACCACACA 15

RESULT 725

ABK28888/C
ID ABK28888 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABK28888;

XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX HPV blocker probe SH-3.

XX HSV-1; HSV-2; HPV; HBV; ss; probe; microorganism classification;
KW infectious disease; genetic abnormality; cancer; capture sequence;
KW blocker probe.

XX Human papillomavirus.

XX WO200196608-A1.

XX 20-DEC-2001.

XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019353.

XX 15-JUN-2000; 2000US-00594839.

XX (DIGE-) DIGENE CORP.

XX Anthony J, Lorincz A, Williams I, Troy J, Tang Y;

XX WPI; 2002-130748/17.

XX Detecting a target nucleic acid, for identifying microorganisms,
PT diagnosing infections or detecting genetic abnormalities, comprises
PT producing and detecting double-stranded hybrids between probes and the
PT target nucleic acid.

XX Claim 53; Page 25; 128pp; English.

XX The invention relates to detecting a target nucleic acid comprising (a)

CC hybridising a single-stranded or partially single-stranded target nucleic
 CC acid to a capture sequence probe and a signal sequence probe to form
 CC double-stranded hybrids between the probes and the target nucleic acid,
 CC where the capture sequence probe and the signal sequence probe are
 CC capable of hybridising to non-overlapping regions within the target
 CC nucleic acid and not hybridising to each other, (b) adding a blocker
 CC probe to the hybridisation reaction, where the blocker probe hybridises
 CC to excess non-hybridised capture sequence probes, (c) binding the hybrid
 CC to a solid phase to form a bound hybrid, and (d) detecting the bound
 CC hybrid. The method is used to detecting a target nucleic acid. The method
 CC is useful for identifying and classifying microorganisms, diagnosing
 CC infectious diseases, detecting and characterising genetic abnormalities,
 CC identifying genetic changes associated with cancer, studying genetic
 CC susceptibility to disease, and measuring response to various types of
 CC treatment. The method is also useful for detecting the presence of
 CC nucleic acid in test samples. The method is not only rapid and sensitive,
 CC but is also highly specific and capable of discriminating highly
 CC homologous nucleic acid target sequences. Blocker probes comprising
 CC oligonucleotides complementary to the capture sequence probes are used in
 CC the method to eliminate excess capture sequence probe, thus reducing the
 CC background signal in detection and increasing specificity of the assay.
 CC The present sequence is a blocker probe derived from HSV-1, HSV-2, HPV or
 CC HBV sequences

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 800 GAGCTCTCTCCCAAC 814
 DB 17 GAGGTCTCTCCCAAC 3
 |||||

RESULT 726
 ABL92158
 ID ABL92158 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABL92158;
 XX DT 30-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Long human Tumour Endothelial Marker SEQ ID NO 324.
 XX Human; mouse; rat; TEM; tumour endothelial marker; NEM; PEM; cytostatic;
 XX normal endothelial marker; pan-endothelial marker; immunostimulant;
 XX antiangiogenic; tumour; neovascularisation; vascularised tumour;
 XX polycystic kidney disease; diabetes; retinopathy; rheumatoid arthritis;
 XX psoriasis; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200210217-A2.
 XX PD 07-FEB-2002.
 XX PF 01-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024031.
 XX PR 02-AUG-2000; 2000US-0222599P.
 XX PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224360P.
 XX PR 11-APR-2001; 2001US-0282850P.
 XX PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX PI St Croix B, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B;
 XX WPI; 2002-291856/33.
 XX An isolated molecule comprising an antibody variable region which
 XX specifically binds to an extracellular domain of a tumor endothelial
 XX marker (TEM) protein, useful for inhibiting tumor growth.

PS Disclosure; Page 20; 33pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated molecule comprising an antibody
 CC variable region which specifically binds to an extracellular domain of a
 CC tumour endothelial marker (TEM) protein selected from ABB90732, ABB90740,
 CC ABB90749, ABB90750 and ABB90769. The antibodies which bind to TEM
 CC proteins have cytostatic, immunostimulant and antiangiogenic activity.
 CC They are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, neovascularisation in subjects
 CC bearing a vascularised tumour, polycystic kidney disease, diabetic
 CC retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis. Human, mouse and rat TEM
 CC genes and the encoded proteins (ABL92075-ABL92141 and ABB90721-ABB90789)
 CC are disclosed, as are marker oligonucleotide sequences: tumour
 CC endothelial markers (TEM) ABL91996-ABL92041 and ABL92143-ABL92191; normal
 CC endothelial markers (NEM) ABL92042-ABL92074; and pan-endothelial markers
 CC (PEM) ABL91903-ABL91995. The present sequence is that of an
 CC oligonucleotide marker useful to the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 706 AGCGAGTCCCGAG 720
 DB 2 AGTGAGACCCGAG 16
 |||||

RESULT 727
 ABL906522
 ID ABL906522 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABL906522;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPL-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6514.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPL-1; hGDMPL-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

(ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.

Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

WPI; 2002-179446/23.

New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPL-1 proteins,

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
03-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPT; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 707; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query March 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
XX QY 797 CAAGAGCTCTCTCTCC 811
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 2 CAAGAGCTCTCTCTCC 16
XX
XX RESULT 729
XX ABN08915
XX ID ABN08915 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN08915;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8907.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX

ABN07670/c
ID ABN07670 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX ABN07670;
XX DT
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7662.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX PD
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX PF
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX PR
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX PR
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PA
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX DR
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX PT
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7662; 214pp; English.
XX PS
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 808 CTCCAACTCAGGTT 822
Db 17 CTCGAGCTCATGGTT 3
RESULT 732
ABN06520
ID ABN06520 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX ABN06520;
XX DT
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6512.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX PD
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX PF
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX PR
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX PR
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PA
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX DR
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX PT
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6512; 214pp; English.
XX PS
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 918 ATCATCACCACCACC 932
Db 3 ATCTCACCACCACC 17
|||||

RESULT 733
ABN00714
ID ABN00714 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN00714;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:706.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 706; 214pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-

CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 797 CAAGAGCTCTCTCC 811
Db 3 CAAGAGCTCTCCCC 17
|||||

RESULT 734
ABN07671/c
ID ABN07671 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN07671;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7663.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 7663; 214pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 808 CTCCAACCTCAGGGTT 822
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 16 CTCCAGCTCATGGTT 2

RESULT 735
ABN06111
ID ABN06111 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN06111;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6103.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6103; 214pp; English.

XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 781 GCAGCCCTCTGGTG 795
||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 GCAGCCCTCTCAGTG 15

RESULT 736
ABN06103
ID ABN06103 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABN06103;

XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6095.

XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200192524-A2.

XX PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX PR (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6095; 214pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 775 CTGAGGGCAGCCCT 789
 Db |||||
 3 CTGTGAGCAGCCCT 17
 RESULT 737
 ABN06521
 ID ABN06521 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN06521;
 XX AC
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6513.
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX PR (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6513; 214pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 918 ATCATCACCACCACC 932
 |||||
 ATCATCACCACCACC 932

CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 781 GCAGCCCTCTGGTG 795
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
2 GCAGCCCTCTGGTG 16
RESULT 740
ABN08914
ID ABN08914 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABN08914;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8906.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8906; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 708 CGAGTCCCGAGAG 722
Db ||||| ||||| |||||
3 CGAGTCCCGAGAGCG 17
RESULT 741
ABQ64011
ID ABQ64011 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABQ64011;
XX
DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 724.
XX
KW Human; KTOM1a; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200224750-A2.
XX
PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.


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XX PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX PA
XX PI Zhang J;
XX PI
XX DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX DR
XX PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX PT
XX PS Example 2; Page 252; 418pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 787 CCTCTGGTGCCAAGA 801
Db 3 CATTTGGTGCCAAGA 17

RESULT 742
ABQ64013
ID ABQ64013 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABQ64013;
XX AC
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 726.
XX KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX OS
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200224750-A2.
XX PN
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX PD
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX PF
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

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PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX XX
XX PA (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX PA
XX PI Zhang J;
XX PI
XX DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX DR
XX PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX PT e.g., liver or bone.
XX PT
XX PS Example 2; Page 252; 418pp; English.
XX PS
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX CC KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 787 CCTCTGGTGCCAAGA 801
Db 1 CATTTGGTGCCAAGA 15

RESULT 743
ABQ64012
ID ABQ64012 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABQ64012;
XX AC
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 725.
XX KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX OS
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200224750-A2.
XX PN
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX PD
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX PF
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

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PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Zhang J;
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 DR New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
 PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
 PT in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
 PT e.g., liver or bone.
 XX Example 2; Page 252; 418pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
 CC KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
 CC invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
 CC therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
 CC monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
 CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
 CC used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
 CC cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
 CC heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
 CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
 CC the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 787 CCTCTGGTGCCCAAGA 801
 Db 2 CATTGGTGCCCAAGA 16
 RESULT 744
 ID ABA04359/c
 XX ABA04359 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABA04359;
 XX 04-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT Trypsinogen related nucleotide sequence #2.
 DE Protease; trypsinogen; sardine; Japanese anchovy; fish sauce; ss.
 KW Synthetic.
 OS JP2001269173-A.
 PN 02-OCT-2001.
 PD 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00084302.
 PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00084302.
 PR (NIBS) JAPAN TOBACCO INC.
 PA WPI; 2002-078276/11.
 DR A new DNA sequence.
 PT Example; Fig 10c; 32pp; Japanese.
 PS The present invention describes a trypsinogen, which is a protease (I)
 XX isolated from Engraulis japonicus (also called Engraulis japonica or
 CC Japanese anchovy). The present invention also describes: (1) a DNA
 CC encoding (I), or encoding a protease consisting of an amino acid sequence

CC in which part of the amino acid residue is replaced, inserted or deleted
 CC in the amino acid sequence encoded by the above DNA and having a bio-
 CC activity substantially same as (I); (2) an expression vector in which the
 CC above DNA is recombinant; (3) producing a sardine-derived protease in
 CC which a host cell transformed by the above expression vector is cultured
 CC and (I) is recovered; (4) a protease containing substantially no other
 CC protein derived from fish; and (5) the preparation of a fish sauce in a
 CC short period while inhibiting the generation of an unpleasant smell
 CC compared to a case where the protease prepared by the above method is not
 CC added in which at least one of a fish or a shellfish selected from the
 CC group consisting of Clupeidae order is immersed in an aqueous solution
 CC containing salts in as high salt concentration as about 8% to 24% and the
 CC protease prepared by the above method is added to it and fermented for
 CC about 1 to 11 months. The method is used for the preparation of a fish
 CC sauce in a short period. The present sequence represents a nucleotide
 CC sequence which is used in an example from the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 815 TCAGGCTTGGCTCTG 829
 Db 15 TCATGTTGGCTGAG 1
 RESULT 745
 ID ABV85087
 XX ABV85087 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABV85087;
 XX 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human pp-GaNTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:80.
 DE Human; UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10;
 KW pp-GaNTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy; scanning;
 KW ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS EP1243660-A2.
 PN 25-SEP-2002.
 PD 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001161.
 PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315984P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 PI WPI; 2002-724954/79.
 DR Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-
 XX cetyl-galactosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose, prevent
 PT and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression of the
 PT encoded protein.

CC human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10 (pp-
CC GANTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GANTase 10 is located to
CC chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the
CC present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or
CC treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of pp-
CC GANTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV8689 and ABP53502 to
CC ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the
CC European Patent Office

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 952 AGAAGAGCCAAATG 966
Db 1 AGAAGAGTCAAAAGTG 15

RESULT 747
ABV85086
ID ABV85086 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABV85086;
XX
XX
XX
DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human pp-GANTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:79.
XX
KW Human; UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10;
KW pp-GANTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy; scanning;
KW ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX EP1243660-A2.
PN
XX
XX
PD 25-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001161.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR
XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315984P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-724954/79.
DR
XX Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-
PT cetylalactosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose, prevent
PT and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression of the
PT encoded protein.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 79; 59pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a
CC human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10 (pp-
CC GANTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GANTase 10 is located to
CC chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the
CC present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or
CC treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of pp-
CC GANTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV8689 and ABP53502 to
CC ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the
CC European Patent Office

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 80; 59pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a
CC human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10 (pp-
CC GANTase 10, EC 2.4.1.41) protein. Human pp-GANTase 10 is located to
CC chromosome 7q11.2. (I) can be used in gene therapy. Molecules of the
CC present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or
CC treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of pp-
CC GANTase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV8689 and ABP53502 to
CC ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the
CC European Patent Office

XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 952 AGAAGAGCCAAATG 966
Db 2 AGAAGAGTCAAAAGTG 16

RESULT 746
ABV85088
ID ABV85088 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABV85088;
XX
XX
XX
DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human pp-GANTase 10 scanning 17-mer SEQ ID NO:81.
XX
KW Human; UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-acetylgalactosaminyltransferase 10;
KW pp-GANTase 10; EC 2.4.1.41; chromosome 7q11.2; gene therapy; scanning;
KW ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX EP1243660-A2.
PN
XX
XX
PD 25-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 25-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001161.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR
XX 30-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315984P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-724954/79.
DR
XX Nucleic acid encoding human UDP-GalNAc:polypeptide N-
PT cetylalactosaminyltransferase 10 protein is useful to diagnose, prevent
PT and treat disorders associated with reduced or over expression of the
PT encoded protein.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 81; 59pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (I) encoding a

CC present invention can be used in therapy, particularly to prevent or
 CC treat a disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of pp-
 CC Gantase. The sequences given in ABV85011 to ABV86689 and ABP53502 to
 CC ABP53504 are given in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification but is based on sequence information supplied by the
 CC European Patent Office

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 952 AGAAGAGCCAAATG 966
 ||||| |||||
 Db 3 AGAAGAGTCAAGTG 17

RESULT 748
 ABK25632/c
 ID ABK25632 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK25632;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Stress tolerance conferring genome altering oligonucleotide #100.

XX
 KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
 KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
 KW porphyric herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
 KW photosynthetic process.

XX
 OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200192512-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
 XX
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
 XX
 PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX
 PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
 XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.
 XX
 PT New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
 PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
 PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
 PT production.
 XX
 PS Claim 7; Page 102; 220pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
 CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
 CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
 CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
 CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications

CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
 CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
 CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
 CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
 CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
 CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
 CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
 CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
 CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
 CC resistance, porphyric herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 837 TCTTCTCTGAAGACA 851
 ||||| |||||
 Db 16 TCTTCTCTGAACAAA 2

RESULT 749
 ABK25175/c
 ID ABK25175 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK25175;
 XX
 DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Male-sterile plant producing genome altering oligonucleotide #75.

XX
 KW Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;
 KW o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;
 KW DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;
 KW abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin-B;
 KW amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;
 KW imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;
 KW porphyric herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;
 KW modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;
 KW altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;
 KW modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;
 KW increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;
 KW photosynthetic process.

XX
 OS Nicotiana tabacum.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200192512-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
 XX
 PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
 XX
 PA (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 XX
 XX
 PI Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
 XX WPI; 2002-106307/14.
 XX
 PT New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
 PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved

PT	nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil production.	PR	27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.		
XX		PA	(UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.		
XX		XX	Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;		
PS	Claim 7; Page 76; 220pp; English.	PI			
XX		XX	WPI; 2002-106307/14.		
CC	The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g. glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance), disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid). The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome altering oligonucleotide of the invention	CC	New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil production.		
XX	Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	XX	Claim 7; Page 102; 220pp; English.		
XX		XX	The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g. glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance), disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid). The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome altering oligonucleotide of the invention	XX	Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	967 ACTCTCTAATCTGG 981	QY	837 TCTTCTCTGAGACA 851		
DB	16 ATTCTCTAGATCTGG 2	DB	2 TCTTCTCTGACAAA 16		
RESULT 750		RESULT 751			
ABK25631		ABK25176			
ID	ABK25631 standard; DNA; 17 BP.	ID	ABK25176 standard; DNA; 17 BP.		
XX		XX			
AC	ABK25631;	AC	ABK25176;		
DT	09-APR-2002 (first entry)	DT	09-APR-2002 (first entry)		
XX		XX			
DE	Stress tolerance conferring genome altering oligonucleotide #99.	DE	Male-sterile plant producing genome altering oligonucleotide #76.		
XX		XX			
KW	Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;	KW	Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR; ss;		
KW	o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;	KW	o-methyl modification; LNA modification; phosphorothioate linkage;		
KW	DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;	KW	DNA repair; DNA alteration; environmental tolerance; hygromycin-B;		
KW	abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;	KW	abiotic stress tolerance; improved nutritional value; hygromycin; primer;		
KW	amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;	KW	amino acid over production; herbicide resistance; glyphosate resistance;		
KW	imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;	KW	imidazolinone herbicide resistance; sulphonylurea herbicide resistance;		
KW	porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;	KW	porphyrin herbicide resistance; triazine resistance; disease resistance;		
KW	modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;	KW	modified oil production; modified starch production; waxy starch;		
KW	altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;	KW	altered floral morphology; male-sterile plant; albino mutant;		
KW	modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;	KW	modified fatty acid content; reduced palmitate production; albino plant;		
KW	increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;	KW	increased stearate production; reduced linolenic acid production;		
XX	photosynthetic process.	XX	photosynthetic process.		
XX		XX			
OS	Arabidopsis thaliana.	OS	Nicotiana tabacum.		
OS	Synthetic.	OS			
PN	WO200192512-A2.	PN			
XX		XX			
PD	06-DEC-2001.	PD			
XX		XX			
PF	01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.	PF			
XX		XX			
PR	01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.	PR			
PR	30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.	PR			

OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200192512-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017672.
 XX
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
 PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
 PR 27-MAR-2001; 2001US-00818875.
 XX
 XX (UYDE) UNIV DELAWARE.
 PA
 XX
 XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC, Kim J;
 PI WPI; 2002-106307/14.
 DR
 XX
 XX New oligonucleotides with modified nuclease-resistant termini, useful for
 PT creating plants with desired phenotypes, e.g. stress tolerance, improved
 PT nutritional value, herbicide or disease resistance, or modified oil
 PT production.
 PT
 XX
 XX Claim 7; Page 76; 220pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide for targeted alteration of a
 CC genetic sequence, which comprises a single-stranded oligonucleotide
 CC having a DNA domain. The DNA domain has at least one mismatch with
 CC respect to the genetic sequence to be altered and further comprises
 CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
 CC consist of o-methyl modification, an LNA modification, two or more
 CC phosphorothioate linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
 CC more of these modifications. The oligonucleotides are useful for
 CC directing repair or alteration of plant genetic information. The
 CC oligonucleotides are particularly useful for creating plants with desired
 CC phenotypes, e.g. environmental or abiotic stress tolerance, improved
 CC nutritional value (e.g. altering amino acid content of plants or
 CC conferring amino acid over production), herbicide resistance (e.g.
 CC glyphosate resistance, imidazolinone and sulphonylurea herbicide
 CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linolenic acid).
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 967 ACTCTCTAAATCTGG 981
 Db 2 ATTCTAGATCTGG 16
 RESULT 752
 ABV79210/c
 ID ABV79210 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV79210;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 456.
 DE
 XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW Human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEMICA INC.
 PA
 XX Zhan J;
 PI WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
 PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
 PT
 XX Example 2; Page 123; 718pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABV98519 to ABV98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 777 GAGGGCAGCCCTCT 791
 Db 16 GACAGCAGCCCTCT 2
 RESULT 753
 ABV79211/c
 ID ABV79211 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV79211;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 457.
 DE
 XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;

KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX EP1229046-A2.
 XX 07-AUG-2002.
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
 XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX Zhan J;
 XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
 PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
 XX Example 2; Page 123; 718pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL), see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 777 GAGGCGAGCCCTCT 791
 Db |||||
 15 GACAGCGAGCCCTCT 1
 RESULT 754
 ABV80320
 ID ABV80320 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV80320;
 XX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1566.
 XX

KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX EP1229046-A2.
 XX 07-AUG-2002.
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
 XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
 XX Zhan J;
 XX WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
 PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
 XX Example 2; Page 269; 718pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL), see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 915 ATTATCATCACACC 929
 Db |||||
 3 ATTACAATCACACC 17
 RESULT 755
 ABK17403
 ID ABK17403 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK17403;
 XX 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 50.

XX Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;

KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;

KW vulnar; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;

KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;

KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;

KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;

KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;

KW Osier-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;

XX amberzyme.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200188124-A2.

PN 22-NOV-2001.

XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.

XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.

PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

PA Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;

PI WPI; 2002-0822995/11.

XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,

PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,

PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.

XX Claim 4; Page 59; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates

CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating

CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,

CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,

CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca

CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge

CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osier-Weber-rendu

CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for

CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,

CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for

CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies

CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour

CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in

CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or

CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a

CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of

CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent

CC cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and

CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to

CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect

CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically

CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.

CC ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and

CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and

CC related PCR primers of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 53.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;

Matches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 816 CAGGCTTGCTGCTGCT 830

DB 3 CAGGAUUGGUGUCU 17

RESULT 756

ABQ73490

ID ABQ73490 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABQ73490;

XX DT 02-OCT-2002 (first entry)

XX DE HPV-16 PCR primer OCCC-322.

XX Pre-trans-splicing molecule; PTM; spliceosome; cytostatic; gene therapy;

KW immunosuppressive; antimicrobial; gene regulation; gene repair; cancer;

KW targeted cell death; genetic disorder; infectious disorder;

KW autoimmune disease; proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.

XX Human papillomavirus.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200253581-A2.

XX 11-JUL-2002.

XX 08-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000416.

XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756095.

PR 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756096.

PR 20-APR-2001; 2001US-00756097.

PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-00838858.

XX 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-00941492.

XX (INTR-) INTRON INC.

PA Mitchell LG, Garcia-Blanco MA, Baker CC, Puttaraju M;

PI Mansfield GS, Chao H;

PI WPI; 2002-566693/60.

XX Novel cell having pre-trans-splicing molecules with target binding

PT domains that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' or 5' splice region,

PT spacer region, nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target-pre-

XX mRNA.

XX Example; Page 80; 229pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a cell (I) comprising pre-trans-splicing

CC molecules (PTMs) (II) which have one or more target binding domains (IIa)

CC that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' splice region (IIb) that

CC includes branch point pyrimidine tract and 3' splice acceptor site, or 5'

CC splice site (IIc), spacer region (IId) that separates RNA splice site

CC from target binding domain, and nucleotide sequence to (Iie) be trans-

CC spliced to target-pre-mRNA. Optionally, the cell comprises (II) either

CC comprising: (A) (IIb) and (Iie); or (B) (IIc), (IId) and (Iie). The cell

CC may comprise a recombinant vector expressing (II). (I) has cytostatic,

CC immunosuppressive and antimicrobial activities, and can be used in gene

CC therapy. (II) comprising one or more (preferably two or more) (IIa) and

CC (IIb) (or (IIc)), (IId) and (Iie), or (II) comprising either (A) or (B)

CC (excluding IId), is useful for producing a chimeric RNA molecule in a

CC cell which involves contacting a target pre-mRNA expressed in the cell

CC with (II) that is recognised by nuclear splicing components. The chimeric

CC RNA produced comprises sequences encoding a toxin or translatable

CC protein. The nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target pre-mRNA

CC preferably comprises nucleotide sequences comprising exons 1-10 of cystic

CC fibrosis trans-membrane conductance regulator (CFTR). The chimeric RNA

CC molecule produced using (II) which either comprises (A) or (B) further

CC comprises a nucleotide sequence tag. (I) can be used for gene regulation,

CC gene repair and targeted cell death. (I) can be used for the treatment of

CC various diseases including genetic, infectious or autoimmune diseases and

CC proliferative disorders such as cancer and to regulate gene expression in

CC plants. ABQ73414 to ABQ73536 represent sequences used in the

XX exemplification of the present invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 642; 798pp; French.
XX
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumor suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 TCTCTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 3 TCTCTTTCTCTTT 17

RESULT 760
ACC53512/c
ID ACC53512 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC53512;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #2279.
XX
KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 566; 798pp; French.
XX
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumor suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCTTTTCTCTCTGA 846
Db 17 TCTTTTCTCTTAGA 3

RESULT 761
ACC51930
ID ACC51930 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC51930;
XX
DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #697.
XX
KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
KW cellular degeneration.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN FR2826373-A1.
XX
PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX
PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX
PT New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 201; 798pp; French.
XX
CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
CC with tumor suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 918 ATCATCACCACCACC 932
Db 2 ATCATCACAATCACC 16

RESULT 762
ABX72083
ID ABX72083 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABX72083;
XX
DT 12-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour endothelial marker TEM 13 DNA long tag #2.

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XX Human; endothelial cell; EC; tumour endothelial cell; TEM; NEM;
KW Tumour endothelial marker; normal endothelial marker; PEM;
KW pan-endothelial marker; polycystic kidney disease; psoriasis;
KW diabetic retinopathy; rheumatoid arthritis; tumour angiogenesis;
KW neoangiogenesis; immune response; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmological; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200283874-A2.
XX 24-OCT-2002.
XX 10-APR-2002; 2002WO-US008253.
XX 11-APR-2001; 2001US-0282850P.
XX 06-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354262P.
XX (UJJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX Carson-Walter E, St Croix B, Kinzler KW, Vogelstein B;
XX WPI; 2003-093016/08.
XX New purified human transmembrane protein, designated as tumor endothelial
XX marker (TEM) 3, useful for detecting, diagnosing or treating tumors,
XX polycystic kidney disease, diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis or
XX psoriasis.
XX Disclosure; Page 360; 374pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to a novel method for the isolation of
XX endothelial cells (ECs), and the identification of genes expressed in
XX normal and tumour ECs. Tumour endothelial marker (TEM), normal
XX endothelial marker (NEM), and pan-endothelial marker (PEM) genes are
XX identified in human ECs. The human EC marker proteins and the
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding them are useful for detecting,
XX diagnosing or treating tumours as well as polycystic kidney disease,
XX diabetic retinopathy, rheumatoid arthritis, and psoriasis. They are also
XX useful for inhibiting neoangiogenesis or tumour angiogenesis, for
XX inducing an immune response to tumour endothelial cells in a patient, or
XX for identifying candidate drugs for treating tumours. ABX72067-ABX72116
XX represent human TEM DNA tags
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 706 AGCGAGTCCCGAGGAG 720
Db ||||| |||||
2 AGTGAGACCCAGGAG 16
RESULT 763
ABQ77411/c.
ID ABQ77411 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABQ77411;
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human vascular disease-associated primer SEQ ID 19.
XX
XX Human; THBS2; vascular disease; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; stroke;
KW cerebroprotective; gene therapy; coronary artery disease; ischaemia;
KW myocardial infarction; peripheral vascular disease; pulmonary embolism;
KW venous thromboembolism; forensic; paternity testing; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN WO2003016494-A2.
XX 27-FEB-2003.
XX 16-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US026343.
XX 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313097P.
XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327485P.
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-00020141.
XX (VITI-) VITIVITY INC.
XX McCarthy J, Ableson A;
XX WPI; 2003-300617/29.
XX Identifying a subject as a candidate for a particular course of therapy
XX to treat a vascular disease or disorder, e.g. stroke, myocardial
XX infarction or ischemia by determining the identity of the nucleotide
XX present at specific positions.
XX Claim 64; Page 568; 568pp; English.
XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying a subject as a
XX candidate for a particular course of therapy to treat a vascular disease
XX or disorder. The method comprises determining the identity of the
XX nucleotide present at specific positions, or their complements, and
XX identifying the subject as a candidate for a particular clinical course
XX of therapy based on the identity of the nucleotide present in that
XX specific position. The method can be used for identifying a subject who
XX is a candidate for further diagnostic evaluation of a vascular disease or
XX disorder and selecting a clinical course of therapy. The products of the
XX invention have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic and cerebroprotective
XX activity and can be used for gene therapy. The methods disclosed are
XX useful for treating a vascular disease, e.g. atherosclerosis, coronary
XX artery disease, myocardial infarction, ischaemia, stroke, peripheral
XX vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and pulmonary embolism. The DNA
XX sequences are useful as fingerprint for detecting different individuals
XX within the same species applicable in forensic studies and paternity
XX testing. This sequence represents a primer used to illustrate the method
XX of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 746 AGGGTCCCGAGGTC 760
Db ||||| |||||
17 AGGGTCCCATGGTGC 3
RESULT 764
ABT34486/c
ID ABT34486 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABT34486;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 123.
XX
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003025175-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.

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XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 48; 720pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 2 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 925 CCACCACCTCCAGA 939
DB 17 CCACCACGCTCCAGA 3
RESULT 765
ABT34804
ID ABT34804 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABT34804;
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 441.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
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XX PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX PT and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 85; 720pp; French.
XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
XX CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
XX CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
XX CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 918 ATCATCACCAACCACC 932
DB 2 ATCACCAACCACCACC 16
RESULT 766
ABT37773/c
ID ABT37773 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ABT37773;
XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE
XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3410.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX KW human fukutin; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
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XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated

XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies

XX PT and transfected cells.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 432; 720pp; French.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,

XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive

XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal

XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that

XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement

XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic

XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,

XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one

XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for

XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,

XX CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the

XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for

XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral

XX CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell

XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and

XX CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in

XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these

XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and

XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein

XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene

XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression

XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 832 TCTTTTCTCTCTGA 846

Db 17 TCTGTTTTCTCTGA 3

RESULT 767

ABT38264/C

ID ABT38264 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT38264;

XX AC

XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE

XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3901.

XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;

XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;

XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;

XX KW human fukutin; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003025175-A2.

XX PN

XX PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX PD

XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.

XX PF

XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.

XX PR

XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated

XX PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies

XX PT and transfected cells.

XX PS Disclosure; Page 490; 720pp; French.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,

XX CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive

XX CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal

XX CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that

XX CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement

XX CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic

XX CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,

XX CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one

XX CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for

XX CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,

XX CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the

XX CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for

XX CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral

XX CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell

XX CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and

XX CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in

XX CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these

XX CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and

XX CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein

XX CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene

XX CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression

XX CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 869 GGAACACTTCTCTGA 883

Db 17 GGAAGTCTTCTCTGA 3

RESULT 768

ABT36680

ID ABT36680 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABT36680;

XX AC

XX DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX DE

XX DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2317.

XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;

XX KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;

XX KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;

XX KW human fukutin; ds.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO2003025175-A2.

XX PN

XX PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX PD

XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.

XX PF

XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.

XX PR

XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 303; 720pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred.No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 830 TCTCTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 3 TCTCTTTCTCTCT 17
RESULT 769
ABT38096/c
ID ABT38096 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT38096;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3733.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
DR
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated

XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 470; 720pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred.No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 832 TCTTTTCTCTCTGA 846
Db 17 TCTTTCTCTCTGA 3
RESULT 770
ABT36538
ID ABT36538 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABT36538;
XX
DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2175.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003025175-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
DR
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated

Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX Disclosure; Page 287; 720pp; French.
 XX
 PS The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 837 TCTTCTCTGAAGACA 851
 DB 3 TCTTCTCTGAAGACA 17
 RESULT 771
 ABT39383/c
 ID ABT39383 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT39383;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5020.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.

XX Disclosure; Page 620; 720pp; French.
 XX
 PS The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 889 ACTTACTTCTCAGCT 903
 DB 16 ACTTACTTCTCTGAT 2
 RESULT 772
 ACA06674
 ID ACA06674 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA06674;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #493.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 KW lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 KW oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 KW lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 KW chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 KW cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
 KW gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002177568-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 XX
 PR 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.

```
XX (STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
XX
XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 34; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg2+. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, the method involves use of other drug
CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC nucleic acid molecule
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 798 AAGAGCTCTCTCCA 812
DB 1 AAGACUUCUCCUCCA 15
RESULT 773
ADA99599/c
ID ADA99599 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADA99599;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 588.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
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XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 588; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder,
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTGGA 871
DB 16 CTGGCCCCAGCTGGA 2
RESULT 774
ADA99598/c
ID ADA99598 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADA99598;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 587.
XX
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
```


Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 CC
 CC SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 CC Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 CC Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC Qy 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTGGA 871
 CC ||||| ||||| |||||
 CC Db 15 CTGGCCCCAGCTGGA 1
 CC
 CC RESULT 776
 CC ABZ61520
 CC ID ABZ61520 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 CC
 CC AC ABZ61520;
 CC
 CC DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 CC
 CC DE Human H-Ras DNAzyme target #311.
 CC
 CC KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 CC anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 CC
 CC OS Homo sapiens.
 CC
 CC PN WO200297114-A2.
 CC
 CC PD 05-DEC-2002.
 CC
 CC XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 CC
 CC PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 CC
 CC PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 CC
 CC PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 CC
 CC XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 CC
 CC PI Mcswiggen J;
 CC
 CC XX WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 CC
 CC DR Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 CC treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 CC
 CC PS Claim 58; Page 117; 185pp; English.
 CC
 CC CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,

XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 587; 103pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 CC MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 CC
 CC SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 CC Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 CC Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC Qy 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTGGA 871
 CC ||||| ||||| |||||
 CC Db 17 CTGGCCCCAGCTGGA 3
 CC
 CC RESULT 775
 CC ADA99600/c
 CC ID ADA99600 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 CC
 CC AC ADA99600;
 CC
 CC DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 CC
 CC DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 589.
 CC
 CC KW Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
 CC zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
 CC chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
 CC developmental disorder; ss.
 CC
 CC OS Homo sapiens.
 CC
 CC PN EP1281758-A2.
 CC
 CC XX 05-FEB-2003.
 CC
 CC XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 CC
 CC PR 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 CC
 CC PR (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 CC
 CC PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 CC
 CC XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 CC
 CC DR New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
 PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
 XX
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 589; 103pp; English.

CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 46.7%; Pred. NO. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 7; Conservative 6; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 823 GGCTGTGTCCTTT 837
 DB 3 GGCUGGGUCCUUU 17

RESULT 777
 ABZ65412
 ID ABZ65412 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABZ65412;
 XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #869.

XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200297114-A2.

XX PD 05-DEC-2002.

XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.

XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.

XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.

XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Mcswiggen J;

XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.

XX PS Claim 4; Page 149; 185pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosolic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 73.3%; Pred. NO. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 922 TCACCACACCTCC 936
 DB 1 UCAGCCGACCCUCC 15

RESULT 778

ABZ61986

ID ABZ61986 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABZ61986;

XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX DE Human H-Ras DNzyme target #777.

XX KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200297114-A2.

XX PD 05-DEC-2002.

XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.

XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.

XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.

XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.

XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX PI Mcswiggen J;

XX DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.

XX PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.

XX PS Claim 58; Page 126; 185pp; English.

XX CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytosolic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 73.3%; Pred. NO. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 779 GGCAGGCCCTCTGG 793
 DB 3 GGCAGGCCUCCUGG 17

RESULT 779

ACD58975

ID ACD58975 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ACD58975;

XX

QY 894 CTCTCAGCTTCGC 908
| : | | | : | | |
Db 3 CAUCUCAUUCUUGC 17

RESULT 780
ACD53117
ID ACD53117 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACD53117;
XX
DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX HBV inozyme substrate sequence #737.
XX
KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
OS Hepatitis B virus.
XX
XX WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 164; 387pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene

DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #1113.
DE
XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX WO200281494-A1.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX
XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA (PVC/) PAVCO P.
PA (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 253; 387pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 53.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberzyme sequences
 CC disclosed in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 767 CTCGACTTCTGAGG 781
 Db 2 CUCCACCUAAGG 16
 RESULT 781
 ACD63638/C
 ID ACD63638 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD63638;
 XX
 DT 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #1165.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEPP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 295; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense

CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, and hepatocellular
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
 CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 894 CTCTCAGCTTCTGC 908
 Db 16 CATCTCATCTCTGC 2
 RESULT 782
 ACD57171
 ID ACD57171 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD57171;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 DE HCV DNazyme substrate sequence #205.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEPP/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX

Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

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DR  WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
XX  Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT  hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT  infection.
XX
XX  Claim 1; Page 237; 387pp; English.
XX
XX  The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC  the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC  Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC  and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC  inozymes, zinzymes, amberyms, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC  are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC  transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC  as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC  DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC  genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC  compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC  that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC  methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC  disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC  expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC  carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC  DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
XX  invention
XX
XX  Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 60.0%; Pred. NO. 6.4e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  765 GCCTCCACTTCTGAG 779
DB  3 GCCUCCGCUAUGAG 17
|||||:|:|:|

RESULT 783
ACD53116
ID  ACD53116 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX  ACD53116;
AC
XX
XX  24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE  HBV inozyme substrate sequence #736.
XX
XX  Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW  RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW  enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW  amberyms; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW  HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW  degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW  liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW  virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS  Hepatitis B virus.
XX
PN  WO200281494-A1.
XX
XX  17-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX  26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
PF
XX
XX  26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
PR
XX  08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0087478.
PR
XX  08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
PR
XX  24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
PR
XX  05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
PR
XX  (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA  (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PD
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```
PA  (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
PA  (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA  (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
PA  (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
PA  (LEEP/) LEE P.
PA  (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
PA  (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX
XX  Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
PI  Draper K, Roberts E;
PI
XX  WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX
XX  Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
PT  hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
PT  infection.
XX
XX  Example 1; Page 164; 387pp; English.
XX
XX  The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
CC  the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
CC  Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
CC  and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
CC  inozymes, zinzymes, amberyms, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
CC  are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
CC  transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
CC  as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
CC  DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
CC  genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
CC  compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
CC  that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC  methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC  disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC  expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC  carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
CC  ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberyms sequences
CC  disclosed in the present invention
XX
XX  Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. NO. 6.4e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY  767 CTCGACTTCTGAGG 781
DB  3 CUCCACCUCUAAGG 17
|||||:|:|:|

RESULT 784
ACD51657
ID  ACD51657 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX  ACD51657;
AC
XX
XX  24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE  HBV hammerhead ribozyme substrate sequence #664.
XX
XX  Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
KW  RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
KW  enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW  amberyms; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
KW  HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
KW  degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
KW  liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
KW  virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
XX
OS  Hepatitis B virus.
XX
XX  WO200281494-A1.
XX
XX  17-OCT-2002.
PD
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XX PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
XX PR
XX PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
XX PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
XX PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
XX PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
XX PA (LEEF/) LEE P.
XX PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.
XX PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
XX PI Draper K, Roberts E;
XX DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
XX PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
XX PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
XX PT infection.
XX PS Example 1; Page 149; 387pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
XX CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
XX CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
XX CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
XX CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
XX CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
XX CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
XX CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
XX CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
XX CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
XX CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
XX CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
XX CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
XX CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
XX CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
XX CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
XX CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberzyme sequences
XX CC disclosed in the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 CTCACCTTCGAGGG 781
DB 1 CUCCACCUUAAGGG 15

RESULT 785
ACC63349
ID ACC63349 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ACC63349;
XX AC
XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 596.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 767 CTCACCTTCGAGGG 781
DB 1 CUCCACCUUAAGGG 15

RESULT 786
ACC63371/c
ID ACC63371 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ACC63371;
XX AC
XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 618.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrania; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX PI WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX DR New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX DR with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX DR and transfected cells.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 100; 738pp; French.
XX CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
XX CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
XX CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration.
XX CC Specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 768 TCACCTTCGAGGG 782
DB 3 TCACCTTCGAGGG 17

RESULT 786
ACC63371/c
ID ACC63371 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC
XX AC ACC63371;
XX AC
XX DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 618.
XX KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
XX KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
XX KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX KW schizophrania; ss.
XX OS Mus musculus.
XX PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX

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Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 3 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 830 TCCTCTTTCTCTCTCT 844
 DB 3 TCCTCTTTGTCTGT 17
 RESULT 788
 ACC64959
 ID ACC64959 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC64959;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2206.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 288; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 884 GATGCACTTACTTCT 898

PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 103; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 953 GAAGAGCCAAATTGA 967
 DB 17 GAAGAGCCTAATGA 3
 RESULT 787
 ACC66522
 ID ACC66522 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC66522;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3769.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumours and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 471; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,

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Db      ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
        1 GATCCAGGTACTTCT 15

RESULT 789
ACC67111
ID ACC67111 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC67111;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 4358.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Anson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
XX and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 540; 738pp; French.
XX
XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases,
XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
      Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 712 TCCACGAGAGTGAC 726
      ||||| ||| |||
Db 3 TCCACGAGTGAGGAC 17

RESULT 790
ADA18584
ID ADA18584 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADA18584;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Cooperative oligonucleotide #26.
XX
KW Cooperative oligonucleotide; binding partner; cyclodextrin; adamantane;
KW streptavidin; pharmaceutical composition; nucleic acids expression; HIV;
KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS; anti-HIV; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003099959-A1.
XX
PD 29-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 22-JAN-2002; 2002US-00054429.
XX
PR 12-APR-1995; 95US-00420672.
XX
XX (KAND/) KANDIMALLA E R.
XX PA (AGRA/) AGRAWAL S.
XX PI Kandimalla ER, Agrawal S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-506628/57.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide composition used to, e.g. treat mammal infected by human
XX immunodeficiency virus, comprises synthetic oligonucleotides linked to
XX binding partner consisting of cyclodextrin, adamantane, streptavidin, or
XX biotin.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 29pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide composition
XX comprising a first and second synthetic cooperative oligonucleotides
XX linked to their respective binding partner consisting of cyclodextrin,
XX adamantane, streptavidin, or biotin. Each oligonucleotide has a region
XX complementary to a tandem, non-overlapping region of a target nucleic
XX acid that is separated by 0-3 bases. The oligonucleotide composition is
XX useful as a pharmaceutical composition to inhibit the expression of
XX nucleic acids in vitro, or for treating a mammal infected by HIV or by
XX acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). The cooperative
XX oligonucleotides have improved sequence specificity for a single-stranded
XX target, reduced toxicity, and improved biological activity as antisense
XX molecules. The present sequence represents a cooperative oligonucleotide
XX of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
      Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 829 GTCTCTTTTCTCTC 843
      ||||| ||| |||
Db 3 GTCTCTCTCTTCTC 17

RESULT 791
ADB98966
ID ADB98966 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB98966;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE LRP5 mutagenic PCR primer #85.
XX
KW Osteopathic; Gene therapy; High Bone Mass; HBM; LRP5; Zmax1; LRP6;
KW bone mass modulation; osteoporosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200292000-A2.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 13-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US014877.

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XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290071P.
 PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291311P.
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353058P.
 PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361293P.
 XX (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 PA (AMHP) WYETH.
 XX Allen K, Anisowicz A, Graham JR, Morales A, Yaworsky PJ, Liu W;
 PI WPI; 2003-129214/12.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid comprising a mutation in LRP5 or LRP6, useful for
 PT diagnosing a HBM-like phenotype in a subject and for preparing a
 PT composition for modulating bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject
 PT suffering from e.g. osteoporosis.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 53; 629pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to High Bone Mass (HBM), LRP5 (Zmax1) and
 CC LRP6 mutants, which results in a HBM-like phenotype when expressed in a
 CC cell. The HBM-like phenotype results in bone mass modulation and/or lipid
 CC level modulation. The invention is useful for diagnosing a HBM-like
 CC phenotype in a subject and for preparing a composition for modulating
 CC bone mass and/or lipid levels in a subject suffering from e.g.
 CC osteoporosis. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 754 AGGCTCCCTAGGCT 768
 DB 1 AGGCTCCCTAGGCT 15
 RESULT 792
 ADB40889/c
 ID ADB40889 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB40889;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1212.
 XX cytosstatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 FN
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related

PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX Disclosure; Page 173; 771pp; French.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 925 CCACCACCTCCAGA 939
 DB 17 CCCCCAACCTCCAGA 3
 RESULT 793
 ADB42007/c
 ID ADB42007 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADB42007;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2330.
 XX cytosstatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 FN
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX Disclosure; Page 304; 771pp; French.
 PS

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences, fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia). Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules, potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal expression of the nucleotides.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other; Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17; Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 832 TCTTTCTCTCTGA 846
 Db 17 TCTTTCTCTCTGA 3

RESULT 794
 ADB42034
 ID ADB42034 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ADB42034;
 AC ADB42034;
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2357.
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO2003040369-A2.
 PN 15-MAY-2003.
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen, useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX Disclosure; Page 307; 771pp; French.
 PS The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences, fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a

CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia). Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules, potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal expression of the nucleotides.

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other; Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17; Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 896 TCTCAGCTTCTGCGA 910
 Db 3 TCTCGCTTCTGTGA 17

RESULT 795
 ADB43581
 ID ADB43581 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ADB43581;
 AC ADB43581;
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3904.
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO2003040369-A2.
 PN 15-MAY-2003.
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 PR (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen, useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX Disclosure; Page 488; 771pp; French.
 PS The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences, fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the

CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 768 TCCACTTCTGAGGC 782

Db 3 TCCAAATTTGAGGC 17

RESULT 796

ADB41984/C
 ID ADB41984 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADB41984;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)

DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2307.

XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003040369-A2.

XX 15-MAY-2003.

XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.

XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.

XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.

PS Disclosure; Page 301; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour

CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCTTTTCTCTCTGA 846

Db 17 TCTTTTCTCTCTGA 3

RESULT 797

ADD20777/C

ID ADD20777 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADD20777;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human GAP_N DNA 17-mer oligo #9.

XX gene therapy; antibody therapy; modulator of GAPN;

XX GTP-activator for Rab-like GTPase; GAP_N; immunogen; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003033703-A2.

XX 24-APR-2003.

XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032597.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330323P.

XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.

XX Zhang J;

XX WPI; 2003-403224/38.

XX Novel human GTP-activator protein for Rab-like GTPase and polynucleotide
 PT encoding the protein, useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing
 PT disorders associated with increased expression or activity of the
 PT protein.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 33; 149pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated human GTP-activator protein for Rab-
 CC like GTPase (GAPN) polypeptide (I), a sequence having 65% identity to
 CC (I), a sequence in which at least 95% of deviations from (I) are
 CC conservative substitutions, or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino
 CC acids of (I). The polypeptide is useful for identifying a specific
 CC binding partner for itself, by contacting the polypeptide in vivo to a
 CC potential binding partner and determining if the polypeptide binding
 CC partner binds to the polypeptide (I) and a nucleic acid encoding the
 CC polypeptide (II) are useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused
 CC by altered expression of GAPN, by determining the level of expression of
 CC GAPN in a sample of nucleic acids or proteins that derives from a subject
 CC suspected to have the disease, alterations from a normal level of
 CC expression providing diagnostic and/or monitoring information. (I), (II)

CC or agonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased expression or activity of GAPN, and an
CC antagonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with increased expression or activity of GAPN (all claimed).
CC (I) is useful as immunogen to raise antibodies that specifically
CC recognize GAPN proteins. (II) is useful to drive in vivo expression of
CC GAPN proteins, and as hybridization probes to detect, characterize and
CC quantify GAPN nucleic acids in and isolate GAPN nucleic acids from both
CC genomic and transcript-derived nucleic acid samples. This sequence
CC represents a 17-mer oligonucleotide spanning the GAP_N DNA sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 704 CCACGCGAGTCCACGG 718
Db 15 CCAGCGGTCCCAAG 1
RESULT 798
ADD20775/c
ID ADD20775 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADD20775;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GAP_N DNA 17-mer oligo #7.
XX
KW gene therapy; antibody therapy; modulator of GAPN;
KW GTP-activator for Rab-like GTPase; GAP_N; immunogen; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003033703-A2.
XX
PD 24-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032597.
XX
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330323P.
XX
PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-403224/38.
XX
PT Novel human GTP-activator protein for Rab-like GTPase and polynucleotide
PT encoding the protein, useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing
PT disorders associated with increased expression or activity of the
PT protein.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 31; 149pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated human GTP-activator protein for Rab-
CC like GTPase (GAPN) polypeptide (I), a sequence having 65% identity to
CC (I), a sequence in which at least 95% of deviations from (I) are
CC conservative substitutions, or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino
CC acids of (I). The polypeptide is useful for identifying a specific
CC binding partner for itself, by contacting the polypeptide in vivo to a
CC potential binding partner and determining if the polypeptide binding
CC partner binds to the polypeptide. (I) and a nucleic acid encoding the
CC polypeptide (II) are useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused
CC by altered expression of GAPN, by determining the level of expression of
CC GAPN in a sample of nucleic acids or proteins that derives from a subject
CC suspected to have the disease, alterations from a normal level of
CC expression providing diagnostic and/or monitoring information. (I), (II)
CC or agonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased expression or activity of GAPN, and an
CC antagonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with increased expression or activity of GAPN, and an

CC antagonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with increased expression or activity of GAPN (all claimed).
CC (I) is useful as immunogen to raise antibodies that specifically
CC recognize GAPN proteins. (II) is useful to drive in vivo expression of
CC GAPN proteins, and as hybridization probes to detect, characterize and
CC quantify GAPN nucleic acids in and isolate GAPN nucleic acids from both
CC genomic and transcript-derived nucleic acid samples. This sequence
CC represents a 17-mer oligonucleotide spanning the GAP_N DNA sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 704 CCACGCGAGTCCACGG 718
Db 17 CCAGCGGTCCCAAG 3
RESULT 799
ADD20776/c
ID ADD20776 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADD20776;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GAP_N DNA 17-mer oligo #8.
XX
KW gene therapy; antibody therapy; modulator of GAPN;
KW GTP-activator for Rab-like GTPase; GAP_N; immunogen; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003033703-A2.
XX
PD 24-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032597.
XX
PR 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330323P.
XX
PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-403224/38.
XX
PT Novel human GTP-activator protein for Rab-like GTPase and polynucleotide
PT encoding the protein, useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing
PT disorders associated with increased expression or activity of the
PT protein.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 32; 149pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated human GTP-activator protein for Rab-
CC like GTPase (GAPN) polypeptide (I), a sequence having 65% identity to
CC (I), a sequence in which at least 95% of deviations from (I) are
CC conservative substitutions, or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino
CC acids of (I). The polypeptide is useful for identifying a specific
CC binding partner for itself, by contacting the polypeptide in vivo to a
CC potential binding partner and determining if the polypeptide binding
CC partner binds to the polypeptide. (I) and a nucleic acid encoding the
CC polypeptide (II) are useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused
CC by altered expression of GAPN, by determining the level of expression of
CC GAPN in a sample of nucleic acids or proteins that derives from a subject
CC suspected to have the disease, alterations from a normal level of
CC expression providing diagnostic and/or monitoring information. (I), (II)
CC or agonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with decreased expression or activity of GAPN, and an
CC antagonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
CC associated with increased expression or activity of GAPN (all claimed).

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(I) is useful as immunogen to raise antibodies that specifically recognize GAPN proteins. (II) is useful to drive in vivo expression of GAPN proteins, and as hybridization probes to detect, characterize and quantify GAPN nucleic acids in and isolate GAPN nucleic acids from both genomic and transcript-derived nucleic acid samples. This sequence represents a 17-mer oligonucleotide spanning the GAP_N DNA sequence.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 704 CCAGCGAGTCCGAGG 718
DB 16 CCAGCGGGTCCCAAG 2

RESULT 800
ADE25172/C
ID ADE25172 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADE25172;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Plant growth associated polynucleotide seq id 147.
XX KW plant growth; plant growth trait modulation; Brassicaceae; Arabidopsis;
XX KW Brassica; Zea; Oryza; Triticum; Hordeum; Lolium; Sorghum; Glycine;
XX KW Medicago; Helianthus; Lactuca; Beta; Vitis; Solanum; Lycopersicon;
XX KW Capsicum; Gossypium; Hevea; Linum; Prunus; Citrus; Populus; Pinus;
XX KW Quercus; ss.
XX OS Magnoliophyta.
XX PN US2003188343-A1.
XX PD 02-OCT-2003.
XX PF 07-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338777.
XX PR 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347288P.
XX PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX PI Bowen BA, Haudenschild CD, Buckler ES;
XX WPI; 2003-803305/75.
XX DR New isolated or recombinant polypeptide for use in modulating a plant
XX PT growth trait in a flowering plant e.g. in Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, or
XX PT Oryza.
XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 147; 81pp; English.
XX CC The invention describes an isolated or recombinant polypeptide (I)
XX CC comprising a sequence: (a) comprising 1 of 30 sequences (S1), as given in
XX CC the specification, or a conservative variant; (b) encoded by 1 of 30
XX CC sequences (S2), as given in the specification, or a conservative variant;
XX CC (c) encoded by a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to
XX CC S2; and (d) encoded by a sequence 70 % identical to S2. The expression or
XX CC activity of (I) is modulated to modulate a plant growth trait in a
XX CC flowering plant, of the family Brassicaceae, preferably in a plant that
XX CC is Arabidopsis, Brassica, Zea, Oryza, Triticum, Hordeum, Lolium, Sorghum,
XX CC Glycine, Medicago, Helianthus, Lactuca, Beta, Vitis, Solanum,
XX CC Lycopersicon, Capsicum, Gossypium, Hevea, Linum, Prunus, Citrus, Populus,
XX CC Pinus, or Quercus. A new method is used to detect genes for a plant
XX CC growth trait. This sequence represents a polynucleotide isolated from the
XX CC plant growth associated genes of the invention that can be used as a
XX CC primer, probe or genetic marker.
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 898 TCAGCTTCTCGATC 912
DB 15 TCTGCTTCTTCGATC 1

RESULT 801
ADE13422
ID ADE13422 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADE13422;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE HLA class I allele specific primer #38.
XX KW ss; primer; PCR; human; Human Leukocyte Antigen; HLA; genotype.
XX KW Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN US2003165884-A1.
XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
XX PF 25-APR-2002; 2002US-00133779.
XX PR 20-DEC-1999; 99US-0172768P.
XX PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747391.
XX PA (STEM-) STEMCYTE INC.
XX PI Chow R, Tonai R;
XX WPI; 2003-874916/81.
XX DR Identifying class I or II Human Leukocyte Antigen genotypes using
XX PT hybridization and amplification assays.
XX PS Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 38; 66pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method of identifying a class I or II Human
XX CC Leukocyte Antigen (HLA) genotype of a subject using hybridisation and
XX CC amplification assay. The method is used for determining the HLA genotype
XX CC of a subject. The present sequence represents a HLA class I allele
XX CC specific primer.
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCGAGG 719
DB 2 CCAGCGAGTCCGAGG 16

RESULT 802
ADE77637
ID ADE77637 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADE77637;
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human probe SB188 for elongation mediated multiplexed analysis of HLA-B.
XX KW probe; ss; human; CFTR; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genetic testing;
XX KW carrier screening; genotyping; profiling; polymorphic;

KW multiplexed elongation assay; enzymatic recognition;
 KW cystic fibrosis conductance transmembrane regulator.

OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003034029-A2.

XX 24-APR-2003.

XX 15-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US033012.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329427P.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329428P.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329619P.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329620P.

XX 14-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364416P.

XX (BIOA-) BIOARRAY SOLUTIONS LTD.

XX Li AX, Hashmi G, Seul M;

XX WPI; 2003-393553/37.

XX Concurrent interrogation of a number of polymorphic sites, useful for

XX genetic testing, carrier screening, genetic profiling, and identity

XX testing, comprises conducting a multiplexed elongation assay using

XX probes.

XX Example 9; Page 48; 143pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for the concurrent interrogation
 of a number of polymorphic sites in the presence of, and without
 interference from, non-designated polymorphic sites. Specifically, it
 comprises conducting a multiplexed elongation assay by applying one or
 more temperature cycles to achieve linear amplification of the target or
 a combination of annealing and elongation steps under temperature-
 controlled conditions. Furthermore, this detection method uses probe
 extension or elongation and relies on enzymatic recognition, a superior
 technique that no longer depends on differential hybridisation. The
 present invention describes probes and methods useful for identifying or
 detecting polymorphisms at one or more designated sites, such that they
 can identify mutations within the cystic fibrosis conductance
 transmembrane regulator (CFTR) or the human leukocyte antigen (HLA)
 genes. In addition, concurrent interrogation of a multiplicity of
 polymorphic sites is useful for genetic testing, carrier screening,
 genotyping or genetic profiling, and identity testing. This
 oligonucleotide is a human probe used for the elongation mediated
 CC multiplexed analysis of HLA-B, in an exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCCGAGGA 719

Db | ||||| ||||| |||||

2 CCGCGAGTCCCGAGGA 16

RESULT 803

ADE30854

XX ADE30854 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADE30854;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 241.

XX expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;

XX antiadiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;

KW

KW obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus;

KW coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;

XX differential expression.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003180764-A1.

XX 25-SEP-2003.

XX 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339793.

XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.

XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Shang J, Bowen B;

XX WPI; 2003-830986/77.

XX Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and

XX adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as

XX obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart

XX disease.

XX Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 241; 59pp; English.

XX The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression

XX vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has

XX anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antiadiabetic properties.

XX The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with

XX elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly

XX obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart

XX disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially

XX expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Db Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 712 TCCAGGAGAGTGAC 726

Db ||||| ||||| |||||

3 TCCAGGAGAGATCAC 17

RESULT 804

ADE30691/C

XX ADE30691 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADE30691;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 78.

XX expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;

XX antiadiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;

XX obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus;

XX coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;

XX differential expression.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003180764-A1.

XX 25-SEP-2003.

XX 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339793.

XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.

XX (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Shang J, Bowen B;

XX WPI; 2003-830986/77.

XX Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and

XX adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as

XX obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart

XX disease.

XX Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 241; 59pp; English.

XX The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression

XX vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has

XX anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antiadiabetic properties.

XX The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with

XX elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly

XX obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart

XX disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially

XX expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Db Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 712 TCCAGGAGAGTGAC 726

Db ||||| ||||| |||||

3 TCCAGGAGAGATCAC 17

RESULT 804

ADE30691/C

XX ADE30691 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADE30691;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Cholesterol homeostasis/adipogenesis related DNA seq id 78.

XX expression vector; anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiant;

XX antiadiabetic; elevated cholesterol; elevated lipid; adipogenesis;

XX obesity; atherosclerosis; diabetes mellitus;

XX coronary artery heart disease; cholesterol homeostasis; ss;

XX differential expression.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003180764-A1.

XX 25-SEP-2003.

XX 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00339793.

XX 09-JAN-2002; 2002US-0347286P.

PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
 XX Shang J, Bowen B;
 XX WPI; 2003-830986/77.
 XX Polynucleotides differentially regulated in response to cholesterol and
 PT adipogenesis are useful to detect and treat associated conditions such as
 PT obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus and coronary artery heart
 PT disease.
 XX
 XX Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 78; 59pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention describes a composition comprising at least one expression
 CC vector comprising a polynucleotide of the invention. The composition has
 CC anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic, cardiant and antidiabetic properties.
 CC The invention is used to detect and treat conditions associated with
 CC elevated cholesterol and lipid or during adipogenesis, particularly
 CC obesity, atherosclerosis, diabetes mellitus or coronary artery heart
 CC disease. This sequence represents a polynucleotide differentially
 CC expressed during cholesterol homeostasis and adipogenesis.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 898 TCAGCTTCTGGATC 912
 DB 15 TCAGCTTCTGGATC 1

RESULT 805
 AAQ22270/c
 ID AAQ22270 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAQ22270;
 XX 20-JUL-1992 (first entry)
 DT Methylphosphonate oligomer #0022 complementary to HSV-1 polyA signal.
 DE Herpes Simplex Virus; type 1; beta-gene; UL8; primase; helicase; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX W09203051-A.
 XX 05-MAR-1992.
 XX 15-AUG-1990; 90US-00568501.
 XX 15-AUG-1990; 90US-00568501.
 XX (GENT-) GENTA INC.
 XX Roizman B, Maxwell KW;
 XX WPI; 1992-096516/12.
 XX New oligomers complementary to viral genome(s) or mRNA transcripts -
 PT areanti-sense agents which interfere with viral replication of e.g.
 PT Herpes simplex virus, Epstein-Barr virus etc.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 20; 33pp; English.
 XX This oligomer contains methylphosphonate linkages except for positions 1,
 CC 7 and 16 which are phosphate diester bonds. The oligomer is complementary
 CC to the area around the polyA signal of the HSV-1 UL8 gene. UL8 is one of
 CC the essential beta-genes and the protein it encodes forms a complex with
 CC two other proteins which functions as a primase and helicase. The
 CC oligomer can interfere with expression and function of the gene. See

CC AAQ22247-Q22283
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 797 CAAGAGCTCTCTCC 811
 DB 18 CAAGAGCTCTCCCC 4

RESULT 806
 AAQ90920
 ID AAQ90920 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAQ90920;
 XX 05-MAR-1996 (first entry)
 DT hMLH1 gene exon 14 second stage amplification primer N-19456.
 DE hMLH1; MutL homologue; cancer diagnosis; mismatch repair; tumour;
 XX susceptibility; mutation detection; exon 14; primer N-19456;
 KW second stage amplification; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "biotinylated"
 FT
 XX W09516793-Al.
 XX 22-JUN-1995.
 XX 16-DEC-1994; 94WO-US014746.
 XX 17-DEC-1993; 93US-00168877.
 XX 08-MAR-1994; 94US-00209521.
 XX 09-DEC-1994; 94US-00352902.
 XX (UYOR-) UNIV OREGON HEALTH SCI.
 XX (DAND) DANA FARBER CANCER INST INC.
 XX Baker SM, Bollag RJ, Kolodner RD, Bronner CE, Liskay RM;
 XX WPI; 1995-231583/30.
 XX Determn. of a mutation in a mutL homologue or gene prod. in a tissue -
 PT used to diagnose cancer susceptibility, and to identify and classify a
 PT DNA mismatch-repair-defective tumour.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Fig 4B-3; 168pp; English.
 XX AAQ90920 and AAQ90921 are a primer pair for the 2nd stage amplification
 CC of the hMLH1 (a MutL homologue) gene exon 14. A mutation in an analogous
 CC segment of a hMLH1 or hPMS1 nucleic acid isolated from a subject, can be
 CC detected by comparing it with the above gene fragment. This method can be
 CC used to diagnose cancer susceptibility, or to identify and classify a DNA
 CC mismatch-repair defective tumour
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 969 TCTCTAATCTGGTG 983
 DB 3 TCTCTAGTCTGGTG 17

DB	4	TCTGGCTTCATTG	18
RESULT 807			
AAT16428			
ID	AAT16428	standard; DNA; 18 BP.	
XX	AC		
XX	AA	T16428;	
XX	DT	13-SEP-1996	(first entry)
XX	DE	Primer #1 for sWSS2367 human obesity gene.	
XX	KW	Obesity; mouse; OBP; leptin; hormone; body weight regulation; diabetes;	
XX	KW	food intake; energy expenditure; high blood pressure; cholesterol; human;	
XX	KW	gene therapy; antibody; cancer; Kobe beef; Foie gras; immunoassay; PCR;	
XX	KW	primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; ss.	
XX	OS	Synthetic.	
XX	XX		
XX	PN	GB2292382-A.	
XX	XX		
XX	PD	21-FEB-1996.	
XX	XX		
XX	PF	17-AUG-1995; 95GB-00016947.	
XX	XX		
XX	PR	17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.	
XX	PR	30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.	
XX	PR	10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.	
XX	PR	07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483211.	
XX	XX	(UYR) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.	
XX	PA		
XX	PI	Friedman JM, Zhang Y, Proenca R, Maffei M, Halaas JL, Gajiwala K;	
XX	PI	Burley SK;	
XX	XX		
XX	DR	WPI; 1996-099009/11.	
XX	XX		
XX	PT	Obesity polypeptide(s) able to modulate body wt. - useful for e.g.	
XX	PT	reducing wt. in treatment of diabetes, high blood pressure and high	
XX	PT	cholesterol and for cosmetic reasons.	
XX	XX		
XX	PS	Example 10; Page 142; 304pp; English.	
XX	XX		
XX	CC	AAT16392-T16429 represent amplification primers for the human obesity	
XX	CC	polypeptide (OBP) gene sequence (see AAT16373). These sequences were used	
XX	CC	to amplify the OBP gene sequence from the YAC contig containing the human	
XX	CC	OBP gene, in a series of sequence tagged-site (STS)-specific PCR assays.	
XX	CC	There were 19 STSs found within the YAC contig human OBP gene sequence.	
XX	CC	This sequence was used in conjunction with AAT16429 to amplify the STS	
XX	CC	sWSS2367. OBP has effects on both food intake and energy expenditure. OBP	
XX	CC	and its analogues are useful for modifying body weight (optionally	
XX	CC	combined with known medicaments), for treating diabetes, high blood	
XX	CC	pressure or high cholesterol. The OBP coding sequence (and sequences	
XX	CC	complementary to it) can be used in gene therapy for modifying body	
XX	CC	weight. The protein can be used for reducing weight for health or	
XX	CC	cosmetic reasons in obese humans, or to produce leaner food animals.	
XX	CC	Antagonists of OBP (including antibodies) are useful for increasing body	
XX	CC	weight, e.g. for treating weight loss associated with cancer, or for	
XX	CC	cosmetic reasons in humans, or for production of Kobe beef or Foie gras	
XX	CC	in domestic animals. OBP antibodies (Ab) can also be used in diagnostic	
XX	CC	immunoassays for the presence of OBP. The formation of Ab-OBP complexes	
XX	CC	enables in vitro evaluation of levels of OBP in a sample, especially to	
XX	CC	detect diseases associated with elevated or decreased levels, and to	
XX	CC	monitor treatment of these diseases	
XX	XX		
XX	SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	4.1%;	Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;	
Best Local Similarity	86.7%;	Pred. No. 6.8e+02;	
Matches	13; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	855	TCTGGCTTCATTG	869
Query Match	4.1%;	Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;	
Best Local Similarity	40.0%;	Pred. No. 6.8e+02;	
Matches	6; Conservative	7; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
DB	4	TCTGGCTTCATTG	18
RESULT 808			
AAT50753			
ID	AAT50753	standard; RNA; 18 BP.	
XX	AC		
XX	AA	T50753;	
XX	DT	07-MAR-1997	(first entry)
XX	DE	Rabbit CERP hairpin ribozyme target sequence #1825.	
XX	XX		
XX	KW	Hairpin ribozyme; cholesterol ester transfer protein; mRNA cleavage;	
XX	KW	neutral lipid transfer; plasma lipoprotein; atherosclerosis; atherectomy;	
XX	KW	reverse cholesterol transport; high density lipoprotein; therapy; CERP;	
XX	KW	familial hypercholesterolaemia; dyslipidaemia; hypoalphalipoproteinaemia;	
XX	KW	peripheral vascular disease; hyperbetalipoproteinaemia; RCT; inhibitor;	
XX	KW	angioplastic restenosis; low density lipoprotein; diabetes; HDL; rabbit;	
XX	KW	LDL; ss.	
XX	OS	Oryctolagus cuniculus.	
XX	XX		
XX	FN	MO9620279-A1.	
XX	XX		
XX	PD	04-JUL-1996.	
XX	XX		
XX	PF	11-DEC-1995; 95WO-US016000.	
XX	XX		
XX	PR	23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363240.	
XX	XX		
XX	PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.	
XX	PA	(WARN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.	
XX	XX		
XX	PI	Couture L, Stinchcomb D, Mcswiggen J, Bisgaier C, Page M;	
XX	XX	WPI; 1996-321852/32.	
XX	XX		
XX	PT	New ribozyme(s) for cleaving cholesterol ester transfer protein mRNA -	
XX	PT	useful for preventing or treating initial development, progression or	
XX	PT	regression of vascular diseases, esp. familial hypercholesterolaemia.	
XX	PS	Claim 4; Page 57; 72pp; English.	
XX	XX		
XX	CC	AAT50699-T50754 represent target sequences for the rabbit cholesterol	
XX	CC	ester transfer protein (CERP) hairpin ribozymes (see AAT50643-T50698).	
XX	CC	CERP is a 74 kD glycoprotein that facilitates neutral lipid transfer	
XX	CC	between plasma lipoproteins. The numbering of the targets refers to the	
XX	CC	position of the cleavage site in full length CERP. The ribozyme then	
XX	CC	binds to 4-6 nucleotides 5', and a variable number 3' of this site. The	
XX	CC	ribozymes are able to cleave mRNA from the gene encoding CERP, thereby	
XX	CC	blocking synthesis and/or expression of the mRNA. By inhibiting CERP, the	
XX	CC	reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) pathway can be inhibited (or	
XX	CC	eliminated) thereby preventing the reduction in size density of the high	
XX	CC	density lipoproteins (HDL), prolonging HDL half life, and therefore	
XX	CC	increasing HDL levels. The ribozymes can be used to treat conditions	
XX	CC	associated with abnormal levels of CERP, specifically atherosclerosis,	
XX	CC	peripheral vascular disease, hyperbetalipoproteinaemia, dyslipidaemia,	
XX	CC	familial hypercholesterolaemia, hypoalphalipoproteinaemia, vascular	
XX	CC	complications of diabetes, transplant, atherectomy and angioplastic	
XX	CC	restenosis. By inhibiting CERP, the levels of HDL and low density	
XX	CC	lipoproteins (LDL), and the HDL:LDL ratio are favourably altered (a	
XX	CC	decrease in LDL levels, and a corresponding increase in HDL levels). The	
XX	CC	ribozymes can also be used diagnostically to study genetic drift and	
XX	CC	mutations in diseased cells, and to detect CERP mRNA. As the ribozymes	
XX	CC	target specific regions of the CERP gene, they have low non-specific	
XX	CC	activity	
XX	XX		
XX	SQ	Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	4.1%;	Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;	
Best Local Similarity	40.0%;	Pred. No. 6.8e+02;	
Matches	6; Conservative	7; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	


```

DT 17-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX Antisense oligonucleotide -20 for human WSX receptor cDNA.
DE
XX Human; WSX receptor; identification; purification; ligand; activator;
XX antibody; agonist; proliferation; obesity; differentiation; anaemia;
XX treatment; neoplasia; arteriosclerosis; Type II diabetes;
XX polycystic ovarian disease; cardiovascular disease; osteoarthritis;
XX dermatological disorder; hypertension; insulin resistance;
XX hypercholesterolaemia; hypertriglyceridaemia; cancer; cholelithiasis;
XX antisense; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO9725425-A1.
XX 17-JUL-1997.
XX 07-JAN-1997; 97WO-US000325.
XX 08-JAN-1996; 96US-00585005.
XX 20-JUN-1996; 96US-00667197.
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX Bennett B, Carter PJ, Chiang NY, Kim KJ, Matthews W;
PI Rodrigues ML;
XX WPI; 1997-372864/34.
XX WSX receptor and related antibodies and ligands - used to develop
PT products for diagnosis and therapy, e.g. for improving haematopoiesis or
PT for treating tumours.
XX Example 8; Fig 7; 219pp; English.
XX The present sequence is the antisense oligonucleotide -20 for the human
CC WSX receptor cDNA. The receptor can be used to identify and purify
CC ligands and activators. An anti-WSX receptor antibody can be used as an
CC agonist to activate the WSX receptor, leading to enhanced proliferation
CC or differentiation of a cell expressing the WSX receptor. It can also be
CC used to decrease body weight and/or fat-depot weight and/or food intake
CC in an obese mammal. WSX receptor ligands can be used to enhance
CC proliferation or differentiation of lymphoid, myeloid or erythroid blood
CC cell lineages. This is useful when a mammal, especially a human, is
CC suffering from decreased blood cell levels, i.e. anaemia, caused by
CC chemotherapy, radiation therapy or bone marrow transplantation therapy.
CC It can also be used to repopulate blood cells in a mammal. The products
CC can also be used to treat, e.g. neoplastic disorders, arteriosclerosis,
CC osteoarthritis, polycystic ovarian disease, cardiovascular diseases,
CC resistance, hypercholesterolaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, cancer and
CC cholelithiasis
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 TTTCTCTCTCTGAAG 848
DB 2 TGTACTTCTCTGAAG 16

RESULT 812
AA76130/C
ID AAT76130 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAT76130;
XX
XX 12-SEP-1997 (first entry)
DT

Human eosinophil major basic protein antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO9640162-A1.
XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;
XX WPI; 1997-051871/05.
XX Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
PT adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of
PT subject.
XX Example 5; Page 27; 71pp; English.
XX A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide specific
CC for the human eosinophil major basic protein. The method can be used to
CC treat airway diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic
CC obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases
CC characterised by an inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from
CC the antisense ON, its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented,
CC thereby preventing adenosine- induced bronchoconstriction in patients
CC with hyper-reactive airways
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 949 GCAAGAGAGCCCAA 963
DB 16 GCAACAGAGCGAAA 2

RESULT 813
AAV48563
ID AAV48563 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAV48563;
XX
XX 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX p53 gene antisense oligonucleotide p53-T-28.
DE
XX p53; antisense oligonucleotide; modulate; gene expression; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX EP856579-A1.
XX 05-AUG-1998.
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
XX 31-JAN-1997; 97EP-00101531.
PR

```

XX
PA (BTG-) BIOGNOSTIK GES BIOMOLEKULARE DIAGNOSTIK.
XX
PI Schlingensiepen K, Brysch W;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-400910/35.
XX
XX Preparation of antisense oligonucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
PT consecutive guanine or inosine - and have specific ratio of residues
PT able to form two or three hydrogen bonds, have greater activity and
PT reduced toxicity, used therapeutically or to modulate growth of cells in
PT culture.
XX
XX Example 2; Fig 4b; 286pp; English.
XX
XX AAV48485-564 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against the
CC p53 gene. Of these, only oligonucleotides AAV48485-517 resulted in
CC effective downregulation of negative growth by p53 and increased cell
CC proliferation, while AAV48518-64 had little effect. The oligonucleotides
CC exemplify the invention. The specification describes oligonucleotides
CC that contain 8-30 nucleotides, which contain at most 8 nucleotides that
CC can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain four
CC consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four
CC consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive
CC nucleotides each able to form three H-bonds to three consecutive
CC cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds each
CC (2R) or three such bonds (3R) is given by 2R/3R = 0.33-0.72. The
CC oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly
CC the genes for p53, ERBB-2, jumb, jund, TGF-beta 1 or beta 2 to control
CC proliferation of primary cell cultures (e.g. bone marrow stem, liver or
CC kidney cells, osteoclasts, osteoblasts and/or keratinocytes). The
CC oligonucleotides can also be used to analyse function of proteins (by
CC altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in cases
CC of cancer or (targeting TGF) for stimulating the immune system
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 776 TGGGGGCGAGCCCTC 790
DB 1 TGGGGGCGAGCCCTC 15

RESULT 814
AAV81761/c
ID AAV81761 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAV81761;
AC
XX
XX 10-MAR-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX Human SAD RACE primer 5848.
DE
XX PTP04; PTP05; PTP10; SAD; ALP; ALK-7; protein tyrosine phosphatase;
XX type I receptor serine/threonine kinase; cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma;
KW neurodegenerative disease; neuronal survival; Alzheimer's disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO9849317-A2.
PN
XX 05-NOV-1998.
PD
XX 27-APR-1998; 98WO-US008439.
PF
XX 28-APR-1997; 97US-0044428P.
PR 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047222P.
PR 11-JUN-1997; 97US-0049477P.
PR

PR 11-JUN-1997; 97US-0049756P.
PR 18-JUN-1997; 97US-0049914P.
PR 23-OCT-1997; 97US-0063595P.
XX
XX (SUGE-) SUGEN INC.
XX
XX Plowman GD, Clary D, Jallal B, Peles E, Onrust S, Markby D;
PI Courtneidge SA, App H, Hui TH;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-009434/01.
DR
XX New nucleic acid encoding specific protein tyrosine phosphatases - useful
PT for identifying specific modulators for treatment and prevention of
PT cancer and neurodegenerative disease.
PT
XX
XX Example 6; Page 86; 193pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes isolated, enriched or purified nucleic
CC acids encoding PTP04, SAD, PTP05, PTP10, ALP and ALK-7 proteins. The
CC above proteins, other than ALK-7, are protein tyrosine phosphatases
CC (PTPs) and are used to identify substances that modulate their activity
CC (i.e. agonists and antagonists, including NBP) in vivo or in vitro. These
CC substances are used to treat or prevent diseases associated with abnormal
CC signal transduction pathways that involve the proteins, particularly
CC cancer (e.g. leukaemia and lymphoma), while modulators of ALK-7 (which is
CC a type I receptor serine/threonine kinase) are used to promote neuronal
CC survival, particularly for treating Alzheimer's, Parkinson's or
CC Huntington's diseases. Nucleic acid fragments of the polynucleotides
CC encoding the proteins can be used as probes to identify and clone related
CC sequences; to detect protein-encoded RNA; to generate transgenic animals
CC and in gene therapy (optionally after mutation). Ab are used to determine
CC the proteins. The present sequence represents a RACE primer for human SAD
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 775 CTGAGGGGAGCCCTC 789
DB 18 CTGATGGCAGCCTCT 4

RESULT 815
AAV64091/c
ID AAV64091 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AAV64091;
AC
XX 25-JAN-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX Chlamydia trachomatis ltuB gene amplification primer ltuB-6.
DE
XX Chlamydia trachomatis; ltuB gene; tSDA; primer; amplification;
KW thermophilic strand displacement assay; detection; diagnosis; trachoma;
KW inclusion conjunctivitis; infant pneumonitis; urethritis;
KW lymphogranuloma venereum; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
OS
XX US5837469-A.
PN
XX 17-NOV-1998.
PD
XX 04-NOV-1997; 97US-00963933.
PF
XX 04-NOV-1997; 97US-00963933.
PR
XX (BECT) BECTON DICKINSON & CO.
PA Harris JM;
PI

XX WPI; 1999-023441/02.
 XX Chlamydia trachomatis derived primers and probes - used for the specific
 PT detection of the microbe with nucleic acid amplification and strand
 FT displacement reactions.
 XX
 XX Claim 7; Col 17; 12pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present sequence represents a nucleic acid primer used in amplifying
 CC the Chlamydia trachomatis ltuB gene. The nucleic acid is used for the
 CC detection of Chlamydia trachomatis by nucleic acid amplification,
 CC especially by thermophilic strand-displacement amplification. The
 CC detection of Chlamydia trachomatis is used to diagnose trachoma,
 CC inclusion conjunctivitis, infant pneumonitis, urethritis and
 CC lymphogranuloma venereum, which are all caused by the microbe. The
 CC product obtained is the C. trachomatis ltuB gene, which is responsible
 CC for production of specific mRNA transcripts produced in the infectious
 CC stage of the microbe
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 878 TCTGTGATGCACCTT 892
 Db 16 TACAGATGCACCTT 2

RESULT 816
 AAZ41003/C
 ID AAZ41003 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAZ41003;
 XX
 DT 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human RhoC phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:155.

XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
 KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
 KW target validation; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO953101-A1.

XX 21-OCT-1999.

XX 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.

XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.

XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsett LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasnor HM, Brooks DG;
 PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
 XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.

XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
 PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
 PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.
 XX

XX Example 18; Page 97; 264pp; English.

XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
 CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the

CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a
 CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
 CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
 CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
 CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONS) that modulate the expression of
 CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONS with the tNA sequence comprising
 CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
 CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONS with
 CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
 CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
 CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical,
 CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
 CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
 CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
 CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to AAZ41220, and
 CC AA52701 to AA52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 744 GTAGGGTCCCAGGGT 758
 Db 15 GTAGGGACCCAGAGT 1

RESULT 817
 AAZ40925/C

ID AAZ40925 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC AAZ40925;

XX 26-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX Human CD40 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:74.

XX Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; PCR primer;
 KW nucleotide sequence-based technology; antisense drug discovery;
 KW target validation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO953101-A1.

XX 21-OCT-1999.

XX 13-APR-1999; 99WO-US008268.

XX 13-APR-1998; 98US-0081483P.

XX 28-APR-1998; 98US-00067638.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsett LM, Baker BF, Mcneil J, Freier SM, Sasnor HM, Brooks DG;
 PI Ohasi C, Wyatt JR, Borchers AH, Vickers TA;
 XX WPI; 1999-620446/53.

XX Identifying compounds which modulate expression of nucleic acids, used to
 PT provide compounds having defined physical, chemical or bioactive
 PT properties, e.g. antisense activity.
 XX

XX Example 8; Page 78; 264pp; English.

XX A method has been developed of defining a set of compounds that modulate
 CC the expression of a target nucleic acid (tNA) sequence via binding of the
 CC compounds with the tNA sequence. The method comprises generating a

CC library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined criteria, and
CC evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual compounds with the tNA
CC according to defined criteria. Also described are: (1) a method of
CC defining a set of oligonucleotides (ONs) that modulate the expression of
CC a tNA sequence via binding of the ONs with the tNA sequence comprising
CC generating a library of virtual compounds in silico according to defined
CC criteria, and evaluating in silico the binding of the virtual ONs with
CC the tNA according to defined criteria; and (2) a method of defining a set
CC of compounds that modulate the expression of a tNA sequence via binding
CC of the compounds with the tNA. The methods can be used for the generation
CC and identification of synthetic compounds having defined physical, of
CC chemical or bioactive properties. Information gathered from assays of
CC such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that are
CC tractable to a variety of nucleotide sequence-based technologies, e.g.
CC antisense drug discovery and target validation. AAZ40852 to AAZ41220, and
CC AAZ52701 to AAZ52706, represent sequences used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 851 AGCGTCCTGGCTCCA 865
DB 15 ATCTTCCTGGCTCCA 1

RESULT 818
AAZ31800/c
ID AAZ31800 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ31800;
XX
DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human G-alpha-13 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20749.
XX
KW G-alpha-13; human; inhibitor; cancer; antisense compound; therapy; ss.

XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5981732-A.
XX
XX 09-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1998; 98US-00205860.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Cowser LM;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-633376/54.
XX
PT Antisense compound inhibiting expression of human G-alpha-13.
XX
PS Claim 11; Col 38; 38pp; English.

XX This sequence represents an antisense inhibitor of the invention, and
CC inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13 protein. The antisense
CC compounds of the invention are of 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, that
CC inhibits the expression of the human G-alpha-13. The antisense compound
CC is useful for treating an animal, particularly humans, having or being
CC prone to a disease or condition associated with the expression of G-alpha
CC -13, such as cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 707 GCGAGTCCCGAGAGA 721
DB 17 GCAAGTCCAAGGAGA 3

RESULT 819
AAZ25006
ID AAZ25006 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ25006;
XX
DT 03-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Sensory neurone specific 2a antisense oligonucleotide #1.
XX
KW Sensory neurone specific 2a; SNS-2a; sodium channel protein; pain;
XX voltage gated; hypersensitivity; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS Rattus sp.
XX
PN WO9947670-A1.
XX
PD 23-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 18-MAR-1999; 99WO-GB000838.
XX
PR 18-MAR-1998; 98GB-00005793.
XX
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
PI Grose DT, Hick CA, Tate SN;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-562112/47.
XX
PT Mammalian sodium channel protein for treating pain and hypersensitivity.

XX Example 6; Page 24; 73pp; English.
XX The present sequence represents a sensory neurone specific 2a (SNS-2a)
CC antisense oligonucleotide. SNS-2a is a sodium channel protein. SNS-2a can
CC be used in a method for the identification of a modulator of a sodium
CC channel, and for assaying for compounds which modulate sodium flux. The
CC sodium channel modulators can be used in a medicament for the treatment
CC of pain or hypersensitivity
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 801 AGCTCTCTCCCAACT 815
DB 4 ACCTCTCTCCATCT 18

RESULT 820
AAZ54529/c
ID AAZ54529 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ54529;
XX
DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human major basic protein antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
XX pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;

KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO9913886-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-1999.
 PD
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 PF
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR
 XX
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA
 XX
 XX Nyce JW;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 DR
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 65; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'
 CC -end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
 CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
 CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
 CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
 CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
 CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, e.g.
 CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
 CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
 CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 949 GCAAGAAGAGCCAAA 963
 Db 16 GCAACAAGAGCGAAA 2
 |||||
 RESULT 821
 AAX54389/C
 ID AAX54389 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX54389;
 XX
 XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human major basic protein antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;

KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO9913886-A1.
 PN
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-1999.
 PD
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 PF
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR
 XX
 XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA
 XX
 XX Nyce JW;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 DR
 XX
 XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 63; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'
 CC -end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
 CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
 CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
 CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
 CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
 CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, e.g.
 CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
 CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
 CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 949 GCAAGAAGAGCCAAA 963
 Db 16 GCAACAAGAGCGAAA 2
 |||||
 RESULT 822
 AA220833/C
 ID AA220833 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AA220833;
 XX
 XX 03-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Nucleotide sequence of control motif from IL-2 promoter (-160).

XX immune regulation; cytokine expression; cAMP; DNA binding domain;
 KW 3',5' - cyclic adenosine monophosphate; autorepressor; promoter; ds;
 KW infection; cancer; Fas ligand.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9943814-A1.
 XX 02-SEP-1999.
 XX 15-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000967.
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0076293P.
 XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX Cohen PA, Bodor J, Weng DE, Koski GK, Czerniecki BJ, Bodorova J;
 XX WPI; 1999-540592/45.
 XX New agents for the blockade of inducible cAMP early repressor (ICER) -
 PT mediated inhibition of immune cell activity.
 XX Example 26; Fig 23; 113pp; English.
 XX This is the nucleotide sequence used as a control for an investigation
 CC into the possible role of Inducible cAMP Early Repressor (ICER) in Fas
 CC ligand gene expression. ICER may be involved in downregulating the
 CC activity of a wide variety of genes involved in stimulating the immune
 CC response. In particular, ICER binds to a number of recognition sites
 CC present in the promoters of genes encoding cytokines critical to the
 CC immune response. The agent which decreases the level of ICER expression
 CC can be used in the preparation of a medicament for increasing the
 CC activity of an immune cell. This is useful for the treatment of an
 CC individual suffering from a condition which reduces immune cell activity.
 CC Such conditions include cancer and infection with a pathogenic organism.
 CC There is a need for therapeutic strategies which prevent or reduce
 CC downregulation of the host immune response such as outlined in this
 CC invention. For example, cancer cells may induce the production of
 CC prostaglandin E 2 (PGE 2) in neighbouring normal host cells such as
 CC macrophages. PGE 2 inhibits the proliferation of T cells, therefore
 CC reducing the ability of the host immune system to destroy the cancer
 CC cells
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 965 TGACTCTCTAAATCT 979
 Db 18 TGACTCTCTGAATT 4
 RESULT 823
 AAX26566/c
 ID AAX26566 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAX26566;
 XX
 DT 14-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify exons and introns of human marenostatin DNA.
 XX
 KW Human marenostatin; familial Mediterranean fever; FMF; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9909059-A1.
 XX

PD 25-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 13-AUG-1998; 98WO-FR001805.
 XX
 PR 19-AUG-1997; 97FR-00010487.
 XX
 PA (GENE-) GENETHON II.
 XX
 PI Bernot A, Clepet C, Heilig R, Weissenbach J, Toutou I;
 XX WPI; 1999-190150/16.
 DR
 DR Human marenostatin gene - useful for detecting mutations responsible for
 PT familial Mediterranean fever.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 23; 58pp; French.
 XX
 XX PCR primers AAX26565-66 were used to amplify introns and exons of cDNA
 CC encoding human marenostatin. The mutated form of the protein is
 CC responsible for familial Mediterranean fever (FMF). Detection of
 CC mutations in the marenostatin gene is useful for the diagnosis or
 CC treatment of FMF, especially associated with mutations in the last exon
 CC of the marenostatin gene
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 873 CACTTCTCTGAGATG 887
 Db 18 CCCITGCTGAGATG 4
 RESULT 824
 AAX24775
 ID AAX24775 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX24775;
 XX
 DT 31-JAN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human soluble protein ZTMPO-1 specific antisense primer ZC15486.
 XX
 KW Soluble protein; ZTMPO-1; thymopoietin-emerin family; human; cancer;
 KW nuclear membrane protein; cardiac disorder; autoimmune disorder; testis;
 KW infectious disease; cellular proliferation; skeletal muscle; thyroid;
 KW adrenal gland; tumor; spermatogenesis; sperm activation; PCR primer;
 KW contraception; immune response; humoral response; vaccination; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9954468-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008601.
 PF
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-00063838.
 PR
 XX (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
 XX
 XX Sheppard PO, Conklin DC, Farrah TM, Maurer MF, Grossmann A;
 PI WPI; 1999-634003/54.
 DR
 DR New isolated ZTMPO-1 polypeptides used for diagnosis and treatment of
 PT e.g. cancer, cardiac and autoimmune disorders and infectious diseases and
 PT for developing contraceptives.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 98; 110pp; English.

XX The invention provides a human soluble protein ZTMPO-1 which has homology
CC to the thymopoietin-emerin family of nuclear membrane proteins. The ZTMPO
CC -1 protein can be expressed by standard recombinant methodology. Altered
CC levels of ZTMPO-1 receptor polypeptides may be indicative of pathological
CC conditions including cancer, cardiac and autoimmune disorders and
CC infectious diseases. The nucleic acid can be used as a source of
CC hybridization probes for detecting a genetic abnormality in a patient.
CC The ZTMPO-1 polypeptides can be used to modulate cellular proliferation
CC and differentiation in a diverse array of tissues such as testis,
CC skeletal muscle, thyroid and adrenal gland. Antagonists of ZTMPO-1 can be
CC used in modulating cellular proliferation and differentiation such as in
CC tumor growth and development. They can also be used for inhibiting
CC spermatogenesis and sperm activation. Such ZTMPO-1 antagonists can be used
CC for contraception in humans and animals, and in particular, domestic and
CC zoological animals and livestock, where they would act to prevent
CC fertilization of an egg. ZTMPO-1 antagonists could also be used to
CC mediate immune response, e.g. by boosting the humoral response in
CC individuals at risk for an infectious disease or as a supplement to
CC vaccination. The present sequence represents a primer specific for the
CC ZTMPO-1 DNA, used in mapping of the gene
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCTGCTCCAGT 867

DB 1 CCTCTGCTCCAGT 15

RESULT 825
AAA33833/c
ID AAA33833 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA33833;

DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1522.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytotostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200009525-A2.

XX 24-FEB-2000.

XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.

XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.

Claim 18; Page 454; 1343pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytotostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 949 GCAAGAAGAGCCAAA 963

DB 16 GCACACAGAGCGAAA 2

RESULT 826

AAA33973/c

ID AAA33973 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAA33973;

DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1662.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytotostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200009525-A2.

XX 24-FEB-2000.

XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.

XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.


```

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 471; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have anti-inflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 949 GCAAGAGAGAGCCAAA 963
DB 16 GCAACAGAGCGGAAA 2
|||||
AC
AAZ47758;
02-MAR-2000 (first entry)
Human CD40 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:74.
DE
XX
XX Human; CD40; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; modulation;
XX expression; immune disease; inflammatory disease; immunomodulatory;
XX anti-inflammatory; anti-arthritis; anti-asthmatic; antiproliferative;
XX anticancer; immuno-suppressive; anti-psoriatic; allograft rejection;
XX hyperproliferative disease; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX inflammatory bowel disease; asthma; psoriasis; cancer; tumour; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO9957320-A1.
XX
XX 11-NOV-1999.
XX
XX 22-APR-1999; 99WO-US008765.
XX
XX 01-MAY-1998; 98US-00071433.
XX

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PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-062158/05.
XX
XX Antisense molecules directed against nucleic acid encoding human CD40,
XX for treating e.g. immune, inflammatory or hyperproliferative diseases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 45; 102pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ47685 to AAZ47768 represent phosphorothioate antisense
XX oligonucleotides targeted to human CD40, which can be used to inhibit the
XX expression of human CD40. CD40 is involved in lymphocyte activation,
XX tumour growth and/or angiogenesis. Inhibition of CD40 is used to treat or
XX prevent immune-associated diseases (specifically guest vs. host disease,
XX allograft rejection or autoimmune diseases); inflammation (specifically
XX asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, allograft rejection, inflammatory bowel
XX disease or psoriasis) or hyperproliferation (specifically cancer and
XX tumours). the antisense oligonucleotides are also useful as diagnostic
XX and research reagents. AAZ47769 represents the human CD40 nucleotide
XX sequence. AAZ47770 to AAZ47772 represent human CD40 forward and reverse
XX PCR primers, and a human CD40 PCR probe, respectively. AAZ47773 to
XX AAZ47775 represent other PCR primers and a probe used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 851 AGCGTCCTGCTCCA 865
DB 15 ATCTTCTGCTCCA 1
|||||
AC
AAZ47758;
01-FEB-2001 (first entry)
Human OB gene sequence tagged-site-specific PCR primer #37.
DE
XX
XX Human; mouse; OB gene; obesity; adiposity; body weight; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US6124448-A.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488208.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
XX
XX 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
XX
XX 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
XX
XX (UYRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
XX Maffei M, Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-601556/57.
XX
XX Nucleic acid primers and probes useful for detecting mutations in
XX mammalian OB gene associated with regulation of body weight and
XX adiposity.
XX
XX Example 10; Col 81-82; 153pp; English.
XX

```

CC The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an invention
CC relating to the control of body weight of animals including humans.
CC Nucleic acids of at least 10 nucleotides which are hybridisable to a non-
CC coding region of an OB nucleic acid have been created. The OB gene plays
CC a critical role in the regulation of body weight and adiposity. The
CC nucleic acids may be used as probes or as primers for PCR. They are
CC useful for evaluating the presence of mutations in the human OB gene or
CC for evaluating the level of expression of OB mRNA. Defects associated
CC with OB gene expression result in obese phenotypes
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 855 TCCTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
DB 4 TCCTGGCTCCAGTTG 18
RESULT 829
AAA08484
ID AAA08484 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAA08484;
AT
DT 17-JUL-2000 (first entry)
DE Human Akt-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:37.
XX
XX Human; Akt-2; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; inhibition;
KW serine/threonine kinase; antiinflammatory; cytostatic; antiinfectious;
KW gene therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
XX
XX US6043090-A.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-00256465.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-00256465.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-270345/23.
XX
XX Antisense compound for diagnosis and treatment of infection, inflammation
XX and tumor formation is targeted towards the nucleic acid encoding a
XX member of serine/threonine family of kinases.
XX
XX Claim 3; Col 38; 30pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes antisense compounds of about 8-30
XX nucleotides in length targeted to the 5' UTR (untranslated region), 3'
XX UTR or coding region of the nucleic acid encoding human Akt-2, which
XX inhibits the expression of human Akt-2. Human Akt-2 is a member of the
XX Akt/PKB family of serine/threonine kinases. The antisense compounds have
XX antiinflammatory, cytostatic and antiinfectious activities, and can be
XX used in gene therapy. They are useful in inhibiting the expression of
XX human Akt-2 by contacting the cells or the tissues in vitro. They can
XX also be used for diagnosis and treatment of infection, inflammation and
XX tumour formation, and for prophylaxis. The present sequence represents a
XX human Akt-2 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide used in the

CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 837 TCTTCTCTGAGACA 851
DB 2 TCCTCTGTGAGACA 16
RESULT 830
AAZ71533
ID AAZ71533 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ71533;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5889.
XX
XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9954500-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX
XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 1486; 2745pp; English.
XX
XX AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
XX primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
XX have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
XX human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
XX which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
XX Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
XX identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
XX agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
XX differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
XX pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
XX N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
XX 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
XX present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

```

Qy 978 CTGGTGATGGGTAT 992
    ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 1 CTGGTGCTGGTTAT 15

RESULT 831
AAZ73535
ID AAZ73535 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAZ73535;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:7891.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 1913; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 880 CTGAGATCCACTTAC 894
    ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 4 CTGAGATGCCCTTAC 18

RESULT 832
AAZ74083
ID AAZ74083 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

```

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XX AAZ74083;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:8439.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 2030; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 734 ATAGGACTTGTAGG 748
    ||||| ||||| |||||
Db 2 ATAGGATGTGTAGG 16

RESULT 833
AAA30403/C
ID AAA30403 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAA30403;
XX
DT 21-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NF-kappa-B p65 subunit antisense oligodeoxynucleotide ISIS# 23770.
XX
KW Human; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic; antimicrobial; infection;

```

KW antisense inhibition; inflammation; transcription factor; apoptosis;
 KW cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..18
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "all or some internucleoside bonds are
 FT phosphorothioate and optionally some sugars may be 2'
 FT methoxyethyl"
 XX
 XX
 FN US6069008-A.
 XX
 PD 30-MAY-2000.
 XX
 XX
 XX 25-NOV-1998; 98US-00199859.
 XX
 XX 25-NOV-1998; 98US-00199859.
 FR (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Bennett CF, Cowser LM, Monia BP;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-410858/35.
 DR
 XX
 XX Antisense compounds which inhibit the expression of the human NF-kappa-B
 PT p65 subunit (p65) useful for treating diseases associated with p65
 PT expression and as prophylaxis to prevent of delay infection, inflammation
 PT or tumor formation.
 XX
 XX Example 15; Col 41; 33pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present sequence is one of a number of oligonucleotides designed to
 CC target different regions of the human NF-kappa-B p65 subunit, which is a
 CC member of the Rel/NF-kappa-B family of transcription factors. Rel/NF-
 CC kappa-B proteins are involved in a diverse set of signaling pathways
 CC involving stress, apoptosis, cancer, growth, infection and inflammation.
 CC Antisense oligonucleotides are able to inhibit expression of the p65
 CC subunit and may therefore be used in the treatment of disorders
 CC associated with NF-kappa-B p65 subunit expression. They may be used as a
 CC prophylaxis to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor
 CC formation. Antisense compounds may also be used for research and
 CC diagnostics because they hybridise to nucleic acids encoding NF-kappa-B
 CC p65 subunit. The effect of antisense oligonucleotides on NF-kappa-B p65
 CC subunit mRNA levels was measured using real-time quantitative PCR and
 CC Northern blot analysis. Antisense oligonucleotides were synthesised on an
 CC automated DNA synthesiser
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 798 AAGAGCTCTCTCCA 812
 DB 16 AAGAGCTCTCTCCA 2
 RESULT 834
 AAF20095/c
 ID AAF20095 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF20095;
 AC
 DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human eosinophil major basic protein polynucleotide fragment #1662.
 DE
 XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;

KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO200062736-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-OCT-2000.
 XX
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
 PR
 XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA
 XX Nyce JW;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
 DR
 XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
 PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
 PT and respiratory obstructions.
 PT
 XX Claim 14; Page 260; 1592pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
 CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 949 GCAAGAGAGCCAAA 963
 DB 16 GCAACAGAGCGAAA 2
 RESULT 835

RAF19955/C
 ID AAF19955 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAF19955;
 XX AC AAF19955;
 XX DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human major basic protein polynucleotide fragment #1522.
 XX KW Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XN WO200062736-A2.
 XX PD 26-OCT-2000.
 XX PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
 XX PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
 XX PA (UYBC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 XX PI Nyce JW;
 XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
 XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
 PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
 PT and respiratory obstructions.
 XX Claim 14; Page 257; 1592pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 CC expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
 CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
 CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 949 GCAAGAAGCCAAA 963
 DB 16 GCAACAAGCGGAAA 2
 RESULT 836
 AAC58049
 ID AAC58049 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC AAC58049;
 XX DT 25-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Human PRO1780 forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:71.
 XX KW Human; tumour; diagnosis; neoplastic disease; proliferation; cancer;
 KW identification; tumourigenesis; anticancer; detection; hybridisation;
 KW probe; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX XN WO2000053750-A1.
 XX PD 14-SEP-2000.
 XX PF 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 XX PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 XX PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
 XX PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 XX PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 XX PR 01-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028634.
 XX PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX PI Botstein D, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Roy MA, Watanabe CK, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2000-594320/56.
 XX Antibodies specific for PRO polypeptides, used to diagnose and inhibit
 PT the growth of tumors in mammals, and to identify inhibitors of PRO
 PT polypeptide activity or expression.
 XX Example 20; Page 123; 236pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes an antibody that binds to a human protein
 CC (I) selected from: PRO381; PRO1269; PRO1410; PRO1755; PRO1780; PRO3434;
 CC PRO1927; PRO3567; PRO1293; PRO1303; PRO1303; PRO4344; PRO4397;
 CC PRO4407; PRO1555; PRO1096; PRO2038; and PRO2262. (I) has anticancer
 CC activity and can be used to diagnose tumours in mammals, by detecting
 CC complex formation when the antibody is contacted with test cells.
 CC Increased expression of genes encoding (I) can also be detected to
 CC diagnose tumours. Agents which inhibit the activity of (I), especially
 CC the antibodies, or an antisense oligonucleotide which hybridises to genes
 CC encoding (I), can be used to inhibit tumour growth, preferably by
 CC inducing cell death. Methods from the present invention can be used to
 CC identify compounds which inhibit the biological activity of (I). AAC58019
 CC to AAC58102 represent PCR primers and hybridisation probes used in
 CC examples from the present invention for human PRO sequences. AAC58103 to
 CC AAC58122 and AAB24021 to AAB24040 represent human PRO polynucleotide and
 CC protein sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


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XX PD 26-SEP-2000.
XX PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488214.
XX PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
XX PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
XX PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
XX PA (UVRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX PI Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;
XX DR WPI; 2000-611018/58.
XX PT Novel antibody to mammalian obesity polypeptide useful for diagnosis and
XX PT treatment of weight loss associated with disorders such as cancer, AIDS
XX PT and anorexia nervosa.
XX PS Example 10; Col 81-82; 150pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an invention
XX CC relating to the control of body weight of animals including humans.
XX CC Antibodies against the mammalian obesity (OB) polypeptide have been
XX CC identified. The antibodies are useful for modulating the activity of OB
XX CC to control body weight and fat content and/or to treat certain
XX CC pathological conditions in which there is abnormal depression or
XX CC elevation of body weight. The antibodies are used to treat weight loss
XX CC associated with cancer, AIDS and anorexia nervosa. They are useful for
XX CC the diagnosis of nutritional disorders such as obesity and diseases
XX CC associated with obesity, such as hypertension, heart disease and Type II
XX CC diabetes. The kits are used to determine the presence or amount of OB in
XX CC the blood or plasma of an individual
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 855 TCCTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
Db 4 TCCTGGCTTCATTG 18

RESULT 840
AAA75986/c
ID AAA75986 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAA75986;
XX DT 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify a human PREB gene fragment.
XX KW Prolactin regulatory element binding protein; PREB protein;
XX KW kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; transcription factor; 1p element;
XX KW prolactin promoter; osteoporosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;
XX KW graft-versus-host disease; trisomy 2p; probe; PCR primer; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200056756-A2.
XX PD 28-SEP-2000.
XX PF 23-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007642.
XX PR 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0125728P.
XX PA (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX PI Bancroft CF, Fliss M, Clelland CL;

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XX DR WPI; 2000-638247/61.
XX PT New polynucleotide encoding prolactin regulatory element binding protein
XX PT useful for treating osteoporosis, cancer and autoimmune diseases.
XX PS Example; Page 57; 87pp; English.
XX CC The specification describes a prolactin regulatory element binding (PREB)
XX CC protein. The protein is a kinase-mediated hormonal regulator of prolactin
XX CC gene expression, i.e. a transcription factor. The protein binds to the 1p
XX CC element of the prolactin promoter. PREB proteins are useful for treating
XX CC osteoporosis. PREB modulators are useful for treating cancer, autoimmune
XX CC diseases by inhibiting the expression of prolactin. PREB antisense
XX CC sequences are also useful for treating a development defect. Inhibition
XX CC of prolactin gene expression is useful for inhibiting graft-versus-host
XX CC diseases in transplantations. PREB polynucleotides are useful as a probe
XX CC for diagnosing trisomy 2p in a subject. PCR primers AAA75984-87 were used
XX CC to amplify a human PREB gene fragment
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 831 CTCCTTTCTCTCTG 845
Db 18 CACATTTCTCTCTG 4

RESULT 841
AAC60660
ID AAC60660 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAC60660;
XX DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human PDK-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #29251.
XX KW Human; PDK-1; 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1;
XX KW antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiinflammatory;
XX KW cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US6124272-A.
XX PD 26-SEP-2000.
XX PF 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.
XX PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-00289466.
XX PX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
XX DR WPI; 2000-611015/58.
XX PT Novel antisense compounds useful for inhibiting the expression of human 3
XX PT -phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1, useful e.g. for treating
XX PT inflammation, tumors and infections.
XX PS Claim 3; Col 39; 41pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides which are targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX CC human 3-phosphoinositide dependent protein kinase-1 (PDK-1). The
XX CC antisense compounds may be oligodeoxynucleotides or chimeric
XX CC oligonucleotides containing a central gap region, consisting of ten 2'-

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CC deoxynucleotides, which is flanked on both sides by 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-
 CC MOE) wings. The oligonucleotides have a phosphorothioate backbone. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of
 CC human PKC-1 in human cells or tissues. They are also useful for
 CC preventing or delaying infection, inflammation or tumours and are useful
 CC for research and diagnostics

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 790 CTGGTGCCCAAGACT 804
 Db 3 CTGGTGCCCAAGGTT 17

RESULT 842
 AAF54529
 ID AAF54529 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF54529;

DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)

DE Primer #136 used in the identification of proteins.

XX Secreted; transmembrane; gene therapy; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200078961-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.

XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.

XX 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.

XX 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.

XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.

XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.

XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.

XX 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.

XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.

XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
 XX Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 XX Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
 XX Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX WPI; 2001-071395/08.

XX Secreted and transmembrane proteins and nucleic acids designated PRO,
 XX useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and gene
 XX therapy.

XX Example 143; Page 507; 787pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to secreted and transmembrane proteins.
 XX These proteins and the DNA encoding them may be used as hybridization
 XX probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of anti-
 XX sense RNA and DNA. They may also be used used to generate either
 XX transgenic animals or knockout animals which are in turn useful for
 XX development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. The nucleic
 XX acids may also be used in gene therapy

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 788 CTCTGGTGCCCAAGAG 802
 Db 1 CTCTGGTGCCCAAG 15

RESULT 843
 AAF62423/C
 ID AAF62423 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF62423;

DT 05-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE A thaliana VRN1 gene PCR primer V10.

XX VRN1; vernalisation; flowering; crop; PCR primer; ss.

XX Arabidopsis thaliana.

XX WO200121822-A1.

XX 29-MAR-2001.

XX 13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-GE003525.

XX 17-SEP-1999; 99GB-00022071.

XX (PLAN-) PLANT BIOSCIENCE LTD.

XX Dean C, Levy YY;

XX WPI; 2001-273467/28.

XX Novel VRN1 polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which alters
 XX vernalization response of plant in which VRN1 nucleic acid is expressed,
 XX useful for influencing and assessing vernalization phenotype of plants.

XX Claim 10; Page 75; 91pp; English.

XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
 XX Arabidopsis thaliana VRN1. This protein is capable of altering the
 XX vernalisation responses of a plant. Also provided are a number of PCR
 XX primers used to isolate the sequences. The sequences are useful in the
 XX production of crop plants, where they are able to control the timing of
 XX flowering, the duration of vernalisation required, the optimum
 XX temperature, or even eliminate the need for vernalisation completely. The
 XX present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate the VRN1 coding sequence

XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 TCTCTTTTCTTCTCT 844
 Db 17 TCTCTGTCTTCTCT 3

RESULT 844
 AAF62422
 ID AAF62422 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF62422;

DT 05-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE A thaliana VRN1 gene PCR primer V7.


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XX KW VRN1; vernalisation; flowering; crop; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
XX XX WO200121822-A1.
XX PD 29-MAR-2001.
XX PF 13-SEP-2000; 2000WO-GB003525.
XX PR 17-SEP-1999; 99GB-00022071.
XX PA (PLAN-) PLANT BIOSCIENCE LTD.
XX PI Dean C, Levy YX;
XX DR WPI; 2001-273467/28.
XX PT Novel VRN1 polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which alters
PT vernalization response of plant in which VRN1 nucleic acid is expressed,
PT useful for influencing and assessing vernalization phenotype of plants.
XX PS Claim 10; Page 75; 91pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
CC Arabidopsis thaliana VRN1. This protein is capable of altering the
CC vernalisation responses of a plant. Also provided are a number of PCR
CC primers used to isolate the sequences. The sequences are useful in the
CC production of crop plants, where they are able to control the timing of
CC flowering, the duration of vernalisation required, the optimum
CC temperature, or even eliminate the need for vernalisation completely. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate the VRN1 coding sequence
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 830 TCTCTTTCTTCTCT 844
Db 2 TCTCTGGTCTTCTCT 16

RESULT 845
AAH27339/c
ID AAH27339 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAH27339;
XX DT 08-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer #8.
XX KW Tumour suppressor gene 16; TSG16; immune response modulator;
KW inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;
KW cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;
KW autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q24.3; human;
KW cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX WO200132861-A1.
XX PD 10-MAY-2001.
XX PF 30-OCT-2000; 2000WO-AU001329.
XX PR 29-OCT-1999; 99AU-00003771.
XX PA (WOME-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
XX XX

Callen DE, Whitmore SA, Kremmidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
WPI; 2001-316439/33.
XX PT New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TSG16,
PT useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
PT immunological disorders.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 189; 215pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to human tumour suppressor gene 16 (TSG16;
CC see AAH23688). TSG16 was isolated from chromosome 16q24.3. TSG16
CC suppresses cellular proliferation. TSG16 is useful for treating disorders
CC associated with decreased expression or activity of TSG16, e.g. cancers,
CC (auto)immune disorders, inflammation, complications of wound healing and
CC infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or
CC helminths). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the
CC present invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 783 AGCCCTCTCTGTGCC 797
Db 15 AGCCCTCTGTGAGCC 1

RESULT 846
AAS11421/c
ID AAS11421 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC AAS11421;
XX DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Reverse PCR primer used in analysis of tumour antigen MAGE-4.
XX KW Colorectal cancer; immunostimulant; cytostatic; immune response; MAGE-4;
KW adenocarcinoma; allogeneic tumour cell; SW620 cell; COLO 205 cell; ss;
KW SW403 cell; colon; breast; lung; prostate; cancer; vaccine; PCR primer.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX WO200154716-A2.
XX PD 02-AUG-2001.
XX PF 26-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002731.
XX PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178498P.
XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185335P.
XX PA (KIMM-) KIMMEL CANCER CENT SIDNEY.
XX PA (IMMU-) IMMUNE RESPONSE CORP.
XX PI Sobol RE, Shawler DL, Bartholomew RM, Carlo DJ, Gold DP;
XX DR WPI; 2001-502616/55.
XX PT New composition comprising an allogeneic tumor cell, useful for
PT stimulating an immune response in a patient having an adenocarcinoma,
PT especially useful for treating colorectal, breast, lung or prostate
PT cancer.
XX PS Example 1; Page 50; 131pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a composition for stimulating an immune response
CC in a patient having an adenocarcinoma or colorectal cancer. The
CC composition comprises an allogeneic tumour cell selected from SW620 cell,
CC COLO 205 cell and SW403 cell, and a physiological carrier. The allogeneic

```

CC cell stimulates an immune response to an autologous tumour cell in the
CC patient. The composition is useful for stimulating an immune response in
CC a patient having an adenocarcinoma, e.g. colon, breast, lung or prostate
CC adenocarcinoma. The use of allogeneic tumour cells provides a generic
CC source of antigen that can be administered to a variety of patients, in
CC contrast to using autologous tumour cells, which must be isolated from
CC each individual patient. The allogeneic cells are suitable as a cancer
CC vaccine and can stimulate an immune response against autologous tumour
CC cells of a cancer patient. The present sequence represents the reverse
CC PCR primer used in gene expression analysis of tumour antigen MAGE-4
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 877 TTCCTGAGATGCACT 891
Db 18 TTCCTGAGACGAGT 4

RESULT 847
AAF94724/c
ID AAF94724 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF94724;
XX
DT 23-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Rho C antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID 148.
XX
KW Rho; GTP binding protein; phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide;
KW RhoB; RhoC; RhoG; Rac 1; cdc42; hyperproliferative condition;
KW cancer; wound healing; clotting; ischaemia; reperfusion; reoxygenation;
KW ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200115739-A1.
XX
PD 08-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 18-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022808.
XX
PR 31-AUG-1999; 99US-00387341.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Roberts ML, Cowser LM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-191677/19.
XX
PT An antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a
PT member of the human Rho family of small GTP binding proteins useful for
PT treating e.g. cancer and ischemia.
XX
PS Example 16; Page 73; 156pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding a member of the human Rho family of small GTP
CC binding proteins, where the antisense compound inhibits the expression of
CC the member of the human Rho family. The invention includes antisense
CC oligonucleotides AAF94580 - AAF94637 which target a RhoA nucleotide
CC sequence, AAF94645 - AAF94684 which target a RhoB nucleotide sequence,
CC AAF94686 - AAF94725 which target a RhoC nucleotide sequence, AAF94727 -
CC AAF94766 which target RhoG nucleotide sequence, AAF94769 - AAF94790 which
CC target a Rac 1 nucleotide sequence and AAF94795 - AAF94809 which target
CC cdc42 nucleotide sequence. The antisense compound is useful for treating
CC hyperproliferative conditions, especially cancer, abnormal wound healing
CC or clotting conditions and ischaemia/reperfusion or reoxygenation injury.
CC The compound may also be used to diagnose the above conditions
XX

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 744 GTAGGTCCTCCAGGTT 758
Db 15 GTAGGACCCAGAGT 1

RESULT 848
AAI66130/c
ID AAI66130 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAI66130;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glaucoma-coding DNA related PCR primer 9.
XX
KW Human; glaucoma-coding DNA; glaucoma; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN KR2001048693-A.
XX
PD 15-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 29-NOV-1999; 99KR-00053486.
XX
PR 29-NOV-1999; 99KR-00053486.
XX
PA (EYEG-) EYEGENE INC.
XX
PI Ju CG, Kim HS, Kim SJ;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-637115/73.
XX
PT New glaucoma-coding DNA sequences for studying glaucoma and developing
PT diagnostic kits.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 3; 7pp; Korean.
XX
CC The invention relates to glaucoma-coding DNA sequences (AAI66120 and
CC AAI66121) for understanding better causes and mechanism of glaucoma and
CC to develop more effective diagnosis kits. New sequences of glaucoma-
CC coding DNA substitute thymine for cytosine at the site of 46th arginine
CC of conventional glaucoma-coding DNA sequence to become a stop codon and
CC thymine for cytosine at the site of 353th threonine of conventional
CC glaucoma-coding DNA sequence to express isoleucine. The present sequence
CC is that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 728 CTGGTCATAGGACTT 742
Db 18 CTGGTCATTTGGCCTT 4

RESULT 849
AAF98230
ID AAF98230 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAF98230;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE C neoformans strain discrimination probe #48.

```

XX KW Pathogen; yeast; intergenic spacer region; IGS1; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX OS Cryptococcus neoformans.
XX PN WO200123616-A2.
XX PD 05-APR-2001.
XX PF 29-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026758.
XX PR 29-SEP-1999; 99US-0156598P.
XX PA (GENE-) GENETIC VECTORS INC.
XX PA (FELL/) FELL J.
XX PA (DIAZ/) DIAZ M.
XX PI Fell J, Diaz M, McCabe M;
XX DR WPI; 2001-258138/26.
XX SQ Novel assemblage useful for discriminating among pathogenic yeasts,
PT comprises two universal primers adapted for nucleic acid amplification
PT protocol.
XX PS Claim 6; Page 19; 89pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes an assemblage comprising two primers,
CC each of which can be used to amplify the intergenic spacer region IGS1
CC from one of various strains of the yeast Cryptococcus neoformans. A
CC number of primers and probes are provided, as are the sequences of the
CC IGS1 for 91 C. neoformans strains. This is useful in the discrimination
CC of pathogenic yeasts, and the sequences can be used to construct a
CC database having the same purpose. The present sequence is a probe or
CC primer described in the invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 949 GCAAGTAGAGCCAAA 963
Db 1 GCAAGTAGAGCCAAA 15

RESULT 850
AAF97808
ID AAF97808 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAF97808;
XX PF 31-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human chromosome 1p36 region PCR primer SEQ ID NO:22.
XX KW Human; chromosome 1; 1p36; neuroblastoma cell line; NB-1; anticancer;
XX KW tumour suppressor; human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain; tumour;
XX KW diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200116311-A1.
XX PD 08-MAR-2001.
XX PF 31-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP005930.
XX PR 31-AUG-1999; 99JP-00245962.
XX PR 09-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00136266.
XX PA (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
XX PI Nakagawara A;
XX DR WPI; 2001-226686/23.
XX PT Human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain from the 36-position of first
XX PT chromosome short arm in human neuroblastoma cell lines, applicable e.g.
XX PT in gene diagnosis of tumors as well as in developing anti-cancer drugs.
XX PS Example 5; Page 20; 226pp; Japanese.

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PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
XX Nakagawara A;
XX DR WPI; 2001-226686/23.
XX PT Human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain from the 36-position of first
XX PT chromosome short arm in human neuroblastoma cell lines, applicable e.g.
XX PT in gene diagnosis of tumors as well as in developing anti-cancer drugs.
XX PS Example 6; Page 25; 226pp; Japanese.
XX CC The present invention describes a homozygosity deletion domain co-
XX CC existing in the 36-position of the first chromosome short arm (1p36) in
XX CC human neuroblastoma. Also described are base sequences from the 1p36
XX CC position of human neuroblastoma cell lines (NB-1 and MASS-NB-SCH-1),
XX CC which are tumour suppressor genes in human neuroblastoma. The genes are
XX CC tumour suppressor genes, base sequence data of which are applicable as
XX CC tumour markers and reagents in studying mechanism of tumour body
XX CC formation, and gene diagnosis of tumours as well as in developing anti-
XX CC cancer drugs. AAF9787 to AAF97829 represent PCR primers used in the
XX CC exemplification of the present invention, and AAF97830 to AAF97874
XX CC represent sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 CTTCTGAGGGCAGCC 786
Db 4 CTTCTGAGGGCAGCC 18

RESULT 851
AAF97807
ID AAF97807 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC AAF97807;
XX DT 31-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human chromosome 1p36 region PCR primer SEQ ID NO:21.
XX KW Human; chromosome 1; 1p36; neuroblastoma cell line; NB-1; anticancer;
XX KW tumour suppressor; human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain; tumour;
XX KW diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200116311-A1.
XX PD 08-MAR-2001.
XX PF 31-AUG-2000; 2000WO-JP005930.
XX PR 31-AUG-1999; 99JP-00245962.
XX PR 09-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00136266.
XX PA (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREFECTURE.
XX PI Nakagawara A;
XX DR WPI; 2001-226686/23.
XX PT Human 1p36 homozygosity deletion domain from the 36-position of first
XX PT chromosome short arm in human neuroblastoma cell lines, applicable e.g.
XX PT in gene diagnosis of tumors as well as in developing anti-cancer drugs.
XX PS Example 5; Page 20; 226pp; Japanese.
XX

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CC The present invention describes a homozygosity deletion domain co-
CC existing in the 36-position of the first chromosome short arm (1p36) in
CC human neuroblastoma. Also described are base sequences from the 1p36
CC position of human neuroblastoma cell lines (NB-1 and MASS-NB-SCH-1),
CC which are tumour suppressor genes in human neuroblastoma. The genes are
CC tumour suppressor genes, base sequence data of which are applicable as
CC tumour markers and reagents in studying mechanism of tumour body
CC formation, and gene diagnosis of tumours as well as in developing anti-
CC cancer drugs. AAF97787 to AAF97829 represent PCR primers used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention, and AAF97830 to AAF97874
CC represent sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 CTTCTGAGGCGAGCC 786
DB ||||| ||||| |||||
4 CTTGGAGGTCAGCC 18

RESULT 852
ABL44918
ID ABL44918 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABL44918;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:1962.
XX
KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2001321190-A.
XX
PD 20-NOV-2001.
XX
PF 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX
DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
PT Arraying genome clones.
XX
PS
PS Claim 4; Page 43; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent

CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 895 TTCTCAGCTTCTGG 909
DB | ||||| ||||| |
1 TGCTCAGCTTCTGG 15

RESULT 853
ABK95416
ID ABK95416 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ABK95416;
XX

DT 24-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human retina specific gene MPP4, RT-PCR primer A128F.
XX
KW Human; ss; RT-PCR; MPP4; C7orf9; C12orf7; F379; retina specific gene;
XX AMD; age-related macular degeneration; blindness; gene therapy;
KW Ophthalmological; transgenic; reverse transcriptase PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN WO200244366-A2.
XX
PD 06-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 29-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP013940.
XX

PR 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253751P.
XX
PA (MULT-) MULTIGENE BIOTECH GMBH.
XX

PI Stoehr HB, Weber BHF;
XX
PS WPI; 2002-508512/54.
XX

PT Novel nucleic acids encoding retina-specific human protein C7orf9,
PT C12orf7, MPP4 or F379, useful for diagnosing age-related macular
PT degeneration or predisposition for macular degeneration, and in gene
PT therapy techniques.
XX

XX Example 1; Page 32; 120pp; English.

CC The invention relates to isolated nucleic acid encoding retina-specific
CC human protein C7orf9, C12orf7, MPP4 or F379 or a fragment, derivative or
CC allelic variation of the above mentioned nucleic acid sequences. Also
CC included are a recombinant vector containing the nucleic acid, a
CC recombinant host cell which contains the vector and expresses the
CC protein, an inhibitor characterised in that it can suppress the activity
CC of the protein, treating macular degeneration or a predisposition for
CC macular degeneration, comprising administering to a mammalian subject a
CC reagent which decreases, inhibits or increases expression of C7orf9,
CC C12orf7, MPP4 and/or F379 or which leads to the expression of a
CC biologically active C7orf9, C12orf7, MPP4 and/or F379 protein and a
CC transgenic non-human animal comprising at least one of the nucleic acids
CC (active or inactivated). The nucleic acid or protein is useful for
CC diagnosing macular degeneration, preferably age-related macular
CC degeneration (AMD) or a predisposition for macular degeneration. The
CC reagent used in the diagnosis is a C7orf9-, C12orf7-, MPP4- or F379 -
CC specific nucleic acid probe, or anti-C7orf9, anti-C12orf7, anti-MPP4 or
CC anti-F379-antibody. The reagent is detectably labeled, with a compound
CC such as a radioisotope, a bioluminescent compound, a chemiluminescent
CC compound, a fluorescent compound, a metal chelate or an enzyme. Fragments
CC of the nucleic acid are useful as probes or primers in a diagnostic

CC assay, and for identifying further factors involved in development and
 CC progression of macular degeneration. The proteins encoded by the nucleic
 CC acid are useful to identify further unrelated proteins which are
 CC associated with macular degeneration and for use in screening methods
 CC based on protein/protein interactions. The nucleic acid is also useful as
 CC reagents for detecting differences between normal and aberrant expression
 CC of the protein. The nucleic acid is also useful in gene therapy
 CC techniques, and can be used for gene targeting and/or gene replacement
 CC for restoring a mutant gene or for creating a mutant gene via homologous
 CC recombination. The protein can be used to identify other proteins.
 CC involved in development and progression of macular degeneration. The
 CC present sequence is a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to
 CC isolate or study DNA corresponding to a retina specific protein of the
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 888 CACTTACTCTTCAGC 902
 DB 3 CACATCCTCTCAGC 17
 RESULT 854
 ABX89577
 ID ABX89577 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABX89577;
 XX
 DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human sequence tagged specific PCR primer swss2367 #1.
 XX
 KW ss; human; obese polypeptide; body weight; PCR; ob polypeptide; leptin;
 KW adipocyte; appetite reduction; cosmetic; primer; fat deposit reduction;
 KW improved body appearance; heart disease; obesity; agriculture;
 KW nutritional disorder; cancer associated weight loss; type-II diabetes;
 KW obesity associated disease; AIDS associated weight loss; hypertension;
 KW gene therapy.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN US2002107211-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 13-DEC-2000; 2000US-00736084.
 XX
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00485943.
 XX
 XX (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
 PA
 XX Friedman JM, Halaas JL, Gajiwala K, Burley SK, Zhang Y;
 PI Froenca R, Maffei M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-722695/78.
 XX
 PT New obese polypeptide useful for inducing reduction of body weight in an
 PT animal, for preparing a composition for treating obesity, disease
 PT associated with obesity such as hypertension, heart disease or type II
 PT diabetes.
 XX
 XX Example 10; Page 44; 144pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an obese (ob) polypeptide, also known as leptin,
 CC expressed predominantly by adipocytes and capable of inducing reduction
 CC of body weight in an animal. The polypeptide is useful for monitoring
 CC therapeutic treatment of a disease associated with elevated or decreased
 CC levels of ob polypeptide in a mammalian subject; for use in
 CC radioimmunoassays for measuring fat and/or plasma levels of ob protein or

CC for detecting the presence and level of receptor for ob on tissues, such
 CC as hypothalamus; for screening expression libraries to isolate active
 CC receptors; for use in cosmetics by improving body appearance by reducing
 CC fat deposits or appetite or both and is used independently or in
 CC conjugation with other cosmetic strategies e.g. surgery for its cosmetic
 CC effect; for identifying agonists or antagonists that affect its activity
 CC and has potential agricultural uses e.g. increasing the body weight of
 CC animals. Nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide is useful for identifying
 CC mutation in ob nucleotide, in gene therapy for obesity and in the
 CC measurement of its encoded RNA and protein in nutritional disorders. A
 CC host cell transfected with a vector expressing the polypeptide is useful
 CC in the preparation of modulators of the polypeptide and its nucleic acid.
 CC An immunogenic fragment of the polypeptide is useful for preparing an
 CC antibody. The antibody is useful for measuring the presence of the
 CC polypeptide in a sample; for evaluating the level of ob polypeptide in a
 CC biological sample to detect or diagnose the presence of a disease
 CC associated with elevated or decreased levels of ob polypeptide in a
 CC mammalian subject; for imaging ob polypeptide in situ. A composition
 CC comprising the polypeptide is useful for reducing body weight of an
 CC animal, in particular humans. A composition comprising an antagonist of
 CC the polypeptide is useful for increasing body weight of an animal.
 CC Compositions containing the polypeptide and the antagonist are useful for
 CC treating obesity, weight loss associated with cancer or AIDS, disease
 CC associated with obesity such as hypertension, heart disease or type II
 CC diabetes. The present sequence represents a human sequence tagged
 CC specific PCR primer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 855 TCCTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
 DB 4 TCCTGGCTTCATTG 18
 RESULT 855
 ABK49994
 ID ABK49994 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK49994;
 XX
 XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human ZTMO-1 gene mapping antisense primer ZC15,486.
 XX
 KW ZTMO; human; immunosuppressive; inotropic; cardiac; leukaemia; cardiac;
 KW cytostatic; antidiabetic; hypotensive; immunological; ss; reproductive;
 KW muscle pathology; diabetes; muscular dystrophy; haematopoietic disorder;
 KW hypertension; chromosome 12q24.33; chromosome mapping; primer; ZC15,486.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US6372889-B1.
 XX
 PD 16-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 19-APR-1999; 99US-00294531.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082513P.
 XX
 PA (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
 XX
 XX Sheppard PO, Conklin DC, Farrah TM, Maurer MF, Grossmann A;
 PI WPI; 2002-350566/38.
 DR
 XX Novel isolated ZTMO-1 polypeptide, useful for modulating cell
 PT proliferation, and for treating disorders such as diabetes, muscular
 PT dystrophy and hypertension.
 XX

PS Example 3; Col 57; 40pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of a novel

CC isolated ZTMPO-1 polypeptide. ZTMPO-1 is a soluble protein with homology

CC to the nuclear membrane proteins emerin and thymopoietins. The protein of

CC the invention may have immunosuppressive, inotropic, cardiant,

CC cytotstatic, antidiabetic and hypotensive activities. The invention also

CC comprises antibodies to ZTMPO-1 proteins which can be used to detect

CC ZTMPO proteins and may be used to regulate the function of the protein.

CC The sequences of the invention may be used for modulating cellular

CC proliferation and differentiation, and for diagnostic purposes. The

CC polypeptides can be used to treat immunological, reproductive, cardiac,

CC and muscle pathologies, such as diabetes, muscular dystrophy,

CC haematopoietic disorders, leukaemias, and hypertension. The present

CC sequence represents a human ZTMPO-1 gene specific primer used in

CC chromosomal mapping of the ZTMPO gene of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCTGGCTCCAGT 867

Db 1 CTCCTTGCTCCAGT 15

RESULT 856

AAD40695/c

ID AAD40695 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAD40695;

XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DT Mouse alpha-fetoprotein gene specific sense PCR primer.

DE Mouse; stem cell differentiation; drug identification; gene expression;

XX organ regeneration; alpha-fetoprotein; PCR primer; ss.

KW Mus musculus.

OS Mus musculus.

XX WO200245506-A1.

PN 13-JUN-2002.

XX 26-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US050987.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000US-0243549P.

PR (UYFL) UNIV FLORIDA.

PA Terada N, Hamazaki T;

PI WPI; 2002-519632/55.

DR Identifying drug candidate for promoting tissue-specific differentiation

XX of stem cell, comprises contacting culture of stem cells with library of

PT test substances and analyzing cells for increased tissue-specific gene

PT expression.

XX Example 2; Page 30; 36pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method for identifying drug candidate for

CC promoting tissue-specific differentiation of stem cell. The method

CC involves contacting culture of stem cells with library of test substances

CC and analysing cells for increased tissue-specific gene expression. The

CC method is useful for identifying drugs for regeneration of lost or

CC damaged organs. The present sequence is mouse alpha-fetoprotein gene

CC specific PCR primer, used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCTGGCTCCAGT 867

Db 1 CTCCTTGCTCCAGT 15

RESULT 857

AAS16214

ID AAS16214 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAS16214;

XX 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)

DT Human ZTMPO-1 PCR primer ZC15486.

DE ZTMPO-1; human; neurological disease; chromosome 12q24.3;

XX Alzheimer's disease; ZC15486; PCR primer; ss.

KW Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177393-A2.

PN 18-OCT-2001.

XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002177.

XX 10-APR-2000; 2000US-00546358.

PR (ZYMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.

XX Whitmore TE, Sheppard PO;

XX WPI; 2002-017474/02.

DR Use of probes or primers derived from human ZTMPO-1 polynucleotide

PT sequence or ZTMPO-1 polynucleotide sequence or ZTMPO-1 polypeptide, for

PT diagnosing a neurological disease e.g., Alzheimer's disease.

XX Example 1; Page 32; 32pp; English.

XX This sequence represents the human ZTMPO-1 specific PCR primer ZC15486

CC used to map the location of the ZTMPO-1 gene to chromosome 12q24.3 in the

CC invention. The method of the invention comprises determining the presence

CC of an alteration in the nucleic acid sequence of a polynucleotide

CC encoding the ZTMPO-1 protein. Primers or probes derived from the human

CC ZTMPO-1 polynucleotide sequence or a susceptibility to a neurological

CC disease e.g. Alzheimer's disease. ZTMPO-1 probes and primers can also be

CC used to detect and to localise ZTMPO-1 gene expression in tissue samples.

CC ZTMPO-1 gene probes can also be used to detect aberrations and

CC alterations e.g. aneuploidy. Gene copy number changes, restriction site

CC changes and rearrangements. The ZTMPO-1 genes and probes comprising ZTMPO

CC -1 DNA can also be used to determine if the ZTMPO-1 gene is present on

CC chromosome 12 or if there is a chromosomal structural abnormality

CC associated with that region. The ZTMPO-1 polypeptides and polynucleotides

CC may be used within diagnostic systems to detect ZTMPO-1 polypeptides or

CC ZTMPO-1 polynucleotides in biological sample and which serves as a

CC diagnostic tool for diseases that are associated with altered levels of

CC ZTMPO-1 polynucleotides or polypeptides

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 853 CGTCTGGCTCCAGT 867

Db 1 CTCCTTGCTCCAGT 15

Db 1 CCTCCTGTGCTCCACT 15

RESULT 858

AAD38462

ID AAD38462 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAD38462;

XX 10-SEP-2002 (first entry)

DT KARAP/DAP12 specific forward RT-PCR primer.

XX KAR-associated protein; KARAP-transduced immune signal; dendritic cell;

XX antigen presentation; contact sensitivity; multiple sclerosis;

XX neuroprotective; reverse transcription; RT-PCR; primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX WO200224940-A2.

XX 28-MAR-2002.

XX 20-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP011492.

XX 20-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234161P.

XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

XX Vivier E, Vely F, Tomasello E;

XX WPI; 2002-454420/48.

XX Identifying KAR-associated protein-transduced immune signal inhibitor,

XX comprises using cells co-expressing functional KARAP, and engineered

XX cells and animals that over-express functional KARAP or bear non-

XX functional KARAP.

XX Example 1; Page 20; 89pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a novel method for identifying compounds

XX capable of inhibiting KAR-associated protein (KARAP)-transduced immune

XX signals. The method involves using functional and non-functional KARAP,

XX cells co-expressing functional KARAP, functional receptors transducing

XX their signal by zeta, gamma or epsilon and engineered cells and animals

XX over-expressing functional KARAP or bearing non-functional KARAP. The

XX method is useful for identifying compounds capable of inhibiting KARAP-

XX transduced immune signals. The KARAP-inhibiting compounds are useful for

XX impairing the development and maturation of dendritic cells, for

XX inhibiting the antigen presentation of dendritic cells, by synthesis

XX inhibition or through inhibition of the migration of dendritic cells, for

XX making drugs intended for inhibiting dendritic cell development or

XX maturation, for preparing drugs for the treatment, prevention, palliation

XX of immune response, where the activation of KAR has to be inhibited and

XX for the treatment of contact sensitivity or multiple sclerosis. The

XX present DNA sequence is KARAP/DAP12 specific reverse transcription (RT)-

XX PCR primer. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 874 ACTTTCCTGAGATGC 888

Db 1 ACTTTCCTGAGATGC 15

RESULT 859

ABI82208

ID ABI82208 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

ABI82208;

XX 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX p53 mutation detection primer/probe #87.

XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;

XX ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;

XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;

XX oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;

XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200179548-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.

XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;

XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which

XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.

XX Example 3; Page 65; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture

XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary

XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where

XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful

XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents

XX e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal

XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and

XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,

XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents

XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus

XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such

XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.

XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes

XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the

XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,

XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The

XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food

XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning

XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the

XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe

XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a

XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABI82074 to

XX ABI97546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification

XX of the present invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 776 TGAGGGCAGCCCTC 790

Db 2 TGGGGGCAGCGCTC 16

RESULT 860

ABL61451

ID ABL61451 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX PI Nvce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 XX PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX DR WP1; 2003-229219/22.
 XX PR
 XX PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 XX PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 XX PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 XX PT ubiquinone.
 XX PS
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10891; 872pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 949 GCAAGAGAGGCAAA 963
 DB 16 GCAACAGAGCGAAA 2
 RESULT 863
 ABX12630/c
 ID ABX12630 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AC
 XX AC ABX12630;
 XX DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) reverse transcriptase PCR primer #1.
 XX KW Hepatic cell specific gene expression; cell therapy; hormone; cytokine;
 KW homozygous stem cell; homozygous post-meiosis I diploid germ cell;
 KW oocytes fusion; spermatid fusion; progenitor cell production; lens cell;
 KW differentiated cell production; tissue production; cell differentiation;
 KW cell regulating factor; keratinising epithelial cell; ciliated cell;
 KW epithelial absorptive cell; epithelial cell; contractile cell; neuron;
 KW blood cell; immune system cell; sensory transducer; pigment cell; glial
 KW germ cell; nurse cell; supporting cells of sense organ; glial cell;

KW embryonic germ layer cell; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; spinal cord defect;
 KW injury; multiple sclerosis; muscular dystrophy; cystic fibrosis;
 KW liver disease; diabetes; heart disease; cartilage defect; injury; burn;
 KW foot ulcer; vascular disease; urinary tract disease; AIDS; cancer;
 KW alpha-fetoprotein; AFP; reverse transcriptase PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Mus sp.
 XX PN US2002168763-A1.
 XX PD 14-NOV-2002.
 XX PF 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997240.
 XX PR 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253943P.
 XX PA (YANW/) YAN W L.
 XX PA (HUAN/) HUANG S C.
 XX PA (NGUY/) NGUYEN M.
 XX PA (LINH/) LIN H.
 XX PA (LEIJ/) LEI J.
 XX PA (KHAN/) KHANNA R.
 XX PI Yan WL, Huang SC, Nguyen M, Lin H, Lei J, Khanna R;
 XX WPI; 2003-310950/30.
 XX PT Novel homozygous stem cell useful for making desired progenitor cells,
 XX PT differentiated cells, group of differentiated cells, and tissue types.
 XX PS Example 3b; Page 26; 49pp; English.
 XX CC The invention describes an isolated homozygous stem cell (HS). HS is
 CC derived by producing a mitotically activated homozygous post-meiosis I
 CC diploid germ cell (I) by fusing two oocytes or two spermatids, culturing
 CC (I) to form a blastocyst-like mass, and isolating HS from the inner cell
 CC mass of the blastocyst-like mass. HS is useful for making a desired
 CC progenitor cell, differentiated cell, group of differentiated cells, or
 CC tissue type, by inducing HS to differentiate under suitable conditions.
 CC The differentiation is accomplished by the inclusion of a cell regulating
 CC factor, hormone or cytokine in the culture medium. The desired cell or
 CC group of cells is keratinising epithelial cells, epithelial absorptive
 CC cells of the gut, exocrine glands, urogenital tract, epithelial cells
 CC serving as the lining the lung, gut, exocrine glands, or urogenital tract
 CC or as a barrier, and epithelial cells lining closed internal body
 CC cavities, ciliated cells with propulsive function, contractile cells,
 CC cells of the blood and immune system, sensory transducers, autonomic
 CC neurons, supporting cells of sense organs and of peripheral neurons, and
 CC neurons or glial cells of central nervous system, lens cells, pigment
 CC cells, germ cells, and nurse cells, or one of the embryonic germ layers
 CC comprising the ectoderm, endoderm or mesoderm. Progenitor cells are
 CC useful in a therapy to treat a disease or condition selected from
 CC Parkinson's, Huntington's, Alzheimer's, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 CC (ALS), spinal cord defects or injuries, multiple sclerosis, muscular
 CC dystrophy, cystic fibrosis, liver disease, diabetes, heart disease,
 CC cartilage defects or injuries, burns, foot ulcers, vascular disease,
 CC urinary tract disease, AIDS and cancer. This sequence represents a
 CC reverse transcriptase PCR primer used to analyse hepatic cell specific
 CC gene expression while studying the differentiation of HS cells into
 CC hepatic cells
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 861 CTCAGTTGGACAC 875
 DB 17 CTCCTGTTGGATAC 3

RESULT 864
ACA75493/C
ID ACA75493 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ACA75493;
XX AC
XX DT 07-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE Human WSX receptor -20nt antisense oligonucleotide.
XX Human; ss; WSX receptor; antianaemic; haemostatic; anticoagulant;
XX neuroprotective; immunosuppressive; dermatological; anti-HIV; probe;
XX antiinflammatory; anorectic; antidiabetic; cytostatic; antitumour;
KW cytokine receptor; proliferation; differentiation; haematopoietic cell;
KW anaemia; thrombocytopaenia; hypoplasia; myelodysplasia; HIV induced ITP;
KW disseminated intravascular coagulation; immune thrombocytopaenic purpura;
KW ITP; myeloproliferative thrombocytotic disease; thrombocytosis;
KW inflammatory condition; iron deficiency; obesity; diabetes;
KW mature blood cell lineage; chemotherapy; radiation therapy;
KW bone marrow transplantation; metabolic disorder; anorexia;
KW steroid-induced truncalobesity; stem cell tumour; tumour.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX US2003004109-A1.
XX PN
XX 02-JAN-2003.
XX PD
XX 06-AUG-2002; 2002US-00214802.
XX PF
XX 08-JAN-1996; 96US-0064855P.
XX PR
XX 08-JAN-1997; 97US-00780562.
XX PR
XX (BENN/) BENNETT B.
XX PA (MATT/) MATTHEWS W.
XX PA
XX Bennett B, Matthews W;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-416605/39.
XX DR
XX Novel isolated cytokine receptor, termed WSX receptor, useful for
XX treating diseases characterized by a decrease in hematopoietic cells e.g.
XX anemia, or for treating myeloproliferative thrombocytotic diseases.
XX Example 8; Fig 7; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated cytokine receptor which plays a role
XX in enhancing proliferation and/or differentiation of haematopoietic
XX cells, termed WSX receptor comprising the amino acid sequence of mature
XX human WSX receptor variant 13.2 or its extracellular domain. The WSX
XX receptor is useful for identifying a molecule which binds to and/or
XX activates the WSX receptor, as a diagnostic tool for measuring serum
XX levels of endogenous WSX ligand, for treating diseases characterised by a
XX decrease in hematopoietic cells (such as anaemia, thrombocytopaenia,
XX hypoplasia, disseminated intravascular coagulation, myelodysplasia,
XX immune (autoimmune) thrombocytopaenic purpura (ITP) and HIV induced ITP),
XX myeloproliferative thrombocytotic diseases, thrombocytosis from
XX enhancing repopulation of mature blood cell lineages in cells having
XX undergone chemo- or radiation therapy or bone marrow transplantation
XX therapy, or for promoting kidney, liver and lung growth and/or repair.
XX The WSX receptor is useful for producing anti-WSX receptor antibodies,
XX for affinity purification of WSX ligand, for competitive screening of
XX potential agonists or antagonists for binding to the WSX receptor, as
XX molecular weight markers, as reagents for mechanism studies of the WSX
XX receptor or its ligands, to study the role of the WSX receptor and WSX
XX ligand in normal growth and development, as well as abnormal growth and
XX development, e.g., in malignancies, or as standards or controls in assays
XX for WSX receptor. A composition comprising the WSX polypeptide is useful
XX as an antagonist for reducing activation of endogenous WSX receptor, and
XX to treat metabolic disorders (e.g. anorexia or steroid-induced
XX truncalobesity), stem cell tumours and other tumours which express WSX
XX receptor. The present sequence represents a human WSX receptor probe used

CC in an antisense inhibition assay
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 834 TTTTCTCTCTGAAG 848
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 TGTACTTCTCTGAAG 3
RESULT 865
ACA75494
ID ACA75494 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ACA75494;
XX AC
XX DT 07-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE Human WSX receptor -20nt sense oligonucleotide.
XX Human; ss; WSX receptor; antianaemic; haemostatic; anticoagulant;
XX neuroprotective; immunosuppressive; dermatological; anti-HIV; probe;
XX antiinflammatory; anorectic; antidiabetic; cytostatic; antitumour;
KW cytokine receptor; proliferation; differentiation; haematopoietic cell;
KW anaemia; thrombocytopaenia; hypoplasia; myelodysplasia; HIV induced ITP;
KW disseminated intravascular coagulation; immune thrombocytopaenic purpura;
KW ITP; myeloproliferative thrombocytotic disease; thrombocytosis;
KW inflammatory condition; iron deficiency; obesity; diabetes;
KW mature blood cell lineage; chemotherapy; radiation therapy;
KW bone marrow transplantation; metabolic disorder; anorexia;
KW steroid-induced truncalobesity; stem cell tumour; tumour.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX US2003004109-A1.
XX PN
XX 02-JAN-2003.
XX PD
XX 06-AUG-2002; 2002US-00214802.
XX PF
XX 08-JAN-1996; 96US-0064855P.
XX PR
XX 08-JAN-1997; 97US-00780562.
XX PR
XX (BENN/) BENNETT B.
XX PA (MATT/) MATTHEWS W.
XX PA
XX Bennett B, Matthews W;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2003-416605/39.
XX DR
XX Novel isolated cytokine receptor, termed WSX receptor, useful for
XX treating diseases characterized by a decrease in hematopoietic cells e.g.
XX anemia, or for treating myeloproliferative thrombocytotic diseases.
XX Example 8; Fig 7; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated cytokine receptor which plays a role
XX in enhancing proliferation and/or differentiation of haematopoietic
XX cells, termed WSX receptor comprising the amino acid sequence of mature
XX human WSX receptor variant 13.2 or its extracellular domain. The WSX
XX receptor is useful for identifying a molecule which binds to and/or
XX activates the WSX receptor, as a diagnostic tool for measuring serum
XX levels of endogenous WSX ligand, for treating diseases characterised by a
XX decrease in hematopoietic cells (such as anaemia, thrombocytopaenia,
XX hypoplasia, disseminated intravascular coagulation, myelodysplasia,
XX immune (autoimmune) thrombocytopaenic purpura (ITP) and HIV induced ITP),
XX myeloproliferative thrombocytotic diseases, thrombocytosis from
XX enhancing repopulation of mature blood cell lineages in cells having
XX undergone chemo- or radiation therapy or bone marrow transplantation

CC therapy, or for promoting kidney, liver and lung growth and/or repair.
 CC The WSX receptor is useful for producing anti-WSX receptor antibodies,
 CC for affinity purification of WSX ligand, for competitive screening of
 CC potential agonists or antagonists for binding to the WSX receptor, as
 CC molecular weight markers, as reagents for mechanism studies of the WSX
 CC receptor or its ligands, to study the role of the WSX receptor and WSX
 CC ligand in normal growth and development, as well as abnormal growth and
 CC development, e.g., in malignancies, or as standards or controls in assays
 CC for WSX receptor. A composition comprising the WSX polypeptide is useful
 CC as an antagonist for reducing activation of endogenous WSX receptor, and
 CC to treat metabolic disorders (e.g. anorexia or steroid-induced
 CC truncal obesity), stem cell tumours and other tumours which express WSX
 CC receptor. The present sequence represents a human WSX receptor probe used
 CC in an antisense inhibition assay
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 834 TTTTCTCTCTGAAG 848
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 2 TGTACTTCTCTGAAG 16

RESULT 866
 ACF62866/c
 ID ACF62866 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ACF62866;

XX DT 09-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human oestrogen receptor PCR primer SEQ ID NO:115.

XX Human; colon cancer; oestrogen receptor; myoglobin; p21; p27; p16; p53;
 KW progesterone receptor; pcna; cea; cdc2; c-erbB2; methylation; CpG;
 KW characterisation; classification; diagnosis; differentiation;
 KW colon cell proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003014388-A2.

XX PD 20-FEB-2003.

XX PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP008939.

XX PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01039283.

XX PA (EPTG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Distler J, Model F, Taubert H;

XX WPI; 2003-256600/25.

XX Determining methylation status of CpG dinucleotides using modified
 PT genomic sequences, oligonucleotides and/or PNA-oligomers, useful in the
 PT characterization, grading, staging and/or diagnosis of colon cancer.

XX Claim 26; Page 140; 219pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for determining the methylation
 CC status of CpG dinucleotides within the genes for oestrogen receptor, p21,
 CC p27, p16, progesterone receptor, myoglobin, pcna, cdc2, c-erbB2, p53
 CC and/or cea, which comprises contacting the target nucleic acid with a
 CC reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides, and determining from the methylation status of the CpG
 CC positions the presence of a colon cancer. A set of oligomers or peptide
 CC nucleic acid (PNA)-oligomers can be used as probes for determining the
 CC cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC of a corresponding genomic DNA by analysis of a chemically pretreated
 CC genomic DNA. The pretreated genomic DNA is useful for the determination
 CC of the methylation status of a corresponding genomic DNA and/or detection
 CC of SNPs. The methods and pretreated genomic DNA are also useful for the
 CC characterisation, classification, diagnosis and differentiation of colon
 CC cell proliferative disorders. ACF62752 to ACF63278 represent sequences
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 916 TTATCATCACCACCA 930
 | | | | | | | | | |
 Db 17 TTATCATCCTACTACTA 3

RESULT 867

ACF62868
 ID ACF62868 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ACF62868;

XX DT 09-OCT-2003 (first entry)

XX Human oestrogen receptor PCR primer SEQ ID NO:117.

XX Human; colon cancer; oestrogen receptor; myoglobin; p21; p27; p16; p53;
 KW progesterone receptor; pcna; cea; cdc2; c-erbB2; methylation; CpG;
 KW characterisation; classification; diagnosis; differentiation;
 KW colon cell proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO2003014388-A2.

XX PD 20-FEB-2003.

XX PF 09-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP008939.

XX PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001DE-01039283.

XX PA (EPTG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Distler J, Model F, Taubert H;

XX WPI; 2003-256600/25.

XX Determining methylation status of CpG dinucleotides using modified
 PT genomic sequences, oligonucleotides and/or PNA-oligomers, useful in the
 PT characterization, grading, staging and/or diagnosis of colon cancer.

XX Claim 26; Page 140; 219pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for determining the methylation
 CC status of CpG dinucleotides within the genes for oestrogen receptor, p21,
 CC p27, p16, progesterone receptor, myoglobin, pcna, cdc2, c-erbB2, p53
 CC and/or cea, which comprises contacting the target nucleic acid with a
 CC reagent that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG
 CC dinucleotides, and determining from the methylation status of the CpG
 CC positions the presence of a colon cancer. A set of oligomers or peptide
 CC nucleic acid (PNA)-oligomers can be used as probes for determining the
 CC cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC of a corresponding genomic DNA by analysis of a chemically pretreated
 CC genomic DNA. The pretreated genomic DNA is useful for the determination
 CC of the methylation status of a corresponding genomic DNA and/or detection
 CC of SNPs. The methods and pretreated genomic DNA are also useful for the
 CC characterisation, classification, diagnosis and differentiation of colon
 CC cell proliferative disorders. ACF62752 to ACF63278 represent sequences
 CC used in the exemplification of the present invention

```
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 TTATCATCACCACCA 930
Db 2 TTATCATCACTACTA 16

RESULT 868
ACD26355/c
ID ACD26355 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ACD26355;
XX AC ACD26355;
DT 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX Mouse alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) RT-PCR primer #1.
XX Homozygous stem cell; blastocyst; stemplasm; neurodegenerative disease;
XX genetic disease; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; diabetes; burn;
XX endocrine-related disorder; cancer; liver disease; heart disease; primer;
XX immune defect; transplantation; limb replacement; spinal cord injury; ss;
XX RT-PCR; mouse; alpha-fetoprotein; neuroprotective; nootropic; vulnerary;
XX antidiabetic; hepatotropic; cardiant; cytostatic; immunomodulator; AFP.
XX Mus sp.
XX OS
XX US2003027331-A1.
XX 06-FEB-2003.
XX 26-JUN-2002; 2002US-00179959.
XX 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253943P.
XX 30-NOV-2001; 2001US-00997240.
XX (YANW/) YAN W L.
XX (HUAN/) HUANG S C.
XX (NGUY/) NGUYEN M.
XX (LINH/) LIN H.
XX (JING/) JINGQI L.
XX (KHAN/) KHANNA R.
XX Yan WL, Huang SC, Nguyen M, Lin H, Jingqi L, Khanna R;
PI WPI; 2003-492038/58.
XX Producing homozygous stem cells for transplantation or cell replacement
XX therapy, by isolating homozygous stem cells from a blastocyst-like mass
XX or from a stemplasm created by transplanting the blastocyst-like mass
XX into animal hosts.
XX Example 3; Page 28; 49pp; English.
XX The invention relates to a method for producing homozygous stem cells,
XX comprising isolating homozygous stem cells from the inner cell of a
XX blastocyst-like mass or transplanting a blastocyst-like mass into an
XX animal host to create a stemplasm, which is cultured in vitro to derive
XX homozygous stem cell lines. The method is useful for producing isolated
XX homozygous stem cells, which are also useful for diagnosing or treating
XX diseases, e.g. genetic diseases, neurodegenerative diseases (such as
XX Alzheimer's disease or multiple sclerosis), endocrine-related disorders,
XX cancers, diabetes, liver diseases, heart diseases, or immune defects. The
XX homozygous stem cells are also useful in cosmetic or therapeutic
XX transplantation, gene therapy, cell replacement therapy or in treating
XX traumatic injuries (e.g. limb replacement, spinal cord injury or burns).
XX These cells are useful for generating cells, masses of cells, tissues or
XX organs for transplantation. This sequence represents an RT-PCR primer
XX used to amplify mouse alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) DNA, used in the scope of
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CC the invention
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 861 CTCCTGTTGGAAACAC 875
Db 17 CTCCTGTTGGAAATAC 3

RESULT 869
ACC80565/c
ID ACC80565 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ACC80565;
XX AC ACC80565;
DT 28-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX Pluripotent stem cell generation method control gene primer AFP #1.
XX Pluripotent stem cell; blastocyst; stemplasm; neurodegenerative disease;
XX genetic disease; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; diabetes; burn;
XX endocrine-related disorder; cancer; liver disease; heart disease; primer;
XX immune defect; transplantation; limb replacement; spinal cord injury; ss;
XX RT-PCR; mouse; alpha-fetoprotein; neuroprotective; nootropic; vulnerary;
XX antidiabetic; hepatotropic; cardiant; cytostatic; immunomodulator; AFP.
XX Mus sp.
XX OS
XX WO2003027278-A1.
XX 03-APR-2003.
XX 20-SEP-2002; 2002WO-JP009732.
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00290005.
XX (TRAN-) TRANS-SCI INC.
XX (NANA/) NAKATSUJI N.
XX (TADA/) TADA T.
XX Nakatsuji N, Tada T, Tada M;
PI WPI; 2003-313639/30.
XX Tailor-made pluripotent stem cells for production of donor organs and
XX tissues which do not induce immune rejection when transplanted.
XX Example 2; Page 92; 172pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to a method of generating tailor-made pluripotent
XX stem cells having a desired genome, in which the MHC (major
XX histocompatibility) antigens are reduced or absent. This sequence
XX represents a primer used in the method of the invention. The invention
XX also includes methods for the preparation of the pluripotent stem cells,
XX by producing modified stem cells in which the MHC antigens are reduced or
XX absent, then fusing the cells with reprogrammed somatic cells having the
XX desired genome, and removing the genomic material originating from the
XX stem cells. The tailor-made pluripotent stem cells may be used in the
XX production of cells, tissues and organs for transplantation to treat
XX disease conditions in the recipient, without inducing immune rejection
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 861 CTCCTGTTGGAAACAC 875
Db 17 CTCCTGTTGGAAATAC 3

RESULT 870
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ABX96437
 ID ABX96437 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC
 AC ABX96437;
 XX
 DT 13-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human obese (ob) gene associated PCR primer #37.
 XX
 XX OB polypeptide; obese polypeptide; leptin; body weight; obesity;
 KW weight gain; protein therapy; weight loss; cancer; AIDS; human;
 KW acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; anorexia nervosa; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US6471956-B1.
 PN
 PD 29-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488225.
 XX
 XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
 PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
 PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
 XX
 XX (UTRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
 FA
 XX
 XX Friedman JM, Zhang Y, Proenca R;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-298093/29.
 DR
 XX
 PT New human or mouse OB polypeptide, also referred to as leptin
 PT polypeptide, which is capable of modulating body weight, useful for
 PT treating obesity.
 XX
 XX Example 10; Col 79-80; 153pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention describes an OB (obese) polypeptide (also referred as
 CC leptin) (1), capable of modulating body weight, comprising amino acids 22
 CC - 167 of a human or mouse OB polypeptide sequence of 167 amino acids
 CC (S1), given in the specification, or amino acids 22 - 166 a human or
 CC mouse OB polypeptide sequence of 166 amino acids (S2), given in the
 CC specification. The OB polypeptide is useful for reducing body weight in
 CC conditions of obesity, and as a target for neutralising antibodies which
 CC results in weight gain (protein therapy), for treating weight loss
 CC associated with cancer, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or
 CC anorexia nervosa. This sequence represents a primer associated with the
 CC isolation of the human obese (ob) or leptin gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e-02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 855 TCCTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
 DB 4 TCCTGGCTCATTTG 18
 RESULT 871
 ACD68568
 ID ACD68568 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD68568;
 XX
 DT 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #141.
 XX
 XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; angiogenesis;
 KW endothelial cell proliferation; wound healing; immune response;
 KW T-lymphocytes proliferation; neonatal heart hypertrophy; tumour;

KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux; inflammation;
 KW vascular endothelial growth factor-stimulated proliferation;
 KW mammalian kidney mesangial cell proliferation; Berger disease;
 KW nephropathy; Schanlein-Henoch purpura; celiac disease; Crohn's disease;
 KW dermatitis herpetiformis; diabetes; haemoglobin switch; insulinaemia;
 KW pancreatic beta-cell precursor cell differentiation; thalassemias;
 KW obesity; auditory hair cell regeneration; hearing loss; bone disorder;
 KW cartilage disorder; sports injury; arthritis; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2003073130-A1.
 PN
 XX 17-APR-2003.
 PD
 XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015869.
 XX
 XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098536P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098596P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098598P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098602P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098642P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100386P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
 PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
 PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
 PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
 PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
 PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.

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PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103311P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103335P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103336P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
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PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
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PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108948P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108949P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
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PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0114223P.
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PR 16-APR-1999; 98US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 98US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.

PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KU;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-585293/55.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555,
XX PRO1787 that modulate glucose or free fatty acid uptake by skeletal
XX muscle cells, and are useful for treating diabetes, hyper- or hypo-
XX insulinemia.

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 788 CTCGTGTCACAG 802
Db 1 CTCGTGTCACAG 15

RESULT 872
ACH66800
ID ACH66800 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ACH66800;
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human WSX receptor antisense oligonucleotide for position -20.
XX
XX Leptin receptor; WSX receptor; metabolic disorder; ITP; ss; antisense;
XX anorexia; steroid-induced truncal obesity; stem cell tumour; DIC;
XX anaemia; thrombocytopaenia; hypoplasia; myelodysplasia; HIV-induced ITP;
XX disseminated intravascular coagulation; immune thrombocytopenic purpura;
XX myeloproliferative thrombocytotic disease; thrombocytosis;
XX inflammatory condition; iron deficiency; diabetes; renal failure;
XX haematopoietic cell proliferation; bone marrow transplantation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.

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PN US6541604-B1.
PD 01-APR-2003.
XX
XX 08-JAN-1997; 97US-00780562.
PF
XX
XX 08-JAN-1996; 96US-0064855P.
PR
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX
XX Bennett B, Matthews W;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-539731/51.
DR
XX
XX New WSX receptor, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT diseases mediated by WSX receptor e.g., diabetes or obesity.
XX
XX Example 8; Fig 7; 142pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated leptin/WSX receptor comprising a
CC sequence of mature human WSX receptor variant 12.1. Also disclosed are
CC the 13.2 and 6.4 WSX receptor variants (and DNA molecules encoding all 3
CC proteins), a partial mouse WSX receptor and its encoding DNA sequence.
CC The WSX receptor is useful for preparing a composition for treating
CC diseases mediated by WSX receptor, especially diseases characterised by a
CC decrease in haematopoietic cells, e.g., anaemia, thrombocytopaenia,
CC hypoplasia, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), myelodysplasia,
CC immune (autoimmune) thrombocytopaenic purpura (ITP), and HIV induced ITP.
CC The WSX receptor is also useful for treating metabolic disorders such as
CC anorexia, obesity (e.g. steroid-induced truncalobesity) tumours such as
CC stem cell tumours, inflammatory conditions, iron deficiency, diabetes,
CC renal failure, conditions related to haematopoietic cell proliferation
CC (such as in bone marrow transplantation and for promoting kidney, lung
CC and liver growth and/or repair. An experiment was performed to show
CC antisense inhibition of human and mouse WSX receptors. The present
CC sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide used in the experiment
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 TTTTCTTCTCTGAAG 848
Db 2 TGTACTTCTCTGAAG 16

RESULT 873
ACH66799/c
ID ACH66799 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ACH66799;
AC
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human WSX receptor sense oligonucleotide for position -20.
DE
XX
XX Leptin receptor; WSX receptor; metabolic disorder; ITP; ss; anorexia;
KW steroid-induced truncalobesity; stem cell tumour; tumour; DIC; anaemia;
KW thrombocytopaenia; hypoplasia; myelodysplasia; HIV-induced ITP;
KW disseminated intravascular coagulation; immune thrombocytopaenic purpura;
KW myeloproliferative thrombocytotic disease; thrombocytosis;
KW inflammatory condition; iron deficiency; diabetes; renal failure;
KW haematopoietic cell proliferation; bone marrow transplantation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US6541604-B1.
PN
XX
XX 01-APR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 08-JAN-1997; 97US-00780562.
PF

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XX 08-JAN-1996; 96US-0064855P.
PR (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Bennett B, Matthews W;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-539731/51.
DR
XX
XX New WSX receptor, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT diseases mediated by WSX receptor e.g., diabetes or obesity.
XX
XX Example 8; Fig 7; 142pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated leptin/WSX receptor comprising a
CC sequence of mature human WSX receptor variant 12.1. Also disclosed are
CC the 13.2 and 6.4 WSX receptor variants (and DNA molecules encoding all 3
CC proteins), a partial mouse WSX receptor and its encoding DNA sequence.
CC The WSX receptor is useful for preparing a composition for treating
CC diseases mediated by WSX receptor, especially diseases characterised by a
CC decrease in haematopoietic cells, e.g., anaemia, thrombocytopaenia,
CC hypoplasia, disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), myelodysplasia,
CC immune (autoimmune) thrombocytopaenic purpura (ITP), and HIV induced ITP.
CC The WSX receptor is also useful for treating metabolic disorders such as
CC anorexia, obesity (e.g. steroid-induced truncalobesity) tumours such as
CC stem cell tumours, inflammatory conditions, iron deficiency, diabetes,
CC renal failure, conditions related to haematopoietic cell proliferation
CC (such as in bone marrow transplantation and for promoting kidney, lung
CC and liver growth and/or repair. An experiment was performed to show
CC antisense inhibition of human and mouse WSX receptors. The present
CC sequence is a sense (control) oligonucleotide used in the experiment
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 TTTTCTTCTCTGAAG 848
Db 17 TGTACTTCTCTGAAG 3

RESULT 874
ACH04670
ID ACH04670 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ACH04670;
AC
XX
XX 01-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human secreted/transmembrane protein PRO1780 Tagman PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; vulnary;
KW cardiant; antidiabetic; anorectic; antiarthritic; angiogenesis; cancer;
KW adrenal cortical capillary; endothelial cell growth; wound healing;
KW stimulated T-lymphocyte proliferation; immune response suppression;
KW neonatal heart hypertrophy; cardiac insufficiency disorder;
KW vascular endothelial growth factor; inflammation; mononuclear cell;
KW escinophil; diabetes; obesity; or hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia;
KW chondrocyte redifferentiation; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW sports injury; arthritis; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003044841-A1.
PN
XX
XX 06-MAR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00006856.
PF
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR

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PR	01-SEP-1998;	98US-0038749P.	PR	08-OCT-1998;	98US-0103711P.
PR	01-SEP-1998;	98US-0038750P.	PR	14-OCT-1998;	98US-0104257P.
PR	02-SEP-1998;	98US-0038803P.	PR	20-OCT-1998;	98US-0104987P.
PR	02-SEP-1998;	98US-0038821P.	PR	20-OCT-1998;	98US-0105000P.
PR	02-SEP-1998;	98US-0038843P.	PR	20-OCT-1998;	98US-0105002P.
PR	09-SEP-1998;	98US-0039536P.	PR	21-OCT-1998;	98US-0105104P.
PR	09-SEP-1998;	98US-0039596P.	PR	22-OCT-1998;	98US-0105169P.
PR	09-SEP-1998;	98US-0039602P.	PR	22-OCT-1998;	98US-0105266P.
PR	09-SEP-1998;	98US-0039642P.	PR	26-OCT-1998;	98US-0105693P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0039741P.	PR	26-OCT-1998;	98US-0105694P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0039754P.	PR	27-OCT-1998;	98US-0105807P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0039763P.	PR	27-OCT-1998;	98US-0105881P.
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PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0039808P.	PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106023P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0039812P.	PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106030P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0039815P.	PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106032P.
PR	10-SEP-1998;	98US-0039816P.	PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106033P.
PR	15-SEP-1998;	98US-0100388P.	PR	28-OCT-1998;	98US-0106178P.
PR	15-SEP-1998;	98US-0100385P.	PR	29-OCT-1998;	98US-0106248P.
PR	15-SEP-1998;	98US-0100390P.	PR	29-OCT-1998;	98US-0106384P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100384P.	PR	30-OCT-1998;	98US-0106464P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100627P.	PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106856P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100661P.	PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106902P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100662P.	PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106905P.
PR	16-SEP-1998;	98US-0100664P.	PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106919P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100683P.	PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106932P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100684P.	PR	03-NOV-1998;	98US-0106934P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100710P.	PR	10-NOV-1998;	98US-0107783P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100711P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108775P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100919P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108779P.
PR	17-SEP-1998;	98US-0100930P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108787P.
PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0100848P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108788P.
PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0100849P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108801P.
PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0101014P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108802P.
PR	18-SEP-1998;	98US-0101068P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108806P.
PR	22-SEP-1998;	98US-0101071P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108807P.
PR	22-SEP-1998;	98US-0101279P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108867P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101471P.	PR	17-NOV-1998;	98US-0108877P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101472P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108848P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101474P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108849P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101475P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108850P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101476P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108851P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101477P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108852P.
PR	23-SEP-1998;	98US-0101479P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108858P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101738P.	PR	18-NOV-1998;	98US-0108904P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101741P.	PR	22-DEC-1998;	98US-0113296P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101743P.	PR	30-DEC-1998;	98US-0114223P.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101915P.	PR	05-JAN-1999;	99WO-US000106.
PR	24-SEP-1998;	98US-0101916P.	PR	16-APR-1999;	99US-0129674P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102207P.	PR	23-JUN-1999;	99US-0141037P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102240P.	PR	26-JUL-1999;	99US-0144758P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102307P.	PR	01-SEP-1999;	99US-0145698P.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102330P.	PR	15-SEP-1999;	99WO-US020111.
PR	29-SEP-1998;	98US-0102331P.	PR	29-OCT-1999;	99US-0162506P.
PR	30-SEP-1998;	98US-0102484P.	PR	30-NOV-1999;	99WO-US028313.
PR	30-SEP-1998;	98US-0102487P.	PR	02-DEC-1999;	99WO-US028551.
PR	30-SEP-1998;	98US-0102570P.	PR	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-US030095.
PR	30-SEP-1998;	98US-0102571P.	PR	05-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000219.
PR	01-OCT-1998;	98US-0102684P.	PR	06-JAN-2000;	2000WO-US000376.
PR	02-OCT-1998;	98US-0102687P.	PR	11-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US003565.
PR	06-OCT-1998;	98US-0102965P.	PR	18-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US004342.
PR	06-OCT-1998;	98US-0103258P.	PR	24-FEB-2000;	2000WO-US005044.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103314P.	PR	02-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US005841.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103315P.	PR	15-MAR-2000;	2000WO-US006884.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103328P.	PR	17-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US013705.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103395P.	PR	22-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014042.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103396P.	PR	30-MAY-2000;	2000WO-US014941.
PR	07-OCT-1998;	98US-0103401P.	PR	02-JUN-2000;	2000WO-US015284.
PR	08-OCT-1998;	98US-0103633P.	PR	23-AUG-2000;	2000WO-US023522.
PR	08-OCT-1998;	98US-0103678P.			
PR	08-OCT-1998;	98US-0103679P.			

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PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006566.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
PA
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-492259/46.
DR
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them useful for treating various cardiac insufficiency
PT disorders, bone and/or cartilage disorders such as sports injuries and
PT arthritis.
XX

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 788 CTCCTGGTCCACAG 802
Db 1 CTCCTGGTCCACAG 15

RESULT 875
ACD68214
ID ACD68214 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ACD68214;
XX
DT 17-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related primer #141.
XX
XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; gene therapy; vaccine;
KW tissue typing; chromosome identification; vaccine; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003073129-A1.
PN
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
XX 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
XX 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
XX 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
XX 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
XX 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
XX 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
XX 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
XX 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.
XX 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
XX 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.
XX 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
XX 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
XX 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
XX 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
XX 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.

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PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
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PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
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PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140337P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 18-OCT-1999; 99US-00403297.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
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PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
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PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
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PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.

XX PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams FM, Wood WI;
XX MPI; 2003-585292/55.
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX Example 143; Page 288; 561pp; English.
XX The invention describes an isolated PRO (secreted and transmembrane)
CC polypeptide (I), having at least 80% sequence identity to a sequence
CC selected from any one of the 123 amino acid sequences given in
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 788 CTCTGGTGCCACAG 802
Db 1 CTCTGGTGCCACAG 15
RESULT 876
ADC26385
ID ADC26385 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ADC26385;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE NOV protein-related reverse PCR primer SEQ ID 210.
XX KW NOV; cytostatic; metabolic disorder; immune; neurodegenerative;
XX KW circulatory; haemopoietic; wasting; cancer; gene therapy; vaccine;
XX KW transgenic; human; ss; PCR; primer.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003004687-A2.
XX PD 16-JAN-2003.
XX PF 03-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021361.
XX PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303046P.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303828P.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304018P.
PR 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304502P.
PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305262P.
PR 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305673P.
PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306085P.
PR 24-JUL-2001; 2001US-0307536P.
PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308228P.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308877P.
PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309255P.
PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313328P.
PR 12-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318711P.
PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323380P.
PR 21-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323969P.
PR 04-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345022P.
PR 04-JAN-2002; 2002US-0345038P.
PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361172P.
PR 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0360814P.
PR 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0360830P.
PR 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361133P.
PR 01-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361147P.
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PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361677P.
PR 02-APR-2002; 2002US-0363637P.
PR 12-APR-2002; 2002US-0372326P.
PR 16-APR-2002; 2002US-0372990P.
PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373881P.
PR 13-APR-2002; 2002US-0373921P.
PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188186.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX Anderson DW, Berghs C, Boldoq FL, Burgess CE, Casman SJ;
PI Catterton E, Edinger S, Eisen AJ, Ellerman K, Gerlach V, Gorman L;
PI Guo X, Jeffers M, Kekuda R, Li L, Malyankar UM, Miller CE;
PI Padigaru M, Patturajan M, Pena CEA, Rastelli L, Shenoy S;
PI Shimkets RA, Spaderna SK, Spytek KA, Stone DJ, Taupier RJ;
PI Vernet CAM, Voss EZ, Zhong M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-221607/21.
XX
XX New isolated NOVX polypeptide, useful for determining the presence of, or
PT predisposition to a disease associated with altered levels of expression
PT of the polypeptide, and for treating or preventing cancer.
XX
XX Example C; SEQ ID NO 210; 478pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated NOV polypeptide. The
CC polypeptide of the invention demonstrates cytostatic activity and may be
CC used for determining the presence of, or predisposition to a disease
CC associated with altered levels of expression of the polypeptide,
CC including metabolic disorders, immune disorders, neurodegenerative
CC disorders, circulatory diseases, haemopoietic disorders, wasting diseases
CC and cancer. The polypeptide may also be utilised during gene therapy
CC procedures, vaccine development and transgenic animal production. The
CC current sequence is that of the PCR primer of the invention which was
CC used to analyse human NOV DNA.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 713 CCCAGGACGTGACT 727
DB 1 CCCAGGACGTGACT 15
XX
RESULT 877
ID ADC15721 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADC15721;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX E. intestinalis spore wall protein gene fragment SEQ ID NO:80.
XX
XX spore wall protein 1; spore wall protein 2; protozoacide; vaccine;
KW immune response; microsporidia; microsporidiosis; SWP1; SWP2; ds.
XX
XX Encephalitozoon intestinalis.
XX
XX WO2003048299-A2.
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047182.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047182.
XX
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
XX Hayman JR, Nash TE;
PI

XX WPI; 2003-513742/48.
XX
XX New spore wall protein 1 and spore wall protein 2 of Encephalitozoon
PT intestinalis, useful for producing an immune response to microsporidia,
PT or diagnosing, preventing and treating microsporidiosis in a subject.
XX
XX Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 80; 121pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated spore wall protein 1 and spore
CC wall protein 2. A protein of the invention has protozoacide activity, and
CC may be used as a vaccine. The spore wall proteins 1 and 2, nucleic acids
CC encoding the proteins and the composition are useful for producing an
CC immune response to microsporidia, or diagnosing, preventing and treating
CC microsporidiosis in a subject. The present sequence represents a fragment
CC of a spore wall protein gene of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 894 CTTCTCAGCTTCTGC 908
DB 4 CTTTCACAGCTTTTGC 18
XX
RESULT 878
ID ADC70362/c
XX ADC70362 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADC70362;
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer oligo used for analysing CpG islands in genomic DNA (seqID 852).
XX
XX PCR; primer; ss; lung cell proliferative disorder; CpG dinucleotide;
KW adenocarcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma; cytotstatic; probe; PNA-oligomer;
KW cytosine methylation state.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2003052135-A2.
XX
XX 26-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014026.
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01061625.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Burger M, Field JK, Genc B, Liloglou T, Lipscher E, Maier S;
PI Nimrich I;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-533029/50.
XX
XX Detecting and differentiating cytosine methylation state of genomic DNA,
PT useful for diagnosing, treating prognosticating and/or monitoring lung
PT cell proliferative disorders e.g. adenocarcinoma and squamous cell
PT carcinoma.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 852; 58pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and
CC differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with
CC at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it
CC refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a
CC biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able
CC to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides
CC present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further

CC differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma
 CC and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.
 CC The present invention describes cytosine oligomers and PNA-oligomers
 CC that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state
 CC of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the analysis of
 CC CpG positions within genomic DNA, used in an exemplification of the
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 916 TTATCATCACCACCA 930
 Db 16 TTATCATCACCACCA 2

RESULT 879
 ID ADC70363/c
 AC ADC70363;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE Primer oligo used for analysing CpG islands in genomic DNA (SeqID 853).
 KW PCR; primer; ss; lung cell proliferative disorder; CpG dinucleotide;
 KW adenocarcinoma; squamous cell carcinoma; cytostatic; probe; PNA-oligomer;
 KW cytosine methylation state.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003052135-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002WO-EP014026.
 XX
 PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001DE-01061625.
 XX
 PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PI Burger M, Field JK, Genc B, Liloglou T, Lipscher E, Maier S;
 PI Nimmrich I;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2003-533029/50.
 XX
 PT Detecting and differentiating cytosine methylation state of genomic DNA,
 PT useful for diagnosing, treating prognosticating and/or monitoring lung
 PT cell proliferative disorders e.g. adenocarcinoma and squamous cell
 PT carcinoma.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 853; 58pp; English.

CC This invention relates to a novel method for detecting and
 CC differentiating between lung cell proliferative disorders associated with
 CC at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions. Specifically, it
 CC refers to a method comprising contacting a target nucleic acid in a
 CC biological sample with at least one reagent, wherein the reagent is able
 CC to distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides
 CC present in the target DNA. As such, it is possible to further
 CC differentiate and diagnose medical conditions including adenocarcinoma
 CC and squamous cell carcinoma, and their respective adjacent lung tissue.
 CC The present invention describes cytosine oligomers and PNA-oligomers
 CC that are useful as probes for determining the cytosine methylation state
 CC of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) of the target sequence. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is a primer oligomer used for the analysis of
 CC CpG positions within genomic DNA, used in an exemplification of the
 CC invention.

XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 916 TTATCATCACCACCA 930
 Db 16 TTATCATCACCACCA 2

RESULT 880
 ID ADC08934/c
 AC ADC08934;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human WSX receptor DNA antisense oligonucleotide #10.
 KW Human; WSX receptor; ss; weight reduction; obesity; bulimia;
 KW metabolic disorder; diabetes; insulin level reduction; food consumption;
 KW type II adult onset diabetes; infertility; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW hyperlipidaemia; cardiovascular disease; arteriosclerosis;
 KW polycystic ovarian disease; osteoarthritis; dermatological disorder;
 KW insulin resistance; hypertriglyceridaemia; cancer; cholelithiasis;
 KW hypertension; kidney ailment; lung dysfunction; emphysema; haemorrhage;
 KW anaemia; thrombocytopenia; hypoplasia; cachexia; anorexia; appetite loss;
 KW tumour; antisense.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002193571-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-JAN-1997; 97US-00779457.
 XX
 PR 08-JAN-1996; 96US-00585005.
 PR 20-JUN-1996; 96US-00667197.
 XX
 PA (CART/) CARTER P J.
 PA (CHIA/) CHIANG N Y.
 PA (KIMK/) KIM K J.
 PA (MATT/) MATTHEWS W.
 PA (RODR/) RODRIGUES M L.
 XX
 PI Carter PJ, Chiang NY, Kim KJ, Matthews W, Rodrigues ML;
 PI WPI; 2003-657237/62.
 XX
 PT Novel agonist antibody useful for activating WSX receptor and for
 PT enhancing proliferation or differentiation of a cell comprising WSX
 PT receptor, which specifically binds to the WSX receptor.
 XX
 PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 33; 140pp; English.

CC The invention relates to agonist antibodies which specifically bind to
 CC the human WSX receptor. The agonist antibodies are useful for activating
 CC the WSX receptor and for enhancing proliferation or differentiation of a
 CC cell comprising the WSX receptor, by exposing the cell to an antibody.
 CC The antibodies are also useful for reducing weight, specifically in the
 CC treatment of obesity, bulimia and other disorders associated with
 CC abnormal expression or functions of WSX receptor genes, for treating
 CC metabolic disorders such as diabetes, for reducing excessive levels of
 CC insulin in human patients and for treating patients suffering from food
 CC consumption and related pathological conditions such as type II adult
 CC onset diabetes, infertility, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperlipidaemia,
 CC cardiovascular diseases, arteriosclerosis, polycystic ovarian disease,
 CC osteoarthritis, dermatological disorders, insulin resistance,
 CC hypertriglyceridaemia, cancer, cholelithiasis and hypertension. The

CC antibodies are also useful for treating kidney ailments, lung
 CC dysfunctions such as emphysema, haemorrhages, diseases characterised by
 CC decrease in blood cells such as anaemia, thrombocytopenia, hypoplasia,
 CC metabolic disorders such as cachexia, anorexia and loss of appetite, and
 CC other tumour related disorders. This sequence represents a human WSX
 CC receptor DNA antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 834 TTTTCTTCTCTGAAG 848
 Db 17 TGTACTTCTCTGAAG 3

RESULT 881
 ADC08935
 ID ADC08935 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADC08935;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human WSX receptor DNA antisense oligonucleotide #11.
 XX
 KW Human; WSX receptor; ss; weight reduction; obesity; bulimia;
 KW metabolic disorder; diabetes; insulin level reduction; food consumption;
 KW type II adult onset diabetes; infertility; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW hyperlipidaemia; cardiovascular disease; arteriosclerosis;
 KW polycystic ovarian disease; osteoarthritis; dermatological disorder;
 KW insulin resistance; hypertriglyceridaemia; cancer; cholelithiasis;
 KW hypertension; kidney ailment; lung dysfunction; emphysema; haemorrhage;
 KW anaemia; thrombocytopenia; hypoplasia; cachexia; anorexia; appetite loss;
 KW tumour; antisense.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002193571-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-JAN-1997; 97US-00779457.
 XX
 PR 08-JAN-1996; 96US-00585005.
 PR 20-JUN-1996; 96US-00667197.
 XX
 PA (CART/) CARTER P J.
 PA (CHIA/) CHIANG N Y.
 PA (KIMK/) KIM K J.
 PA (MATT/) MATTHEWS W.
 PA (RODR/) RODRIGUES M L.
 XX
 PI Carter PJ, Chiang NY, Kim KJ, Matthews W, Rodrigues ML;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-657237/62.
 XX
 PT Novel agonist antibody useful for activating WSX receptor and for
 PT enhancing proliferation or differentiation of a cell comprising WSX
 PT receptor, which specifically binds to the WSX receptor.
 XX
 PS Example 8; SEQ ID NO 34; 140pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to agonist antibodies which specifically bind to
 CC the human WSX receptor. The agonist antibodies are useful for activating
 CC the WSX receptor and for enhancing proliferation or differentiation of a
 CC cell comprising the WSX receptor, by exposing the cell to an antibody.
 CC The antibodies are also useful for reducing weight, specifically in the
 CC treatment of obesity, bulimia and other disorders associated with
 CC abnormal expression or functions of WSX receptor genes, for treating
 CC metabolic disorders such as diabetes, for reducing excessive levels of

CC insulin in human patients and for treating patients suffering from food
 CC consumption and related pathological conditions such as type II adult
 CC onset diabetes, infertility, hypercholesterolaemia, hyperlipidaemia,
 CC cardiovascular diseases, arteriosclerosis, polycystic ovarian disease,
 CC osteoarthritis, dermatological disorders, insulin resistance,
 CC hypertriglyceridaemia, cancer, cholelithiasis and hypertension. The
 CC antibodies are also useful for treating kidney ailments, lung
 CC dysfunctions such as emphysema, haemorrhages, diseases characterised by
 CC decrease in blood cells such as anaemia, thrombocytopenia, hypoplasia,
 CC metabolic disorders such as cachexia, anorexia and loss of appetite, and
 CC other tumour related disorders. This sequence represents a human WSX
 CC receptor DNA antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 834 TTTTCTTCTCTGAAG 848
 Db 2 TGTACTTCTCTGAAG 16

RESULT 882
 ADC18322
 ID ADC18322 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADC18322;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO PCR primer #138.
 XX
 KW Human; PRO; PCR; ss; protein electrophoresis; chromosome mapping;
 KW gene mapping; genetic disorder; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US20003064925-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013907.
 XX
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
 PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
 PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
 PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
 PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
 PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
 PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.

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PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
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PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.
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PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105994P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0108904P.
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PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US030095.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
(GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PA Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-555602/52.
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO1491 and PRO1571, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to PRO
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 453; 555pp; English.
PS

XX The invention relates to human PRO polypeptides and the polynucleotides
CC encoding them. The sequences are useful in the preparation of a
CC medicament for treating a condition responsive to a PRO polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful in a number of functional biological assays, as
CC molecular weight markers for protein electrophoresis and as therapeutic
CC agents. The polynucleotides are useful as hybridisation probes for a cDNA

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 788 CTCTGGTGCCCAAGAG 802
Db 1 CTCTGGTGCCCAAGAG 15

RESULT 883
ADC73361/c
ID ADC73361 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADC73361;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human endothelial derived gene-1 (EG-1) PCR primer #3.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; endothelial derived gene-1; EG-1; cytostatic; cardiant;
KW cerebroprotective; antiangiogenic; angiogenesis; gene therapy;
KW heart disease; stroke; cancer; endothelial cell proliferation; apoptosis;
KW tube formation; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003129597-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 19-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029137.
XX
PR 19-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029137.
XX
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI Nguyen MH;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-829556/77.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding a new human endothelial polypeptide designated
PT EG-1, useful for diagnosing and treating angiogenesis-associated disease
PT such as heart disease, stroke and cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 9; 54pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleic
CC acid sequence that specifically hybridises to a human endothelial-derived
CC gene-1 (EG-1) cDNA or encodes a human EG-1 polypeptide. Also included are
CC a polypeptide encoded by EG-1 whose expression is upregulated in an
CC endothelial cell, a cell transfected with an EG-1 nucleic acid, an
CC antibody that binds to EG-1 protein, screening for an agent that
CC modulates tissue angiogenesis or tumorigenesis, a transgenic animal
CC comprising a recombinantly modified EG-1 gene so that the gene does not
CC transcribe a functional EG-1 protein, identifying a predisposition to
CC developing symptoms of a disease characterised by abnormal angiogenesis
CC and inhibiting angiogenesis comprising inhibiting expression or activity
CC or an EG-1 gene product. The invention is used to diagnose and treat
CC angiogenesis related disease such as heart disease, stroke and cancer.
CC The effects of EG-1 inhibition using anti-EG-1 antibodies or EG-1
CC peptides (ADC73363 - ADC73367) was examined. Antibodies against all these
CC sequences were used. Interference with antibodies or peptide fragments
CC caused inhibition in endothelial cell proliferation, increase in
CC apoptosis, and inhibition of endothelial migration and tube formation,
CC assayed using standard techniques. The present sequence is a PCR primer

CC used to amplify EG-1 cDNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 841 CTCTGAAGACAGCGT 855
Db 17 CTCTGAAGACCAACGT 3

RESULT 884
ADC73359/c
ID ADC73359 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADC73359;
XX
DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human endothelial derived gene-1 (EG-1) PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; endothelial derived gene-1; EG-1; cytostatic; cardiant;
KW cerebroprotective; antiangiogenic; angiogenesis; gene therapy;
KW heart disease; stroke; cancer; endothelial cell proliferation; apoptosis;
KW tube formation; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003129597-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 19-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029137.
XX
PR 19-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029137.
XX
PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI Nguyen MH;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-829556/77.
XX
PT New nucleic acid encoding a new human endothelial polypeptide designated
PT EG-1, useful for diagnosing and treating angiogenesis-associated disease
PT such as heart disease, stroke and cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 7; 54pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleic
CC acid sequence that specifically hybridises to a human endothelial-derived
CC gene-1 (EG-1) cDNA or encodes a human EG-1 polypeptide. Also included are
CC a polypeptide encoded by EG-1 whose expression is upregulated in an
CC endothelial cell, a cell transfected with an EG-1 nucleic acid, an
CC antibody that binds to EG-1 protein, screening for an agent that
CC modulates tissue angiogenesis or tumorigenesis, a transgenic animal
CC comprising a recombinantly modified EG-1 gene so that the gene does not
CC transcribe a functional EG-1 protein, identifying a predisposition to
CC developing symptoms of a disease characterised by abnormal angiogenesis
CC and inhibiting angiogenesis comprising inhibiting expression or activity
CC or an EG-1 gene product. The invention is used to diagnose and treat
CC angiogenesis related disease such as heart disease, stroke and cancer.
CC The effects of EG-1 inhibition using anti-EG-1 antibodies or EG-1
CC peptides (ADC73363 - ADC73367) was examined. Antibodies against all these
CC sequences were used. Interference with antibodies or peptide fragments
CC caused inhibition in endothelial cell proliferation, increase in
CC apoptosis, and inhibition of endothelial migration and tube formation,
CC assayed using standard techniques. The present sequence is a PCR primer
CC used to amplify EG-1 cDNA.

XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

```
Query Match      4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      841  CTCTGAAGACAGCGT 855
Db       17  CTCTGAAGCCACGT 3

RESULT 885
ADD70968
ID ADD70968 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC ADD70968;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 1780 Tagman PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003099625-A1.
XX
PD 29-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015386.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.
PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.
PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099536P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099596P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099598P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
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PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
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PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.
PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.
PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.
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 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
 PI Williams PW, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-874602/81.
 XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptides e.g., PRO1130, PRO1275, PRO1418, PRO1555,
 PT PRO1787 affect glucose or free fatty acid (FFA) uptake by skeletal muscle
 PT cells and are useful for treating diabetes or hyper- or hypo-insulinemia.
 XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 453; 553pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 788 CTCGTGGTCCAGAC 802
 Db 1 CTCGTGGTCCAGAC 15

RESULT 886
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 ID ADD40045 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX ADD40045;
 AC ADD40045;
 XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX Human PRO 1780 Tagman PCR primer #1.
 DE Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
 KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
 KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
 KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
 KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
 KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2003083462-A1.
 PN 01-MAY-2003.
 PD 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-00013913.
 PF 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
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 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
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 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
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 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
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 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
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 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
 PI Williams PW, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-755122/71.
 XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
 PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
 PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
 XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 453; 557pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
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PR 20-JUL-1999; 98US-0144758P.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S,
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK,
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-708344/67.
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 453; 549pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 788 CTCCTGGTGCCCAAGAG 802
Db 1 CTCCTGGTGCCCAAGAG 15
RESULT 888
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ID ADD38612 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AC ADD38612;
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human PRO 1780 Taqman PCR primer #1.
XX KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX US2003096955-A1.
XX PD 22-MAY-2003.
XX PF 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00012755.
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PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
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PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
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PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
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PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
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PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
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PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-787000/74.
XX
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide, useful for treating cancerous tumors,
PT cardiac insufficiency disorders, wound healing, diabetes mellitus,
PT thalassemias.
XX
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 453; 556pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 123 fully defined sequences as
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. NO. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 788 CTCGTGTCACAG 802
Db 1 CTCGTGTCACAG 15
RESULT 889
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ID ADD39568 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
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DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
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DE Human PRO 1780 Taqman PCR primer #1.
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KW Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
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OS Homo sapiens.
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PD 22-MAY-2003.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KP, Botstead D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PM, Wood WI;

XX DR WPI; 2003-786999/74.
XX Novel isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis, tumor.
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 453; 550pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 788 CTCGTGGTCCACAG 802
Db 1 CTCGTGGTCCACAG 15

RESULT 890
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XX AC ADD39091;
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XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX US2003092061-A1.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00007194.
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PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
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PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Gramaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tamas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams FW, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-765477/72.
XX New isolated PRO polypeptide such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,
PT PRO1244, PRO1246, useful for treating cancerous tumors, cardiac
PT insufficiency disorders, wound healing, Crohn's disease, celiac disease.
XX

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PS Example 143; SEQ ID NO 453; 555pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity

Query Match          4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 788 CTCGTGGTCCACAG 802
Db 1 CTCGTGGTCCACAG 15

RESULT 891
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ID ADD40522 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
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AC ADD40522;
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DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE Human PRO 1780 Taqman PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW Immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpetiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
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XX US2003082627-A1.
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PD 01-MAY-2003.
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PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
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PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 20-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 16-APR-1999; 98US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162508P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
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PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX
PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski RV, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
PI Williams PW, Wood RY;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-755104/71.
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptides such as PRO1560, PRO444, PRO1018, PRO1773,
XX PRO1244, PRO1246, are useful for treating cancerous tumors and cardiac
XX insufficiency disorders.
XX
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 453; 550pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX
XX Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
XX
XX RESULT 893
XX ADE50743
XX ID ADE50743 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE50743;
XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Beer spoilage-associated primer SEQ ID 258.
XX
XX KW ss; primer; detection; beer-spoilage; lactic acid bacteria;
XX Gram-negative bacteria; spoilage bacteria.
XX
XX OS Lactobacillus coryniformis.
XX
XX PN WO2002103043-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
XX PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006808.
XX
XX PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01029410.
XX
XX PA (VERM-) VERMICON AG.
XX
XX PI Beinfuhr C, Snaidr J;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-175243/17.
XX
XX PT New oligonucleotides, useful for rapid detection of beer-spoilage
XX bacteria by in situ hybridization, are specific for type, genus or
XX species.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 258; 88pp; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotides used in a method for
XX detecting beer-spoilage bacteria in a sample. The bacteria detected
XX include lactic acid bacteria of the genera Lactobacillus or Pediococcus,
XX especially the species L. coryniformis, L. perolens, L. buchneri, L.
XX plantarum, L. fructivorans, L. lindneri, L. casei, L. brevis or P.
XX damnosus or Gram-negative bacteria of the genera Pectinatus and M.
XX cerevisiae. The oligonucleotides of the invention provide rapid detection
XX of spoilage bacteria (typically within 48 hours, compared with 7-12 days
XX for conventional culture methods), can detect all relevant bacteria in
XX parallel, can differentiate between species of the same genus, and are
XX easy to use. ADE14806-ADE15247 represent the oligonucleotides used in the
XX method of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 829 GTCCTCTTTCTCTCTC 843
XX
XX DB 4 GTCCCTGTTCTTCTC 18
XX
XX RESULT 893
XX ADE50743
XX ID ADE50743 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE50743;
XX
XX AC ADE50743;
XX
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Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 788 CTCGTGGTCCCAAGAG 802
DB 1 CTCGTGGTCCCAAGAG 15
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RESULT 892
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ID ADE15063 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE15063;
XX
XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Beer spoilage-associated primer SEQ ID 258.
XX
XX KW ss; primer; detection; beer-spoilage; lactic acid bacteria;
XX Gram-negative bacteria; spoilage bacteria.
XX
XX OS Lactobacillus coryniformis.
XX
XX PN WO2002103043-A2.
XX
XX PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX
XX PF 19-JUN-2002; 2002WO-EP006808.
XX
XX PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001DE-01029410.
XX
XX PA (VERM-) VERMICON AG.
XX
XX PI Beinfuhr C, Snaidr J;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-175243/17.
XX
XX PT New oligonucleotides, useful for rapid detection of beer-spoilage
XX bacteria by in situ hybridization, are specific for type, genus or
XX species.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 258; 88pp; German.
XX
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotides used in a method for
XX detecting beer-spoilage bacteria in a sample. The bacteria detected
XX include lactic acid bacteria of the genera Lactobacillus or Pediococcus,
XX especially the species L. coryniformis, L. perolens, L. buchneri, L.
XX plantarum, L. fructivorans, L. lindneri, L. casei, L. brevis or P.
XX damnosus or Gram-negative bacteria of the genera Pectinatus and M.
XX cerevisiae. The oligonucleotides of the invention provide rapid detection
XX of spoilage bacteria (typically within 48 hours, compared with 7-12 days
XX for conventional culture methods), can detect all relevant bacteria in
XX parallel, can differentiate between species of the same genus, and are
XX easy to use. ADE14806-ADE15247 represent the oligonucleotides used in the
XX method of the invention.
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Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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QY 829 GTCCTCTTTCTCTCTC 843
DB 4 GTCCCTGTTCTTCTC 18
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RESULT 893
ADE50743
ID ADE50743 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ADE50743;
XX
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DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Human PRO 1780 Tagman PCR primer #1.
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
KW immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
KW umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
KW arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
KW Berger disease; nephropathy; Schönlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
KW dermatitis; herpetiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003069179-A1.
XX
XX 10-APR-2003.
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XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-00015393.
XX 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.
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PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.
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PR 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.

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 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
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 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 16-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
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 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028113.
 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
 PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
 PI Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-765493/72.
 XX
 PT New isolated PRO polypeptide useful for tissue typing, modulating
 PT biological activity of cell, as molecular weight markers in protein
 PT electrophoresis, for treating arthritis and tumors.
 XX
 PS Example 143; SEQ ID NO 453; 555pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
 QY 788 CTCGTGTGCCAAG 802
 Db 1 CTCGTGTGCCAAG 15
 RESULT 895
 ADE34614
 ID ADE34614 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE34614;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human alpha-1-antitrypsin forward primer #SEQ ID 7.
 XX
 KW Gene therapy; vaccine; rheumatoid arthritis; gene modulation; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W02003048323-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 03-DEC-2002; 2002WO-US038461.
 XX

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XX PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337429P.
XX PR
XX PA (BRIM ) BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB CO.
XX PA (CARM/) CARMAN J.
XX PA (NADL/) NADLER S G.
XX PA (BOWE/) BOWEN M.
XX PA (NEUB/) NEUBAUER M.
XX PA (LUPP/) LU P.
XX PR
XX PI Carman J, Nadler SG, Bowen M, Neubauer M, Lu P;
XX PR WPI; 2003-513754/48.
XX DR
XX PT Identifying a compound that modulates the activity of rheumatoid
XX PT arthritis-associated gene or protein by determining whether the test
XX PT compound modulates the activity of the gene or protein expressed in the
XX PT cell contacted with the compound.
XX PR
XX PS Disclosure; Page 24; 170pp; English.
XX PR
XX CC The invention relates to an assay for identifying a compound that
XX CC modulates the activity of a gene or protein associated with rheumatoid
XX CC arthritis. The method of the invention comprises providing a cell
XX CC expressing a gene or protein associated with rheumatoid arthritis,
XX CC contacting the cell with a test compound, and determining whether the
XX CC test compound modulates the activity of the gene or protein. The method
XX CC of the invention is useful for preparing a composition for treating
XX CC rheumatoid arthritis. The current sequence represents a PCR primer used
XX CC in the isolation of rheumatoid arthritis associated genes.
XX PR
XX SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query March 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. NO. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 849 ACAGCGTCCTGGTC 863
Db | ||||| ||||| ||
4 AGAGCGTCCTGGTC 18

RESULT 896
ADE50266
ID ADE50266 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC ADE50266;
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 1780 Taqman PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour;
XX immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux;
XX umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder;
XX arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity;
XX Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease;
XX dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
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XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099602P.
XX 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0099642P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099741P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099754P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099763P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099792P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099808P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099812P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099815P.
XX 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0099816P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.
XX 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.
XX 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.
XX 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.
XX 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.
XX 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.
XX 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.
XX 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.
XX 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103314P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.
XX 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.
XX 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.
XX 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.
XX 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.

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PS Claim 30; SEQ ID NO 522; 448bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a method of detecting and differentiating between lymphoid cell proliferative disorders associated with at least one gene and/or their regulatory regions in a subject by contacting a target nucleic acid in a biological sample obtained from the subject with at least one reagent or series of reagents that distinguish between methylated and non-methylated CpG dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. The genes and/or their regulatory regions are preferably selected from MDR1, CSNK2B, BGR4, AR, CDK4, RB2, CDC25A, GFI1b, MYO1, CDH3, MYCL1, ELK1, ABL1, APC, BCL2, CDH1, CDKN1A, CDKN1B, CDKN2a, FOS, GSTP1, HIC-1, MGMT, MLH1, MOS, MYC, PTEN, RBL2, TGFBR2, TP73, CDKN1C, GSK3beta, ESR1, APAF1, BAK1, BAX or HOXA5. Oligomers, peptide nucleic acid (PNA)-oligonucleotides or isolated nucleic acids based on the sequences of the genes are useful for detecting the methylation state of all the CpG dinucleotides within one or more of the sequences, or their complements, for determining the cytosine methylation state and/or single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), and for differentiating at least two of the medical conditions such as diffuse large B-cell lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, small lymphocytic lymphoma and follicular lymphoma. They are also useful for detecting of a predisposition to, differentiation between subclasses, diagnosis, prognosis, treating and/or monitoring of lymphoid cell proliferative disorder. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse of CpG positions within the above mentioned genes.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SQ Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 TTATCATCACACCA 930
|||||||

Dd 16 TTATCATCACTACTA 2

RESULT 898

ID ADE21824 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AC ADE21824;

XX DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human PRO 1780 Taqman PCR primer #1.

XX Human; PCR; primer; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; tumour; immune response; cardiac insufficiency disorder; calcium flux; umbilical vein endothelial cell; bone disorder; cartilage disorder; arthritis; wound healing; diabetes; skeletal muscle cells; obesity; Berger disease; nephropathy; Schonlein-Henoch purpura; coeliac disease; dermatitis; herpeticiformis; Crohn's disease; thalassaemia; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003082628-A1.

XX PD 01-MAY-2003.

XX PF 13-DEC-2001; 2001US-00017527.

XX PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098716P.

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098723P.

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098749P.

PR 01-SEP-1998; 98US-0098750P.

PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098803P.

PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098821P.

PR 02-SEP-1998; 98US-0098843P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098536P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098598P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098598P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098602P.

PR 09-SEP-1998; 98US-0098642P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098741P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098754P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098763P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098792P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098808P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098812P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098815P.

PR 10-SEP-1998; 98US-0098816P.

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100385P.

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100388P.

PR 15-SEP-1998; 98US-0100390P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100584P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100627P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100661P.

PR 16-SEP-1998; 98US-0100662P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100664P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100683P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100684P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100710P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100711P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100919P.

PR 17-SEP-1998; 98US-0100930P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100848P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100849P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101014P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101068P.

PR 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0101071P.

PR 22-SEP-1998; 98US-0101279P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101471P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101472P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101474P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101475P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101476P.

PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-0101477P.

PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101479P.

PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101738P.

PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101741P.

PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101743P.

PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101915P.

PR 24-SEP-1998; 98US-0101916P.

PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102207P.

PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102240P.

PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102307P.

PR 29-SEP-1998; 98US-0102330P.

PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102331P.

PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102484P.

PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102487P.

PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102570P.

PR 30-SEP-1998; 98US-0102571P.

PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102684P.

PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102687P.

PR 02-OCT-1998; 98US-0102965P.

PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103258P.

PR 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0103449P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103144P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103315P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103328P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103395P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103396P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0103401P.

PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103633P.

PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103678P.

PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103679P.

PR 08-OCT-1998; 98US-0103711P.

PR 14-OCT-1998; 98US-0104257P.

PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0104987P.

PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105000P.

PR 20-OCT-1998; 98US-0105002P.

PR 21-OCT-1998; 98US-0105104P.

PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105169P.

PR 22-OCT-1998; 98US-0105266P.

PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105693P.

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PR 26-OCT-1998; 98US-0105694P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105807P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105881P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0105882P.
PR 27-OCT-1998; 98US-0106062P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106023P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106029P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106030P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106032P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106033P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106178P.
PR 28-OCT-1998; 98US-0106248P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0106384P.
PR 29-OCT-1998; 98US-0108500P.
PR 30-OCT-1998; 98US-0106464P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106856P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106902P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106905P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106919P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106932P.
PR 03-NOV-1998; 98US-0106934P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107783P.
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0108775P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108779P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108787P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108788P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108801P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108802P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108806P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108807P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108867P.
PR 17-NOV-1998; 98US-0108925P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108848P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108849P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108850P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108851P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108852P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108858P.
PR 18-NOV-1998; 98US-0108904P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 30-DEC-1998; 98US-0114223P.
PR 03-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 15-APR-1999; 99US-0129674P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144758P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 01-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020111.
PR 15-SEP-1999; 99WO-US021194.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004342.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006884.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023522.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030952.
PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030873.
PR 10-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 01-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US006666.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.

PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 04-SEP-2001; 2001US-00946374.
XX (GERTH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL, Ferrara N, Fong S;
PI Gao W, Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Smith V, Stewart TA, Tumas D, Watanabe CK;
XX Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-755105/71.
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
PT cancers, kidney disorders, Crohn's disease, diabetes mellitus, hyper- or
PT hypo-insulinemia, sports injuries and arthritis.
XX Example 143; SEQ ID NO 453; 548pp; English.
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
Query Match 4.1%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 788 CTCTGGTGCCACAG 802
Db 1 CTCTGGTGCCACAG 15
RESULT 899
ABF31454/C
ID ABF31454 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF31454;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131451 for detecting SNP TSC0032808.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DB-01019173.
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131451; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
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CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match      4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
  Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 924 ACCACCACCCTC 935
Db 13 RCCACCACCCTC 2

RESULT 900
ABF40554
ID ABF40554 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF40554;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 140551 for detecting SNP TSC0035239.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 140551; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match      4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
  Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 937 AGAGAATTTTAC 948

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Db 2 AGAGAATTTTAY 13
|||||:
RESULT 901
ABF31455
ID ABF31455 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF31455;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 131452 for detecting SNP TSC0032808.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
methylation status.
XX
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 131452; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
-ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

  Query Match      4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 13;
  Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
  Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 924 ACCACCACCCTC 935
Db 1 RCCACCACCCTC 12

RESULT 902
ABF40555/c
ID ABF40555 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF40555;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 140552 for detecting SNP TSC0035239.

```

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 140552; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC9989, ABF0010-ABF9989, ABH0010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 937 AGAGATTATTAC 948
 Db |||||
 12 AGAGATTATTAY 1
 RESULT 903
 AAI67349
 ID AAI67349 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AAI67349;
 AC AAI67349;
 XX 11-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human FKBP8 allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primer.
 DE FKBP8 allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primer.
 XX FKBP8-binding protein 8; FKBP8; haplotyping; polymorphism; cancer; ss;
 KW immunosuppression; human; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; primer.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200172965-A2.
 XX 04-OCT-2001.
 XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009718.
 XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192125P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
 PA Anastasio AB, Bentivegna SC, Choi JY, Kliem SE, Koshy B;
 PI Stephens JC;
 XX WPI; 2001-626261/72.
 XX New haplotypes of the FK506-binding protein 8 gene, useful for genotyping
 PT that gene in individual and to design new therapy for associated disease
 PT such as immunosuppression and cancer.
 XX Claim 15; Page 79; 98pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to haplotyping the FK506-binding protein 8 (38kD)
 CC (FKBP8) gene in an individual. The method involves determining the
 CC identity of the nucleotide pair at one or more polymorphic sites selected
 CC from P1 to P26 (described in the specification). The invention is useful
 CC to improve the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the
 CC discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with
 CC FKBP8 activity, for example immunosuppression and cancer. Sequences
 CC AAI67300-351 represent allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) primers for
 CC detecting FKBP8 gene polymorphisms. Note: some of these sequences
 CC (alternate sequence id numbering- 31, 33, 35, .81) differ from those with
 CC the same seq id No.s indicated in the disclosure
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 895 TTCTCAGCTTCT 906
 Db |||||
 3 TTCTCAGCTTCY 14
 RESULT 904
 ABS64891/C
 ID ABS64891 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX ABS64891;
 AC ABS64891;
 XX 15-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX ASO primer, #8, for detecting CYP27B1 gene polymorphisms.
 DE Human; primer; ss; cytochrome P450; subfamily XXVIIIB;
 KW 25-hydroxyvitamin D-1-alpha-hydroxylase; CYP27B1; isogene; hydroxylation;
 KW 25-hydroxyvitamin D3; 25(OH)D3; calcitriol; 1alpha,25(OH)2D3; kidney;
 KW nuclear receptor; vitamin D; VDR; calcium homeostasis;
 KW cellular differentiation; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism;
 KW pseudovitamin D-dependent rickets type I; haplotyping; genotyping;
 KW antibody; antisense; cancer; diabetes; inflammatory disorder;
 KW chromosome 12q13.3-q14; antiinflammatory; ASO;
 XX allele specific oligonucleotide.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200262820-A2.
 XX 15-AUG-2002.
 PD 05-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US047438.
 PF 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245797P.
 PR (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
 PA Bieglecki KM, Monroe G, Kazemi A, Shah N;
 XX WPI; 2002-643397/69.

XX PI Bentivegna SC, Bieglecki KM, Kazemi A, Koshy B;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-154722/20.
 XX PT Novel isolated human electron-transfer-flavoprotein, beta polynucleotide,
 XX PT useful for therapeutic purposes, for studying the expression and function
 XX PT of the polynucleotide, and for expressing the flavoprotein.
 XX PS Claim 17; Page 14; 143pp; English.
 XX CC The invention comprises DNA, cDNA and protein sequences of the human
 CC electron-transfer flavoprotein, beta polypeptide (ETFB) gene (located on
 CC chromosome 19q13.3-13.4). The invention specifically relates to the
 CC identification of 27 novel polymorphic sites within the ETFB gene.
 CC Electron-transfer flavoprotein (ETFB) is an obligatory electron acceptor
 CC for nine primary flavoprotein dehydrogenases and is located in the
 CC mitochondrial matrix. ETF is composed of an alpha (ETFA) and a beta
 CC (ETFB) subunit. Electrons accepted by ETF are transferred to the
 CC mitochondrial respiratory chain by ETF dehydrogenases (ETFDHS).
 CC Deficiency of ETF or ETFDH leads to glutaric acidemia type II (GAI1).
 CC Therefore ETFB is a pharmaceutically-important gene in the treatment of
 CC GAI1. The novel ETFB polymorphisms identified in the invention are useful
 CC for genotyping and haplotyping the ETFB gene of an individual. The ETFB
 CC protein and nucleic acids of the invention are useful for studying the
 CC expression and function of ETFB in vivo. The ETFB protein and nucleic
 CC acids are also useful for testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents and
 CC compounds for glutaric acidemia type II. The nucleic acids of the
 CC invention are useful in the production of a transgenic animal expressing
 CC the ETFB gene. Nucleic acids ABL39414-ABL39440 represent claimed ETFB
 CC allele-specific probes. Nucleic acids ABL39441-ABL39494 represent claimed
 CC ETFB allele-specific PCR primers. Nucleic acids ABL39495-ABL39548
 CC represent claimed ETFB primer-extension oligonucleotides
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 833 CTTTCTCTCTCT 844
 DB 4 CTTTCTCTCTCT 15
 RESULT 907
 ABK72358/c
 ID ABK72358 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC ABK72358;
 XX 30-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human HTR5A gene allele-specific oligonucleotide probe #20.
 XX Human; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 5A; HTR5A; serotonin; probe; ss;
 KW neuroprotective; neurological disease; depression; epilepsy;
 KW gene therapy; single nucleotide polymorphism; haplotype pair;
 XW chromosome 7q36.1.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200222887-A1.
 XX 21-MAR-2002.
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029210.
 XX 15-SEP-2000; 2000US-0233051P.
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX Kazemi A, Koshy B, Sanchis A, Tirrell C;

XX WPI; 2002-393978/42.
 XX Novel genetic variants of 5-Hydroxytryptamine (Serotonin) Receptor 5A
 PT isogenes, useful for improving efficiency and reliability in drug
 PT development for treating neurological diseases.
 XX Claim 17; Page 14; 134pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene
 CC encoding human 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 5A (HTR5A). A
 CC method for haplotyping the HTR5A gene in an individual comprises
 CC identifying the nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and
 CC determining whether one of the copies of the gene is defined by one of
 CC the HTR5A haplotypes given in the specification or whether both copies
 CC are defined by a haplotype pair. This method is useful in genotyping,
 CC whereby all possible haplotype pairs can be assigned to specific
 CC genotypes. An association between a trait and a haplotype or haplotype
 CC pair of the HTR5A gene can be identified by comparing the frequency of
 CC the haplotype or haplotype pair in a population exhibiting the trait with
 CC the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a reference
 CC population, where a higher haplotype frequency in the trait population
 CC indicates the trait is associated with the haplotype or haplotype pair.
 CC HTR5A and its corresponding DNA are used for studying the expression and
 CC function of HTR5A, and in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases
 CC related to HTR5A activity, such as neurological disorders, including
 CC depression and epilepsy. Sequences ABK72339-ABK72358 represent allele-
 CC specific oligonucleotide probes used for detecting HTR5A gene
 CC polymorphisms
 XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 91.7%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 776 TGAGGGCAGCCC 787
 DB 15 TGAGGGCGGCC 4
 RESULT 908
 AAX34383/c
 ID AAX34383 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAX34383;
 XX 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 DE Wild type BRCA1 exon 20 allele-specific probe 5382WT-2.
 XX Primer; PCR; amplification; exon 2; human; BRCA1; BRCA2; allele; probe;
 KW hybridisation; detection; mutation; breast; ovarian; cancer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9915704-A1.
 PN 01-APR-1999.
 XX 23-SEP-1998; 98WO-US020256.
 XX 23-SEP-1997; 97US-0059729P.
 XX (ONCO-) ONCORMED INC.
 XX Rabin MB, Farrow J;
 XX WPI; 1999-254727/21.
 XX Detection of BRCA1 and BRCA2 gene mutations in a single hybridization
 PT step.

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XX PS Claim 10; Page 16; 44pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to the use of allele-specific oligonucleotides
XX CC AAX34376-X34391 as probes for the detection of mutant BRCA1 and BRCA2
XX CC genes. The probes are immobilised on a membrane and labelled target
XX CC nucleotide sequences, which hybridise to the probes, are detected after a
XX CC single hybridization step. The method and allele-specific
XX CC oligonucleotides are used to detect gene mutations that predispose
XX CC individuals to breast and ovarian cancer
XX SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 7.7e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 875 CTTTCTCGAGATGCATT 892
DB 19 CTGTCTGGGATTCCTT 2

RESULT 909
AAS10705/c
ID AAS10705 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAS10705;
XX DT 24-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX DE PCR primer IFN-gamma sense used to follow progress/treatment of MS.
XX KW PCR primer; multiple sclerosis; MS; therapeutic; cytokine; interleukin;
XX KW (IL)-18; IL-12p40; interferon-gamma; IFN-gamma; IL-4; IL-10; IL-12p35;
XX KW transforming growth factor beta; TGF-beta; IL-12Rbeta1; IL-12Rbeta2;
XX KW diagnostic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1114998-A2.
XX PD 11-JUL-2001.
XX PF 27-OCT-2000; 2000EP-00203765.
XX PR 28-OCT-1999; 99EP-00203551.
XX PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000EP-00201167.
XX XX (NEDE ) NEDERLANDSE ORG TOEGEPAST.
XX PI Nagelkerken AM, Van Boxel- Dezaire AHH, Polman CH;
XX WI 2001-443845/48.
XX PT Monitoring progress and/or treatment of multiple sclerosis by comparing
XX PT levels of interleukin (IL)-18, IL-12p40, interferon-gamma, IL-4, IL-10,
XX PT transforming growth factor-beta, IL-12Rbeta1, 2 and/or IL-12p35.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 11; 43pp; English.
XX CC The sequence represents PCR primer IFN-gamma sense, used to follow the
XX CC progress and/or treatment of multiple sclerosis (MS). This is done by
XX CC determining the amount of following cytokines, interleukin (IL)-18, IL-
XX CC 12p40, interferon (IFN)-gamma, IL-4, IL-10, transforming growth factor
XX CC (TGF)-beta, IL-12Rbeta1, IL-12Rbeta2 and/or IL-12p35 of the first
XX CC biological sample obtained from person suffering from or suspected to
XX CC suffer from MS, and optionally comparing it with a reference value. This
XX CC method is useful for determining the success rate of treatment of MS by
XX CC discriminating between patients with MS (regardless of the clinical
XX CC subtypes) and healthy controls, on the basis obtained from person
XX CC suffering from or suspected to suffer from MS. The method enables a
XX CC clinician to be able to determine or further substantiate the clinical
XX CC subtype of patient quickly and accurately, and immediately upon the first
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CC onset of symptoms
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 8.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 954 AAGAGCCCAATTGACTCT 971
DB 20 AGGAGACAATTGGCTCT 3

RESULT 910
AAL43528/c
ID AAL43528 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAL43528;
XX DT 02-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human DDB2 antisense oligonucleotide 27.
XX KW Human; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense therapy; PCR; primer;
XX KW damage specific DNA binding protein 2; DDB2; p48; chromosome 11; DDB;
XX KW E2F transcription factor; p48 expression-related disease;
XX KW DDB2 expression-related disease; 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapper;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US6379960-B1.
XX PD 30-APR-2002.
XX PF 06-DEC-2000; 2000US-00732199.
XX PR 06-DEC-2000; 2000US-00732199.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Popoff I, Wyatt J;
XX WI 2002-424788/45.
XX PT Antisense oligonucleotide which specifically hybridizes with a region of
XX PT a nucleic acid encoding human Damage-specific DNA binding protein p48,
XX PT useful for treating diseases and conditions associated with p48
XX PT expression.
XX PS Claim 3; Col 45-46; 36pp; English.
XX CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human
XX CC damage specific DNA binding protein 2 (DDB2 - also known as p48) gene,
XX CC located on chromosome 11. DDB2 is a subunit of the the DDB protein which
XX CC is believed to be a negative regulator of the E2F transcription factor.
XX CC The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are used to treat a
XX CC person suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition
XX CC associated with DDB2/p48 expression. The present DNA sequence represents
XX CC a human DDB2/p48 antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The
XX CC present DNA sequence is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapper and contains a
XX CC phosphorothioate backbone
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 8.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 785 CCCTCTGCTGCCAAG 802
DB 20 CTCATCTGGAGCCAGG 3
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RESULT 911
 AAL43527/c
 ID AAL43527 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAL43527;
 XX
 DT 02-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DBB2 antisense oligonucleotide 26.
 XX
 DE Human; ss; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense therapy; PCR; primer;
 KW damage specific DNA binding protein 2; DBB2; p48; chromosome 11; DBB;
 KW E2F transcription factor; p48 expression-related disease;
 KW DBB2 expression-related disease; 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6379960-B1.
 XX
 PD 30-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-2000; 2000US-00732199.
 XX
 PR 06-DEC-2000; 2000US-00732199.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Popoff I, Wyatt J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-424788/45.
 XX
 PT Antisense oligonucleotide which specifically hybridizes with a region of
 PT a nucleic acid encoding human Damage-specific DNA binding protein p48,
 PT useful for treating diseases and conditions associated with p48
 PT expression.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Col 45-46; 36pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the human
 CC damage specific DNA binding protein 2 (DBB2 - also known as p48) gene,
 CC located on chromosome 11. DBB2 is a subunit of the the DDB protein which
 CC is believed to be a negative regulator of the E2F transcription factor.
 CC The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are used to treat a
 CC person suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition
 CC associated with DBB2/p48 expression. The present DNA sequence represents
 CC a human DBB2/p48 antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The
 CC present DNA sequence is a 2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer and contains a
 CC phosphorothioate backbone
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 8.2e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 785 CCCCTCTGTCGCCAAGAG 802
 DB 18 CTCATCTGGAGCCAGGAG 1
 XX
 RESULT 912
 AAX28247
 ID AAX28247 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX28247;
 XX
 DT 16-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer for Tumour antigen antibody light chain CDR clone.
 XX
 DE Tumour antigen; antibody; CDR; complementarity determining region;
 KW Tumour antigen; antibody; CDR; complementarity determining region;

KW binding molecule identification; tumour-specific binding polypeptide;
 KW cancer therapy; light chain; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9906834-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 04-AUG-1998; 98WO-US016280.
 XX
 PR 04-AUG-1997; 97US-00905825.
 XX
 PA (IXSY-) IXSYS INC.
 XX
 PI Watkins JD, Huse WD, Wu H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-153951/13.
 XX
 CC Identifying binding molecules for ligands, particularly tumour antigens -
 CC by selectively immobilising a population of binding molecules to a solid
 CC support and screening for binding to two or more ligands.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Page 54; 80pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence is a primer for DNA encoding a light chain complementarity
 CC determining region (CDR) from a tumour antigen specific antibody. The
 CC invention relates to a method for identifying a binding molecule having
 CC selective affinity for a ligand comprising: (a) selectively immobilising
 CC a diverse population of binding molecules to a solid support; (b)
 CC simultaneously contacting the diverse population immobilised on the solid
 CC support with 2 or more ligands; and (c) determining at least one binding
 CC molecule which selectively binds to one or more of the ligands. The
 CC method allows for the rapid and efficient methods for the identification
 CC of binding molecules which exhibit selective affinity for one or more
 CC ligands of interest. They are used particularly for identifying tumour-
 CC specific binding polypeptides which can be used as targeting agents for
 CC cancer therapy that minimises impact on non-tumour tissues
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 4.0%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 868 TGGACACACTTCTCTGAGA 885
 DB 4 TGTGACACTCTCTCTGGGA 21
 XX
 RESULT 913
 ADC82856
 ID ADC82856 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADC82856;
 XX
 DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sequencing primer #2 for human Fab light chain (CDR region) DNA clone.
 XX
 KW Binding molecule; selective affinity; ligand;
 KW anti-immunoglobulin reagent; phage expressed antibody library;
 KW tumour antigen; complementarity determining region; CDR; human disease;
 KW cellular pathology; human; Fab; light chain; sequencing; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003044772-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00977797.

[illegible]

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XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 147143; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 942 ATTTTACGCAAGA 954
DB 13 ATTTTACGCAACA 1
|||||
RESULT 916
ABH25420
ID ABH25420 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH25420;
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 225397; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 942 ATTTTACGCAAGA 954
DB 13 ATTTTACGCAACA 1
|||||
RESULT 916
ABH25420
ID ABH25420 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH25420;
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 225397; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 942 ATTTTACGCAAGA 954
DB 13 ATTTTACGCAACA 1
|||||
RESULT 917
ABH13776/c
ID ABH13776 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABH13776;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 213753 for detecting SNP TSC0052036.
XX SN SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 213753; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ACTCTCTTAATCT 979
DB 13 ACTCTCTTAATCT 1
|||||
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XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 63570; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 915 ATTATCATCACCA 927
 DB 1 ATCATCATCACCA 13
 RESULT 921
 ABF40780/C
 ID ABF40780 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABF40780;
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 140777 for detecting SNP TSC0035273.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 PN
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 PF
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 140777; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 923 CACCACCCACCTC 935
 DB 13 CACCACCCACCTC 1
 RESULT 922
 ABH45911
 ID ABH45911 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABH45911;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 245888 for detecting SNP TSC0060075.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 PN
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 PF
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 PR
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 245888; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 832 TCTTTTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 TCTTTTCTTTCT 13

RESULT 923
ABF54393/C
ID ABC54393 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABC54393;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 54410 for detecting SNP TSC0014925.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 54410; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 735 TAGGACTTGGTAG 747
Db 13 TAGGACGTGGTAG 1

RESULT 924
ABF40781
ID ABF40781 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX

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AC ABF40781;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 140778 for detecting SNP TSC0035273.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 140778; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match          3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 923 CACCACCACCTC 935
Db 1 CACCACCACCTC 13

RESULT 925
ABF51680/C
ID ABF51680 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF51680;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 151677 for detecting SNP TSC0038319.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.

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XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 151677; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCACCC 933
Db 13 ATCACCACCACCC 1
|||||
|

RESULT 926
ABF36119
ID ABF36119 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABF36119;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 136116 for detecting SNP TSC0033992.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 151677; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCACCC 933
Db 13 ATCACCACCACCC 1
|||||
|

RESULT 927
ABF37365
ID ABF37365 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABF37365;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 137362 for detecting SNP TSC0034314.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 137362; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCACCC 933
Db 1 AACACCACCACCC 13
|||||
|

RESULT 927
ABF37365
ID ABF37365 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
XX AC ABF37365;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 137362 for detecting SNP TSC0034314.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 137362; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010

```

CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 803 CTCCTCTCCAACT 815

DB 1 CTCCTCCAACT 13

RESULT 928

ID ABC99029 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

AC ABC99029;

XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 99046 for detecting SNP TSC0024599.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 99046; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCAACCACC 932

DB 1 CATCACCAACCACC 13

RESULT 929

ID ABF84669 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABF84669;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 184666 for detecting SNP TSC0045559.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200177384-A2.

XX 18-OCT-2001.

XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 184666; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCTTTCTCTCTCT 844

DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCT 13

RESULT 930

ID ABF84668/c standard; DNA; 13 BP.

XX ABF84668;

XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 184665 for detecting SNP TSC0045559.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 184665; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 832 TCCTTTCTTCTCT 844
 Db 13 TCCTTTCTTCTCT 1
 RESULT 931
 ABC43235
 ID ABC43235 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX ABC43235;
 XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 43252 for detecting SNP TSC0012814.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 43252; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 922 TCACCACCCACCT 934
 Db 1 TCACCACCTCCCT 13
 RESULT 932
 ABF56232/c
 ID ABF56232 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX ABF56232;
 XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 156229 for detecting SNP TSC0039409.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 PI WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 156229; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 888 CACTTACTTCTCA 900
Db 13 CACTTACTTCTTA 1
|||||

RESULT 933
ABF65634
ID ABF65634 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF65634;
XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 165631 for detecting SNP TSC0041532.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 165631; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 941 AATTTTACGCAAG 953
Db 1 AATTTTACGTAAG 13
|||||

RESULT 934
ABF37369
ID ABF37369 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF37369;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 137366 for detecting SNP TSC0034314.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 137366; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory, central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010 -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073 represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 803 CTCCTCTCCAACT 815
Db 1 CTCCTCGCAACT 13
|||||

RESULT 935

```

ABF51681
ID ABF51681 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF51681;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 151678 for detecting SNP TSC0038319.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 151678; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT99989
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACACCC 933
Db 1 ATCACCACACCC 13

RESULT 936
ABH57807
ID ABH57807 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABH57807;
XX
DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 257784 for detecting SNP TSC0006698.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 151678; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT99989
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACACCC 933
Db 1 ATCACCACACCC 13

RESULT 937
ABF14531
ID ABF14531 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF14531;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 114528 for detecting SNP TSC0028668.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 257784; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT99989
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 891 TTACTTCTCAGCT 903
Db 1 TTACTTCTCATCT 13

RESULT 937
ABF14531
ID ABF14531 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF14531;
XX
DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 114528 for detecting SNP TSC0028668.
XX
KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200177384-A2.
XX
PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 257784; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABT00010-ABT99989
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

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XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 114528; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 925 CCACCACCTCCA 937
 Db 1 CCACCACCTCAA 13
 RESULT 938
 ABF40790/c
 ID ABF40790 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABF40790;
 XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 140787 for detecting SNP TSC0035274.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200177384-A2.
 PN 18-OCT-2001.
 PD 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
 PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 140787; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 924 ACCACCCTCC 936
 Db 13 ACCACCCTCC 1
 RESULT 939
 ABF47147
 ID ABF47147 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC ABF47147;
 XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 147144 for detecting SNP TSC0037153.
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200177384-A2.
 PN 18-OCT-2001.
 PD 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
 PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 PR (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 147144; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 942 ATTTACGCAAGA 954
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 Db 1 ATTTACGCAACA 13

RESULT 940
 ABF50806/c
 ID ABF50806 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABF50806;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 150803 for detecting SNP TSC0038060.
 XX
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 PF
 XX
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 PR
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 150803; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 CC Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 CC Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 CC Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCAACC 933
 |||||
 Db 13 ACCACCACCAACC 1

RESULT 941
 ABF50807
 ID ABF50807 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABF50807;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 165632 for detecting SNP TSC0041532.
 XX
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX OS
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 PD

DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 150804 for detecting SNP TSC0038060.
 XX
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 PD
 XX
 XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
 PF
 XX
 XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 PR
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 PA
 XX
 XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 DR
 XX
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 150804; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 CC Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 CC Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 CC Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCAACC 933
 |||||
 Db 1 ACCACCACCAACC 13

RESULT 942
 ABF65635/c
 ID ABF65635 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABF65635;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 165632 for detecting SNP TSC0041532.
 XX
 XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX OS
 XX WO200177384-A2.
 PN
 XX
 XX 18-OCT-2001.
 PD

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 165632; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 941 AATTTTACGCAAG 953
 DB 13 AATTTTACGTAG 1
 RESULT 943
 ABH25421/c
 ID ABH25421 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX AC ABH25421;
 XX DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 225398 for detecting SNP TSC0054945.
 XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

PT methylation status.
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 225398; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
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 XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 979 TGGTGTATGGGTA 991
 DB 13 TGGTGTATGGGAA 1
 RESULT 944
 ABC99028/c
 ID ABC99028 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX AC ABC99028;
 XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 99045 for detecting SNP TSC0024599.
 XX SN; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200177384-A2.
 XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
 XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB0000713.
 XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
 XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
 XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 99045; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence

CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCAACC 932
Db 13 CATCACCAACC 1
|||||

RESULT 945
ABC63552/c
ID ABC63552 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC63552;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 63569 for detecting SNP TSC0016788.
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 63569; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI02073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 915 ATTATCATCACCA 927
Db 13 ATCATCATCACCA 1
|||||

RESULT 945
ABC63552/c
ID ABC63552 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABC63552;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 156230 for detecting SNP TSC0039409.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 63569; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

RESULT 946
ABF14530/c
ID ABF14530 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF14530;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 114527 for detecting SNP TSC0028668.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 114527; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX -ABC9989, ABF00010-ABF9989, ABH00010-ABH9989 and ABI00010-ABI02073
XX represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 0 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 925 CCACCACCTCCA 937
Db 13 CCACCACCTCAA 1
|||||

RESULT 947
ABF56233
ID ABF56233 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF56233;
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 156230 for detecting SNP TSC0039409.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX methylation status.
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 114527; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 924 ACCACACCTCC 936
 Db 1 ACCACACCTCC 13
 |||||

RESULT 950
 ABF68103
 ID ABF68103 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 AC
 AC ABF68103;

DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 168100 for detecting SNP TSC0042044.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 168100; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 967 ACTCTCTAAATCT 979
 Db 1 ACTCTCTAAATCT 13
 |||||

RESULT 951
 ABC54392
 ID ABC54392 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 XX
 AC ABC54392;

DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 54409 for detecting SNP TSC0014925.

XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN WO200177384-A2.

XX PD 18-OCT-2001.

XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.

XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.

XX PA (EPITG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
 PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PT methylation status.

XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 54409; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.

XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
 CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
 CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
 CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
 CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 735 TAGGACTTGGTAG 747
 Db 1 TAGGACTTGGTAG 13
 |||||

RESULT 952
 ABH13777
 ID ABH13777 standard; DNA; 13 BP.

```

XX AC ABH13777;
XX PD
XX DT
XX DE 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 213754 for detecting SNP TSC0052036.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 213754; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 967 ACTCTCTAAATCT 979
Db 1 ACTCTCTAAATCT 13
XX
RESULT 953
ABF36118/c
ID ABF36118 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF36118;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 136115 for detecting SNP TSC0033992.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.

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PN WO200177384-A2.
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
XX PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
XX PT methylation status.
XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 136115; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
XX CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
XX CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
XX CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
XX CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
XX CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
XX CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC00010
XX CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
XX CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
XX CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
XX CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
XX CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 0 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 921 ATCACCACCC 933
Db 13 AACACCACCC 1
XX
RESULT 954
ABF37368/c
ID ABF37368 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX AC ABF37368;
XX DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 137365 for detecting SNP TSC0034314.
XX KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
XX KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XX KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200177384-A2.
XX PD 18-OCT-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX PR 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX PA (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.

```

XX
PT Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 137365; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 803 CTCCTCTCCCACT 815
Db 13 CTCCTCGCCAACT 1
||||| |||||
RESULT 955
ABF68102/c
ID ABF68102 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF68102;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 168099 for detecting SNP TSC0042044.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 168099; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 967 ACTCTCTAAATCT 979
Db 13 ACTCTCTAAACT 1
||||| |||||
RESULT 956
ABF37364/c
ID ABF37364 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
XX
AC ABF37364;
XX
XX 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 137361 for detecting SNP TSC0034314.
XX
XX SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; PNA; cancer; CNS;
KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;
XW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200177384-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
PD
PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-IB000713.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019173.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENOMICS AG.
XX
XX Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-657177/75.
XX
XX Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is
PT designed to detect single-nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
PT methylation status.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 137361; 29pp + Sequence Listing; German.
XX
XX This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
CC oligonucleotides are used for diagnosis and/or prognosis of cancer and a
CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation. ABC000010
CC -ABC99989, ABF00010-ABF99989, ABH00010-ABH99989 and ABI00010-ABI82073
CC represent the oligomers described in the invention. NOTE: The sequence
CC data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but
CC was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
CC ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 13 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 13;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


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Qy      803 CTCTCTCCTCAACT 815
      ||||| |||||
Db      13 CTCCTCCACCAACT 1

RESULT 957
RAO24934
ID      AAQ24934 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC      AAQ24934;
XX
XX      25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT      19-NOV-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE      Synthetic primer (261).
XX
XX      Single primer amplification; SPAR; ss.
KW
XX
OS      Synthetic.
XX
PN      WO9207948-A1.
XX
XX      14-MAY-1992.
PD
XX
XX      05-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008233.
PF
XX
XX      06-NOV-1990; 90US-00610973.
PR
XX      29-JUL-1991; 91US-00737919.
PR
XX      (LUBR ) LUBRIZOL CORP.
PA
XX
XX      Cardineau GA, Filner P;
PI
XX
XX      WPI; 1992-183683/22.
DR
XX
XX      Nucleic acid sequence single primer amplification - useful for genomic
PT      variation analysis and polymorphism detection for restriction fragment
PT      length data.
XX
XX      Claim 16; Page 39; 65pp; English.
PS
XX
XX      The selected primer is used in practice of the single primer
CC      amplification reaction (SPAR). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct EN
CC      field.)
XX
XX      Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
      Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
      Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
      Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      920 CATCACCACCAACC 932
      ||||| |||||
Db      1 CACCACCACCAACC 13

RESULT 958
AAK65705
ID      AAK65705 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC      AAX65705;
XX
XX      20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX      Human B7-2 hammerhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:2337.
DE
XX
XX      Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
KW      hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
KW      stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
KW      rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
KW      diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX

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XX      WO9618736-A2.
PN
XX      20-JUN-1996.
PD
XX
XX      22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
PF
XX
XX      13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
PR      23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
PR      23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
PR      17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
PR      20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
PR      02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
PR      04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
PR      07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
PR      07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
PR      07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
PR      05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
XX
XX      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX      Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
PI      Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
PI      Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
XX
XX      WPI; 1996-300653/30.
DR
XX
XX      Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
PT      the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
PT      auto-immune diseases.
XX
XX      Claim 10; Page 188; 307pp; English.
PS
XX
XX      The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
CC      having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
CC      ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
CC      ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
CC      can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
CC      membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
CC      particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
CC      be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
CC      in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
CC      enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
CC      treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
CC      be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
CC      stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
CC      expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
CC      The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
CC      is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
CC      specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC      present invention
XX
XX      Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;
SQ
      Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
      Best Local Similarity 38.5%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
      Matches 5; Conservative 7; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      833 CTTTCTCTCTCTG 845
      ||:: ||::||:|
Db      1 CUUUGCUUCUCUG 13

RESULT 959
AAV39510
ID      AAV39510 standard; cDNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX      AAV39510;
AC
XX
XX      28-SEP-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX      Mass spectrometric analysis primer SEQ ID NO:31.
DE
XX

```

KW Mass spectrometry; diagnosis; detection; biological sample; infection;
 KW genetic disease; chromosomal abnormality; identification sample; heredity;
 KW pathogenic organism; telomerase activity; oncogene mutation;
 KW cancer-specific sequence; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9820166-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-MAY-1998.
 XX
 PF 06-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020444.
 XX
 PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00744481.
 PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00744590.
 PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746036.
 PR 06-NOV-1996; 96US-00746055.
 PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-00786988.
 PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-00787639.
 PR 19-SEP-1997; 97US-00933792.
 PR 08-OCT-1997; 97US-00947801.
 XX
 PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
 XX
 PI Koster H, Tang K, Fu D, Siebert CW, Little DP, Higgins GS;
 PI Braun A, Damhoffer-Demar B, Jurinke C, Van Den Boom D, Xiang G;
 PI Lough DW;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1998-286975/25.
 DR
 XX Sequencing nucleic acid by mass spectrometric analysis - for detecting
 PT nucleic acids, telomerase activity, oncogene mutations, or cancer-
 PT specific sequences, for diagnosis of disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 48; Page 249; 478pp; English.
 XX
 CC A process has been developed for determining the sequence of a target
 CC nucleic acid. The process comprises: (i) generating at least two
 CC fragments (F) from the target nucleic acid; and (ii) analysing F by mass
 CC spectrometry (MS). The sequences in AAV39483 to AAV39592 are specifically
 CC claimed primers for use in the mass spectrometric analysis of the above
 CC process. The process is used to detect genetic diseases (e.g.
 CC haemophilia, thalassemia, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Alzheimer's
 CC disease, cystic fibrosis and many others) or chromosomal abnormalities
 CC (or predisposition); infections and cancers; also for establishing
 CC identity and heredity. Particular applications are diagnosis of
 CC neuroblastoma, detecting telomerase, determining family relationships and
 CC HLA compatibility, and in genetic fingerprinting. Compared with known
 CC methods using MS, this process requires fewer specific reagents and is
 CC better suited to automation. Extended primers are shorter; primer
 CC annealing is more efficient and the process allows detection of many
 CC sequences simultaneously
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 792 GGTGCCAAGAGCT 804
 DB |||||
 3 GGTGCCAAGAGCT 15
 XX
 RESULT 960
 AAV42654
 ID AAV42654 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV42654;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 16-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX

DE DNA sequence of the specification.
 XX
 XX Hybridisation probe; differentiation; pathogenic; vaccine strain;
 KW cattle brucellosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN RU2095418-Cl.
 XX
 PD 10-NOV-1997.
 XX
 PF 01-JUL-1994; 94RU-00024845.
 XX
 PR 01-JUL-1994; 94RU-00024845.
 XX
 PA (KZVE=) KAZAN VETERINARY MED ACAD.
 XX
 PI Faizov T Kh, Idrisov GZ, Mullakaev OT;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-411609/35.
 XX
 XX Differentiating pathogenic and vaccine strains of cattle brucellosis -
 PT using restriction digestion with Nco 1 and transfer of the DNA fragments
 PT to filters in an electric field.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 4; 4pp; Russian.
 XX
 CC The present sequence appears in the specification, which describes a
 CC hybridisation probe used to differentiate between pathogenic and vaccine
 CC strains of cattle brucellosis. The method comprises digestion of DNA from
 CC the test strain with restriction enzyme Nco 1, transfer of the fragments
 CC obtained to filters, subsequent fixing of these onto the filters,
 CC hybridisation with a labelled sample, and examination of the results.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 920 CATCACCCACC 932
 DB |||||
 1 CACCACCACC 13
 XX
 RESULT 961
 AAV42817
 ID AAV42817 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV42817;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 16-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Probe used to identify pathogenic and vaccine strains of brucellosis.
 DE
 XX Hybridisation probe; differentiation; pathogenic; vaccine strain;
 KW cattle brucellosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN RU2095418-Cl.
 XX
 PD 10-NOV-1997.
 XX
 PF 01-JUL-1994; 94RU-00024845.
 XX
 PR 01-JUL-1994; 94RU-00024845.
 XX
 PA (KZVE=) KAZAN VETERINARY MED ACAD.
 XX
 PI Faizov T Kh, Idrisov GZ, Mullakaev OT;
 XX

XX WPI; 1998-411609/35.
XX
XX Differentiating pathogenic and vaccine strains of cattle brucellosis -
PT using restriction digestion with Nco 1 and transfer of the DNA fragments
PT to filters in an electric field.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 8; 4pp; Russian.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a hybridisation probe used to
CC differentiate between pathogenic and vaccine strains of cattle
CC brucellosis. The method comprises digestion of DNA from the test strain
CC with restriction enzyme Nco 1, transfer of the fragments obtained to
CC filters, subsequent fixing of these onto the filters, hybridisation with
CC a labelled sample, and examination of the results. (Updated on 25-MAR-
CC 2003 to correct FI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 0 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 920 CATCACCCACCACC 932
Db 1 CACCACCACCACC 13
RESULT 962
AAZ63736
ID AAZ63736 standard; RNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAZ63736;
XX
XX 28-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Substrate for hammerhead ribozyme which cleaves HCV RNA at nt. 964.
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; virus replication; cleavage;
KW cirrhosis; liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; interferon; cancer;
KW autoimmune disease; ss.
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus.
XX
XX WO9555847-A2.
XX
XX 04-NOV-1999.
XX
XX 26-APR-1999; 99WO-US009027.
XX
XX 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083217P.
XX
XX 18-SEP-1998; 98US-0100842P.
XX
XX 25-FEB-1999; 99US-00257608.
XX
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts E, Pavco PA, Macejak D;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-062023/05.
XX
XX Novel ribozymes for the treatment of diseases and conditions related to
PT hepatitis C infection.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 69; 123pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence of an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
CC the Hepatitis C virus (HCV) RNA sequence at the base position given in
CC the descriptor line. The HCV sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme
CC target sites using a computer folding algorithm and regions of the mRNA
CC which did not form secondary folding structures and contained potential
CC ribozyme cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised to

CC target these sites and their activities optimised by either varying the
CC length of the binding arms or by modification to prevent degradation by
CC nucleases. The ribozymes of the invention inhibit gene expression and/or
CC viral replication, and are used to treat diseases associated with
CC Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection, e.g. cirrhosis, liver failure and
CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The ribozymes may be used in combination with
CC interferon to treat HCV infection, other infectious diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases, and cancer
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 805 CTCCTCCCAACTCA 817
Db 3 CUGCUCCAACUCA 15
RESULT 963
AAA13593
ID AAA13593 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAA13593;
XX
XX 20-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX 15-mer oligonucleotide template.
XX
XX Cystic fibrosis; mutation; detection; mass spectrometry; diagnosis;
KW genetic disease; chromosomal abnormality; infection; cancer; obesity;
KW atherosclerosis; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX US6043031-A.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 18-MAR-1996; 96US-00617256.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1995; 95US-00406199.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Koester H, Higgins GS, Little DP;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-270337/23.
XX
XX Identifying target nucleic acid sequence in a biological sample useful
PT for diagnosis of genetic disease or chromosomal abnormality, involves
PT using mass spectrometer.
XX
XX Example 9; Col 47; 95pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method developed for identifying a
CC target nucleic acid sequence (NA) in a biological sample as normal or
CC mutant, by hybridising the NA with a mutant or normal primer capable of
CC hybridising to the mutated or wildtype sequence in the target NA and
CC identifying the target NA by mass spectrometry. The method can be used
CC for diagnosis of genetic disease, chromosomal abnormality, a
CC predisposition to a genetic disease, cancer or an infection, by
CC identifying a target nucleic acid sequence in a biological sample. The
CC method is also useful for diagnosing a predisposition to a disease or
CC condition (e.g. obesity, atherosclerosis) or to provide information
CC relating to identity, heredity or compatibility (e.g. HLA phenotyping).
CC The method is highly accurate, reliable and avoids electrophoretic,
CC labeling and detection steps. The entire method can be completed within 2
CC -3 hours and is less expensive. Nucleic acid fragments are identified
CC detected at the same time by the specific molecular weights and the
CC method allows rigorous controls for preventing false negative or positive
CC results. The present sequence represents a DNA sequence used in an

```

CC example from the present invention for solid state sequencing and mass
CC spectrometer detection
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 792 GGTGCAAGAGCT 804
   ||| ||||| |||
Db 3 GGTTCAGAGCT 15

RESULT 964
AAC68373/C
ID AAC68373 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAC68373;
XX
DT 20-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IRRR oligonucleotide #29.
XX
KW Insulin receptor-related receptor; IRRR; chromosome 1q21-q24; obesity;
KW dyslipidemia; diabetes; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200065090-A2.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 19-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010644.
XX
PR 22-APR-1999; 99US-00296906.
PR 22-JUN-1999; 99US-00337976.
XX
PA (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX
PI Lok S, Whitmore TE;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-687365/67.
XX
PT Detecting a chromosome 1q21-q24 abnormality for diagnosing metabolic
PT disease, such as human obesity and diabetic disorders, comprises
PT examining insulin receptor-related receptor gene and its gene products.
XX
PS Claim 10; Page 43; 111pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to insulin receptor-related receptor
CC (IRRR). Mutations in this gene indicate a chromosome 1q21-q24
CC abnormality. IRRR polypeptides and DNA may be useful in the diagnosis of
CC of disorders associated with abnormal expression of the IRRR protein, for
CC example obesity, dyslipidemia and diabetes
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 916 TTATCATCACCAC 928
   ||||| ||||| |
Db 15 TTATCATCACCCTC 3

RESULT 965
AAF92148
ID AAF92148 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF92148;
XX

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DT 15-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IGERB allele specific probe SEQ ID NO: 6.
XX
KW Human; immunoglobulin E receptor beta chain; IGERB; chromosome 11q13;
KW allergy; asthma; rhinitis; eczema; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW atopy; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200114588-A1.
XX
PD 01-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022175.
XX
PR 24-AUG-1999; 99US-0150423P.
XX
PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
PA (NAND/) NANDABALAN K.
XX
PI Denton RR, Kliem SE, Stephens JC;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-226623/23.
XX
PT Novel polynucleotide useful for therapeutic purposes, comprises
PT nucleotide polymorphisms in immunoglobulin E receptor beta chain gene.
XX
PS Claim 15; Page 60; 88pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
CC several polymorphic variants of the human immunoglobulin E receptor beta
CC chain (IGERB). These contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which
CC may be indicative of a predisposition to atopy, allergy, asthma, rhinitis
CC and eczema. Also provided are the sequences of probes and primers for use
CC in identifying the genotype of an individual with regards to the IGERB
CC gene. The IGERB gene is found at human chromosome 11q13. The sequences
CC are all useful in therapeutics. The present sequence was used to isolate
XX the IGERB gene
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 919 TCATCACCACCAC 931
   ||||| ||||| |||
Db 3 TCATCACCACCAC 15

RESULT 966
AAF92149
ID AAF92149 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF92149;
XX
DT 15-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IGERB allele specific probe SEQ ID NO: 7.
XX
KW Human; immunoglobulin E receptor beta chain; IGERB; chromosome 11q13;
KW allergy; asthma; rhinitis; eczema; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
KW atopy; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200114588-A1.
XX
PD 01-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 11-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US022175.
XX

```

PR 24-AUG-1999; 99US-0150423P.
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 PA (NAND/) NANDABALAN K.
 XX Denton RR, Kliem SE, Stephens JC;
 XX WPI; 2001-226623/23.
 XX Novel polynucleotide useful for therapeutic purposes, comprises
 PT nucleotide polymorphisms in immunoglobulin E receptor beta chain gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 60; 88pp; English.
 CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
 CC several polymorphic variants of the human immunoglobulin E receptor beta
 CC chain (IGERB). These contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which
 CC may be indicative of a predisposition to atopy, allergy, asthma, rhinitis
 CC and eczema. Also provided are the sequences of probes and primers for use
 CC in identifying the genotype of an individual with regards to the IGERB
 CC gene. The IGERB gene is found at human chromosome 11q13. The sequences
 CC are all useful in therapeutics. The present sequence was used to isolate
 CC the IGERB gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 919 TCATCACCACCAC 931
 Db ||||| |||||
 3 TCATCTCCACCAC 15
 RESULT 967
 AAS02969
 ID AAS02969 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAS02969;
 XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 DT Human CHMR1 allele specific oligonucleotide probe #29.
 DE Human; m1 acetylcholine receptor; CHMR1; immunogen; antibody;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; dementia with Lewy bodies; DLB;
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide probe; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200127312-A2.
 PN 19-APR-2001.
 PD 12-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028211.
 PF 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0159269P.
 PR (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 PA Choi JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;
 PT WPI; 2001-282046/29.
 PT New variants of the m1 muscarinic acetylcholine receptor gene, useful to
 PT find treatment for Alzheimer's and dementia, have single nucleotide
 PT variations at one or more of five polymorphic sites.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 19; 52pp; English.
 CC The sequence represents an allele specific oligonucleotide probe for
 CC genotyping individuals using the Human gene encoding the m1 muscarinic

CC acetylcholine receptor, CHMR1. CHMR1 is one subtype of a family of 5
 CC genetically distinct muscarinic acetylcholine receptors, MACHR, that play
 CC important roles in higher brain function such as learning and memory. The
 CC protein is a possible drug target for treatments for Alzheimer's disease
 CC and dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB). The gene, polypeptide, haplotypes
 CC and antibodies raised against the protein are useful for diagnosing and
 CC developing treatments for diseases associated with the abnormal
 CC expression of the gene or activity of the protein, e.g. Alzheimer's
 CC disease and dementia with Lewy bodies
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 851 AGCGCTCTGGGCTC 863
 Db ||||| |||||
 1 AGCGCCCTGGGCTC 13
 RESULT 968
 AAF85931
 ID AAF85931 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 AC AAF85931;
 XX 14-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 DT 15-mer template captured by duplex probe.
 DE Mutation detection; endonuclease; heteroduplex; ss.
 KW Synthetic.
 OS
 XX US6197498-B1.
 PN 06-MAR-2001.
 PD 06-APR-1999; 99US-00287141.
 PF 17-MAR-1995; 95US-00406199.
 PR 18-MAR-1996; 96US-00617256.
 XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
 PA Koester H;
 PT WPI; 2001-256361/26.
 DR Identifying mutation in nucleic acid sequence for diagnosing genetic
 PT disease, involves hybridizing target sequence with complementary probe
 PT and contacting the heteroduplex with single strand specific endonuclease.
 XX Example 9; Col 41; 91pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to identifying the presence or absence of a
 CC mutation in a target nucleic acid sequence. The method involves
 CC hybridizing the target sequence with an oligonucleotide probe
 CC complementary to a region of the target sequence that can contain a
 CC mutation. The resulting heteroduplex is treated with a single strand
 CC specific endonuclease and mass spectrometry is used to detect the product.
 CC The method allows for rigorous controls to prevent false negative or
 CC positive results and avoids electrophoretic steps, labeling and
 CC subsequent detection of a label. The present sequence is a 15-mer
 CC template captured by a probe duplex
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


```

Db      3 GGTCCAGAGCT 15

RESULT 971
AAF46556
ID AAF46556 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF46556;
XX
AC AAF46556;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1395.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 43; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      825 CTGTGTCCTCTTTT 837
      ||||| |||||
Db      2 CTGTGTCCTCTTTT 14

RESULT 972
AAF46557
ID AAF46557 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF46557;
XX
AC AAF46557;
XX
DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1394.
XX
KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
KW skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200078341-A1.
XX
PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX
PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX
PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX
PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 43; 201pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
CC ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy      825 CTGTGTCCTCTTTT 837
      ||||| |||||
Db      3 CTGTGTCCTCTTTT 15

RESULT 973
AAF46557
ID AAF46557 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC AAF46557;
XX
AC AAF46557;

```

```

XX DT 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX DE IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #1396.
XX KW Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
XX KW cytostatic; dermatological; cardiant; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX KW skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
XX KW IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;
XX KW growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; serborrhea; ruba;
XX KW keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX KW hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
XX KW neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200078341-A1.
XX PD 28-DEC-2000.
XX PF 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-AU000693.
XX PR 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345P.
XX PA (MURD-) MURDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX PI Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
XX DR WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX PT Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering
XX PT UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that
XX PT inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or
XX PT inflammation.
XX PS Example 6; Page 43; 201pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of
XX CC skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX CC antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1
XX CC receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX CC inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX CC inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX CC oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-
XX CC F45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of psoriasis,
XX CC ichthyosis, ptyriasis, ruba, pilaris, serborrhea, keloids, keratosis,
XX CC neoplasias, scleroderma, warts, benign growths, cancers of the skin, a
XX CC hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina,
XX CC brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other sclerotic
XX CC disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of blood
XX CC vessels or any other hyperplasia
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 825 CTGTCGCTCTTTT 837
DB 1 CTGTGTCCTTTT 13

RESULT 974
ABK98734
ID ABK98734 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC ABK98734;
XX DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Solid state sequencing primer #11.

XX KW DNA diagnostic mass spectrometry; PCR; primer; ss; genetic disease;
XX KW chromosomal abnormality; viral infection; fungal infection;
XX KW bacterial infection; protist infection; human leukocyte antigen;
XX KW HLA phenotyping.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US6277573-B1.
XX PD 21-AUG-2001.
XX PF 06-APR-1999; 99US-00287681.
XX PR 17-MAR-1995; 95US-00406199.
XX PR 18-MAR-1996; 96US-00617256.
XX PA (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX PI Koester H;
XX DR WPI; 2001-540404/60.
XX PT Detecting target nucleic acid sequence in sample, useful for diagnosing
XX PT genetic disease or chromosomal abnormality, comprises amplifying nucleic
XX PT acid containing target sequence and detecting amplified product by mass
XX PT spectrometry.
XX PS Example 9; Col 41; 92pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to a method of detecting target nucleic acid
XX CC sequences (S) in a biological sample, comprising performing on nucleic
XX CC acid molecule(s) containing (S), a first polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
XX CC to produce a first amplification product (P1), performing on P1 a second
XX CC PCR to produce a second amplification product (P2), and detecting P2 by
XX CC mass spectrometry, thus detecting the presence of (S) in the biological
XX CC sample. The method is useful for detecting the presence of target nucleic
XX CC acid sequence(s) in a biological sample obtained from an individual, and
XX CC detecting (S) provides a DNA fingerprint or is indicative of a disease or
XX CC condition such as genetic disease, chromosomal abnormality, genetic
XX CC predisposition, viral infection, fungal infection, bacterial infection,
XX CC or postnatally a genetic disease or chromosomal abnormality, a
XX CC predisposition to a disease or condition (e.g., obesity, atherosclerosis,
XX CC cancer), or infection by a pathogenic organism (e.g. virus, bacteria,
XX CC parasitic or fungus), or to provide information relating to identity
XX CC heredity, or compatibility (e.g. human leukocyte antigen (HLA)
XX CC phenotyping). The method is fast, highly accurate and reliable. ABK98702-
XX CC ABK98839 represent primers and DNA sequences used in examples which
XX CC demonstrate the method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 792 GGTGCCCAAGAGCT 804
DB 3 GGTGCCAAGAGCT 15

RESULT 975
AAD20801
ID AAD20801 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC AAD20801;
XX DT 04-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Oligonucleotide #7, used in sequencing and mass spectrometer detection.
XX KW Mass spectrometry; diagnosis; genetic disease; chromosomal abnormality;

```


KW obesity; atherosclerosis; cancer; infection; viral; bacterial; fungal;
 KW matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionisation; MALDI; HLA phenotyping;
 XX heredity; mass spectrometry; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 XX OS
 XX US6300076-B1.
 XX
 PD 09-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX
 XX 31-JAN-2000; 2000US-00495444.
 XX
 XX 17-MAR-1995; 95US-00406199.
 XX 18-MAR-1996; 96US-00617256.
 XX
 XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
 XX Koester H;
 XX WPI; 2001-624663/72.
 XX
 XX Detecting target nucleic acid sequences in a biological sample comprises
 PT amplifying NA molecules and analysing using matrix-assisted laser
 PT desorption/ionization time of flight mass spectrometry.
 XX
 XX Example 9; Col 41; 90pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to mass spectrometric processes useful for
 CC detecting nucleic acids in a biological sample, comprises amplifying
 CC nucleic acid molecules and analysing using matrix-assisted laser
 CC desorption/ionisation (MALDI) time-of-flight (TOF) mass spectrometry. The
 CC methods are used to diagnose (e.g., prenatally or postnatally) a genetic
 CC disease or chromosomal abnormality; a predisposition to a disease or
 CC condition (e.g., obesity, atherosclerosis, cancer), or infection by a
 CC pathogenic organism (e.g., virus, bacteria, parasite or fungus); or to
 CC provide information relating to identity, heredity, or compatibility
 CC (e.g., HLA phenotyping). The present sequence is an oligonucleotide used
 CC in solid state sequencing and mass spectrometer detection
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 792 GGTGCCAAGAGCT 804
 Db 3 GGTGCCAAGAGCT 15
 ||| |||||
 RESULT 976
 AAD07216
 ID AAD07216 standard; cDNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAD07216;
 XX
 XX 06-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX 15mer oligonucleotide related to the invention #1.
 XX
 XX Diagnosis; Genetic disease; chromosomal abnormality; infection; heredity;
 KW mass spectrometry; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 XX OS
 XX US6221601-B1.
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2001.
 XX
 XX 02-NOV-1999; 99US-00431613.
 XX
 XX 17-MAR-1995; 95US-00406199.
 XX 18-MAR-1996; 96US-00617256.
 XX

XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
 PA Koester H, Higgins GS, Little DP, Braun A;
 XX WPI; 2001-327240/34.
 XX
 XX Detecting a target nucleic acid sequence, useful for diagnosing a genetic
 PT disease, a chromosomal abnormality or an infection by a pathogen, or for
 PT determining identity or heredity, by employing mass spectrometry-based
 PT processes.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Col 45; 94pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to detecting a target nucleic acid
 CC sequence, useful for diagnosing a genetic disease, a chromosomal
 CC abnormality or an infection by a pathogen and for determining identity or
 CC heredity by employing mass spectrometry-based processes. The method
 CC involves hybridising a primer to a nucleic acid molecule comprising a
 CC target nucleic acid sequence, extending the primer using a polymerase to
 CC produce an extension product, selectively cleaving the 5' end of the
 CC primer from the extension product to produce a portion of the primer and
 CC a cleaved extension product and detecting the cleaved extension product
 CC by mass spectrometry. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide related
 CC to the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 792 GGTGCCAAGAGCT 804
 Db 3 GGTGCCAAGAGCT 15
 ||| |||||
 RESULT 977
 AAF73888
 ID AAF73888 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX
 XX AAF73888;
 XX
 XX 30-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human SLC6A4 allele-specific oligonucleotide primer #8.
 XX
 XX Solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter; seotonin 4; SLC6A4;
 KW genotyping; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200109161-A1.
 XX
 XX 08-FEB-2001.
 XX
 XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020638.
 XX
 XX 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146290P.
 XX
 XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC;
 XX WPI; 2001-123317/13.
 XX
 XX New isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant for the
 PT solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin member 4
 PT gene for identifying drugs for treating disorders related to expression
 PT of the protein.
 XX
 XX Claim 12; Page 21; 152pp; English.
 XX

CC The present invention relates to a polymorphic variant of a reference
 CC sequence for the solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter,
 CC serotonin member 4 (SLC6A4) gene or a fragment of it or a sequence
 CC complementary to the first sequence. The invention is used in producing a
 CC recombinant organism that can be used to express SLC6A4 for protein
 CC structure analysis and binding studies. A composition comprising a
 CC genotyping oligonucleotide is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4
 CC gene

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 0 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 923 CACCACACCCCTC 935
 Db 3 CTCACACACCCCTC 15

RESULT 978
 ABA97029
 ID ABA97029 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC ABA97029;

XX DT 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX DE ZFP36 allele-specific primer for detecting polymorphisms SEQ ID 30.

XX KW Polymorphic variant; ZFP36; immunosuppressive; antirheumatic;
 KW antiarthritic; drug screening; isogene; haplotype pair;
 KW autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; haplotyping; genotyping;
 KW allele specific oligonucleotide; ASO; single nucleotide polymorphism;
 KW SNP; zinc finger protein; mouse zfp-36; ss; gene therapy; transgenic;
 KW primer.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200179226-A2.

XX PD 25-OCT-2001.

XX PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012254.

XX PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-0196602P.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Choi JY, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Parks KB;

XX DR WPI; 2002-075059/10.

XX PT Novel polymorphic variants of zinc finger protein homologous to zfp-36 in
 PT mouse gene, useful in studying expression and function of the protein,
 PT useful for screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. rheumatoid arthritis.

XX PS Claim 16; Page 13; 60pp; English.

XX CC The present sequence is that of an oligonucleotide used for assaying a
 CC polymorphism in the zinc finger protein homologous to zfp-36 in mouse
 CC (ZFP36) gene of the invention. The specification describes a newly
 CC isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence which is a polymorphic
 CC variant (PV) of a reference sequence for the ZFP36 gene (see ABA97001) or
 CC its fragment and its encoded protein. The ZFP36 polynucleotides and
 CC polypeptides have antirheumatic, immunosuppressive and antiarthritic
 CC activities. The ZFP36 polypeptide is useful for screening drugs targeting
 CC the ZFP36 polypeptide. ZFP36 isogenes or haplotype pairs are useful for
 CC improving the efficiency and reliability of the discovery and development
 CC of drugs for treating diseases associated with ZFP36 activity, e.g.,
 CC autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis. Haplotyping the ZFP36
 CC gene in an individual gives useful information for validating ZFP36 as a
 CC candidate target for treating a specific condition predicted to be

CC associated with ZFP36 activity. Genotyping the ZFP36 gene of an
 CC individual can give information used for developing diagnostic tests and
 CC therapeutic treatments. The isolated polynucleotide is useful in studying
 CC the expression and function of ZFP36 and in drug screening. Antibodies
 CC specific for the ZFP36 protein are useful in many diagnostic and
 CC prognostic formats and therapeutic methods. A recombinant non-human
 CC organism transformed with the ZFP36 gene is useful in studying expression
 CC of the ZFP36 isogenes in vivo, for in vivo drug screening and testing.
 CC Allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASO) are useful as probes and primers
 CC and for assaying a polymorphism in the target region

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 743 GGTAGGTCCTCCAGG 757
 Db 1 GGTCCGATCCAGRG 15

RESULT 979

XX AAS14452

XX ID AAS14452 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

XX AC AAS14452;

XX DT 23-APR-2002 (first entry)

XX DE ASO primer #15 to detect human SCYA1 gene polymorphisms.

XX KW Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; SCYA1; chromosome 17;
 KW small inducible cytokine Al-1-309; haplotyping; genotyping; gene;
 KW atherosclerosis; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV infection;
 KW allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; primer; ss.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200179236-A2.

XX PD 25-OCT-2001.

XX PF 16-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012305.

XX PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197119P.

XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

XX PI Choi JY, Kliem SE, Koshy B, Sausker EA, Stephens JC;

XX DR WPI; 2002-075066/10.

XX PT Genotyping human small inducible cytokine Al-1-309, homologous to mouse
 PT Tca-3 gene of individual, involves determining identity of nucleotide
 PT pair at specific polymorphic sites for two copies of the gene.

XX PS Claim 15; Page 13; 58pp; English.

XX CC The present invention relates to novel single nucleotide polymorphisms
 CC (SNPs) in the human small inducible cytokine Al-1-309 (SCYA1) gene
 CC located on chromosome 17, and methods for haplotyping and/or genotyping
 CC the SCYA3 gene. The methods of the invention make use of allele-specific
 CC oligonucleotides (ASOs) as probes and primers and/or primer-extension
 CC oligonucleotides for detecting the SCYA1 gene polymorphisms. The
 CC polynucleotides and screened compounds are useful for the treatment of
 CC diseases associated with SCYA1 activity, such as atherosclerosis, human
 CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, and other inflammatory disorders.
 CC AAS14438-AAS14455 represent ASO primers for detecting human SCYA1 gene
 CC polymorphisms

XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 831 CTCCTTTCTCTCTG 845
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CTCCTTTCTCTCTG 15

RESULT 980
ABL39458
ID ABL39458 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABL39458;
XX
DT 22-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ETPF allele-specific oligonucleotide primer 18.
XX
KW Human; electron-transfer flavoprotein beta polypeptide; ETPF;
KW electron acceptor; mitochondrial matrix; glutaric acidemia type II;
KW novel polymorphic site; novel polymorphism; ETPF genotype; ss; GAI1;
KW ETPF haplotype; transgenic animal; primer; probe; chromosome 19q13;
KW primer-extension oligonucleotide; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200202580-A2.
XX
PN 10-JAN-2002.
XX
PD 05-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021306.
XX
PF 05-JUL-2000; 2000US-0215984P.
XX
PR (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PA Bentivegna SC, Bieglecki KM, Kazemi A, Koshy B;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-154722/20.
XX
DR Novel isolated human electron-transfer-flavoprotein, beta polynucleotide,
XX useful for therapeutic purposes, for studying the expression and function
XX of the polynucleotide, and for expressing the flavoprotein.
XX
PS Claim 17; Page 14; 143pp; English.
XX
CC The invention comprises DNA, cDNA and protein sequences of the human
CC electron-transfer flavoprotein, beta polypeptide (ETPF) gene (located on
CC chromosome 19q13.3-13.4). The invention specifically relates to the
CC identification of 27 novel polymorphic sites within the ETPF gene.
CC Electron-transfer flavoprotein (ETPF) is an obligatory electron acceptor
CC for nine primary flavoprotein dehydrogenases and is located in the
CC mitochondrial matrix. ETPF is composed of an alpha (ETPA) and a beta
CC (ETPB) subunit. Electrons accepted by ETPF are transferred to the
CC mitochondrial respiratory chain by ETPF dehydrogenases (ETPDHs).
CC Deficiency of ETPF or ETPDH leads to glutaric acidemia type II (GAI1).
CC Therefore ETPF is a pharmaceutically-important gene in the treatment of
CC GAI1. The novel ETPF polymorphisms identified in the invention are useful
CC for genotyping and haplotyping the ETPF gene of an individual. The ETPF
CC protein and nucleic acids of the invention are useful for studying the
CC expression and function of ETPF in vivo. The ETPF protein and nucleic
CC acids are also useful for testing the efficacy of therapeutic agents and
CC compounds for glutaric acidemia type II. The nucleic acids of the
CC invention are useful in the production of a transgenic animal expressing
CC the ETPF gene. Nucleic acids ABL39414-ABL39440 represent claimed ETPF
CC allele-specific probes. Nucleic acids ABL39441-ABL39494 represent claimed
CC ETPF allele-specific PCR primers. Nucleic acids ABL39495-ABL39548
CC represent claimed ETPF primer-extension oligonucleotides
XX
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCCCTC 935
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 AGCCCCCACCCTC 15

RESULT 981
ABK81482/C
ID ABK81482 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
AC ABK81482;
XX
DT 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human CASP5 gene allele-specific oligonucleotide sequencing primer #3.
XX
KW Human; caspase 5; apoptosis-related cysteine protease; CASP5; primer; ss;
KW haplotyping; haplotype pair; cancer; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KW hereditary nonpolyposis colorectal cancer; gastrointestinal tumour;
KW endometrial tumour; chromosome 11q22.2-q22.3; sequencing.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN WO200226769-A2.
XX
PN 04-APR-2002.
XX
PD 01-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US030878.
XX
PF 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236568P.
XX
PR (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
PI Choi JY, Kliem SE, Russo DP;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-435191/46.
XX
PT Novel caspase 5 apoptosis-related cysteine protease, useful
XX therapeutically and in screening for drugs targeting protease
XX polypeptide.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 14; 115pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to single nucleotide polymorphisms in the gene
CC encoding the human caspase 5, apoptosis-related cysteine protease (CASP5)
CC polypeptide. A method for haplotyping the CASP5 gene in an individual
CC comprises identifying the nucleotide at one or more polymorphic sites and
CC determining whether one of the copies of the gene is defined by one of
CC the CASP5 haplotypes given in the specification or whether both copies
CC are defined by a haplotype pair. This method is useful in genotyping,
CC whereby all possible haplotype pairs can be assigned to specific
CC genotypes. An association between a trait and a haplotype or haplotype
CC pair of the CASP5 gene can be identified by comparing the frequency of
CC the haplotype or haplotype pair in a population exhibiting the trait with
CC the frequency of the haplotype or haplotype pair in a reference
CC population, where a higher haplotype frequency in the trait population
CC indicates the trait is associated with the haplotype or haplotype pair.
CC CASP5 and its corresponding DNA are used for studying the expression and
CC function of CASP5, for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat
CC diseases related to CASP5 activity, such as cancer (e.g. hereditary
CC nonpolyposis colorectal cancer, gastrointestinal tumours and endometrial
CC tumours). Sequences ABK81480-ABK81519 represent allele-specific
CC oligonucleotide sequencing primers used to detect CASP5 gene
XX polymorphisms
SQ Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      806 TCCTCCAACTCAGGG 820
Db      15 TWCCTCAACTCTGGG 1

RESULT 982
ABK11880
ID ABK11880 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC ABK11880;
XX
XX
XX 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Solid state sequencing template sequence.
DE
XX ds; template; mass spectrometry; MALDI-TOF; Electrospray; ES;
XX ion cyclotron resonance; ICR; fourier transform; cystic fibrosis;
XX matrix assisted laser desorption/ionisation time-of-flight; haemophilia;
XX thalassaemia; Duchenne muscular dystrophy; huntingdon's disease;
XX Alzheimer's disease; genetic disease; chromosomal abnormality;
XX Down's syndrome; Patau syndrome; Edward's syndrome; Turner's syndrome;
XX Klinefelter's syndrome; autoimmune disease; diabetes; cancer; obesity;
XX arteriosclerosis; infection; human immunodeficiency virus infection; HIV;
XX hepatitis B virus infection; identity; heredity.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX US6268144-B1.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 15-SEP-1999; 99US-00397766.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1995; 95US-00406199.
XX
XX 18-MAR-1996; 96US-00617256.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Koester H;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-224109/28.
XX
XX Use of mass spectrometry for detecting hybridized oligonucleotide or a
XX cleavage product of a target nucleic acid sequence, especially useful for
XX diagnosing a genetic disease, chromosomal abnormality or infection by a
XX pathogen.
XX
XX Example 9; Col 43; 92pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to detecting a target nucleic acid sequence present
XX in a biological sample or in a nucleic acid molecule, comprising
XX detecting a hybridised oligonucleotide or a cleavage product by mass
XX spectrometry (e.g. matrix assisted laser desorption/ionisation time-of-
XX flight (MALDI-TOF), Electrospray (ES), ion cyclotron resonance (ICR) and
XX fourier transform) as an indication of the presence of the target nucleic
XX acid. The method is useful for detecting nucleic acid molecules and
XX sequences in the molecules. The method is particularly useful for
XX diagnosing a genetic disease (e.g. cystic fibrosis, haemophilias,
XX thalassaemias, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, Huntingdon's disease and
XX Alzheimer's disease), or a chromosomal abnormality (e.g. in Down's
XX syndrome, Patau syndrome, Edward's syndrome, Turner's syndrome,
XX Klinefelter's syndrome) a predisposition to a disease/condition
XX (autoimmune diseases, diabetes, cancer, obesity and arteriosclerosis) or
XX infection by a pathogen (e.g. human immunodeficiency virus, HIV,
XX infection or hepatitis B virus infection), or for determining identity or
XX heredity. The present sequence is a solid state sequencing template used
XX in an experiment where the sequencing products are detected by mass
XX spectroscopy
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 15; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      792 GGTGCCAAGAGCT 804
Db      3 GGTGCCAAGAGCT 15

RESULT 983
ABK12921/c
ID ABK12921 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
AC ABK12921;
XX
XX
XX 23-APR-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE ASO probe #1, used to detect human SLC26A2 gene polymorphisms.
DE
XX Human; probe; solute carrier family 26 member 2; SLC26A2; SNP;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; osteochondrodysplasias; haplotyping;
XX genotyping; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200198318-A1.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020028.
XX
XX 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213284P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Kliem SE, Koshy B, Tanguay DA;
XX WPI; 2002-130788/17.
XX
XX Novel genetic variants of solute carrier family 26, member 2 isogene
XX useful in studying expression and function of the protein, and for
XX screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. osteochondrodysplasias.
XX
XX Claim 17; Page 13; 72pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a new novel polynucleotide with a
XX sequence having a solute carrier family 26, member 2 (SLC26A2) isogene
XX selected from 4 isogenes, with regions of a sequence of 12212 bp as given
XX in specification. The new polynucleotide is also defined by a
XX corresponding set of polymorphisms whose locations and identities are
XX given in the specification. The molecules of the invention are useful for
XX improving the efficiency and reliability of several steps in the
XX discovery and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with
XX SLC26A2 activity e.g. osteochondrodysplasias. The methods of the
XX invention are useful for haplotyping and genotyping the SLC26A2 gene in
XX an individual. Allele-specific oligonucleotides (ASO) are useful as
XX probes and primers, and for assaying a polymorphism in the target region.
XX Without requiring any a prior knowledge of the phenotypic effect of any
XX particular SLC26A2 polymorphism, the methods of the invention provide the
XX scientist with a tool to identify lead compounds that are more likely to
XX show efficacy in clinical trials. The present nucleic acid sequence
XX represents one of a collection of ASO probes (ABK12921-ABK12932) that
XX were used in the invention to detect polymorphisms in the human SLC26A2
XX gene
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      728 CTGGTCATAGGACTT 742
Db      15 CTGGGTAYAGACTT 1
```

```

RESULT 984
AAD32304/C
ID AAD32304 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX AAD32304;
XX DT
XX 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Human neurotrophin 3 (NTF3) gene polymorphism detecting ASO probe #5.
XX DE
XX Human; genetic variant; neurotrophin 3; NTF3; haplotyping; genotyping;
XX KW nervous system disorder; congenital heart defect; gene therapy;
XX KW therapeutic; polymorphism; allele-specific oligonucleotide; ASO probe;
XX KW ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX PN
XX WO200212499-A2.
XX PD
XX 14-FEB-2002.
XX PF
XX 06-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024665.
XX PR
XX 04-AUG-2000; 2000US-0223208P.
XX PA
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX PI
XX Kliem SE, Koshiy B, Lanz EM;
XX DR
XX MPI; 2002-269092/31.
XX PT
XX Novel polymorphic variants of neurotrophin 3 (NTF3), useful for studying
XX PT the expression and function of NTF3, and for screening candidate drugs to
XX PT treat nervous system disorders and congenital heart defects.
XX PS
XX Claim 17; Page 13; 60pp; English.
XX CC
XX The present invention relates to genetic variants of human neurotrophin
XX CC (NTF) 3 gene. The invention also relates to compositions and methods for
XX CC haplotyping and/or genotyping the NTF3 gene in an individual. Sequences
XX CC of the invention are useful for studying the expression and function of
XX CC NTF3 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to treat diseases
XX CC related to NTF3 activity. The polymorphism and haplotype data is useful
XX CC for validating whether NTF3 is a suitable target for drugs to treat
XX CC nervous system disorders and congenital heart defects, screening for such
XX CC drugs and reducing bias in clinical trials of such drugs. They are also
XX CC useful for therapeutic purposes. The haplotyping method is useful for
XX CC improving the efficiency and outcome of several steps in the discovery
XX CC and development of drugs for treating diseases associated with NTF3
XX CC activity such as nervous system disorders and congenital heart defects.
XX CC It is also useful for validating NTF3 as a candidate target for treating
XX CC a specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with NTF3
XX CC activity. The method is also useful for screening compounds to treat a
XX CC specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with NTF3
XX CC activity. Sequences of the invention are also used in gene therapy. The
XX CC present DNA sequence is an allele-specific oligonucleotide (ASO) probe
XX CC used to detect human NTF3 gene polymorphisms
XX SQ
XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6, 4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Qy 837 TCTTCTCTGAGACA 851
XX Db 15 TGTTCCTCYGAAGTCA 1
XX RESULT 985
XX ABX00789
XX ID ABX00789 standard; RNA; 15 BP.

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XX AC
XX ABX00789;
XX DT
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Hepatitis C virus substrate #571 for HCV hammerhead ribozyme #571.
XX KW
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; RNA cleavage; Hepatitis C virus infection;
XX KW HCV ribozyme; HCV expression; HCV replication; cirrhosis; virucide;
XX KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; HCV infection; drug therapy;
XX KW type I interferon; interferon alpha; interferon beta; cytosstatic;
XX KW interferon gamma; consensus interferon; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory;
XX KW substrate; hammerhead ribozyme; HH ribozyme; ss.
XX OS
XX Hepatitis C virus.
XX PN
XX US2002082225-A1.
XX PD
XX 27-JUN-2002.
XX PF
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX PR
XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-00274553.
XX PA
XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J A.
XX PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS B.
XX PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P A.
XX PA (MACE/) MACEJACK D.
XX PI
XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen JA, Roberts B, Pavco PA, Macejack D;
XX DR
XX WPI; 2002-617759/66.
XX PT
XX New ribozymes targeting RNA derived from hepatitis C virus inhibit viral
XX PT replication and are useful to treat hepatitis C virus infections and
XX PT cirrhosis, liver failure or hepatocellular carcinoma.
XX PS
XX Claim 1; Page 38; 80pp; English.
XX CC
XX The present invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acids which
XX CC specifically cleave RNA derived from Hepatitis C virus (HCV). The
XX CC enzymatic nucleic acid or ribozyme is in a hammerhead (HH) or hairpin
XX CC (HP) motif where the binding arms comprise sequences complementary to one
XX CC of the substrate sequences defined in the specification. The HCV
XX CC ribozymes are useful for modulating the expression and/or replication of
XX CC HCV. They can be used to treat cirrhosis, liver failure and/or
XX CC hepatocellular carcinoma. The HCV ribozymes are also useful for treating
XX CC a condition associated with HCV infection in conjunction with one or more
XX CC other drug therapies, particularly type I interferon, especially
XX CC interferon alpha, beta or gamma or consensus interferon. The present
XX CC sequence represents a substrate for a HCV hammerhead (HH) ribozyme. Note:
XX CC some of the sequence data for this patent did not form part of the
XX CC printed specification. The complete sequence data for this patent was
XX CC obtained in electronic format directly from the USPTO web site at
XX CC seqdata.uspto.gov/psipsDIDEntry.html
XX SQ
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 6, 4e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX Qy 805 CTCCTCCCAACTCA 817
XX Db 3 CUGCUCCAACUCA 15
XX RESULT 986
XX ABL36351/C
XX ID ABL36351 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC
XX ABL36351;

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XX DT 22-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human lysosomal acid phosphatase 2 (ACP2) allele-specific PCR primer 31.
XX DE Human; ss; lysosomal acid phosphatase 2; ACP2; gene; chromosome 11;
XX KW lysosome-specific enzyme; orthophosphoric monoester hydrolysis;
XX KW Hodgkin's disease; HD; acid phosphatase deficiency;
XX KW novel polymorphic site; ACP2 haplotype; ACP2 genotype; polymorphism;
XX KW transgenic animal; primer; probe; primer-extension oligonucleotide; SNP;
XX KW single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200194362-A2.
XX PD 13-DEC-2001.
XX PF 07-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US018457.
XX PR 07-JUN-2000; 2000US-0210047P.
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX PI Kliem SE, Messeer C, Tanguay DA;
XX DR WPI; 2002-154563/20.
XX DE Novel genetic variants of acid phosphatase 2, lysosomal polypeptide gene
XX PT useful in studying expression and function of the protein, and for
XX PT screening drugs to treat diseases e.g. Hodgkin's disease.
XX PS Claim 17; Page 14; 109pp; English.
XX CC The invention comprises the human lysosomal acid phosphatase 2 (ACP2)
XX CC nucleic acid and protein sequences. Specifically, the invention relates
XX CC to the discovery of 22 novel polymorphic sites within the ACP2 gene. The
XX CC invention also comprises methods for haplotyping and genotyping the ACP2
XX CC gene in an individual. The ACP2 gene (located on chromosome 11) encodes a
XX CC lysosomal-specific enzyme that catalyses the hydrolysis of
XX CC orthophosphoric monoesters to alcohol and phosphate. The ACP2 gene and
XX CC protein are pharmaceutically important in the treatment of Hodgkin's
XX CC disease (HD) and acid phosphatase deficiency. The novel ACP2 gene
XX CC polymorphisms of the invention are useful in haplotyping the ACP2 gene.
XX CC ACP2 haplotyping is useful in validating ACP2 as a target (and designing
XX CC drugs) for treating an ACP2-related disease or condition (e.g. Hodgkin's
XX CC disease and acid phosphatase deficiency). The ACP2 gene polymorphisms are
XX CC useful for ACP2 genotyping, which can also be used to develop diagnostic
XX CC tests and therapeutic treatments. The ACP2 protein and nucleic acids of
XX CC the invention are useful in the production of a transgenic animal which
XX CC expresses ACP2 protein. The ACP2 nucleic acids of the invention are
XX CC useful in the production of allele-specific oligonucleotides designed to
XX CC genotype each of the ACP2 polymorphisms. Nucleic acids ABL36299-ABL36320
XX CC represent claimed ACP2 allele-specific probes. Nucleic acids ABL36321-
XX CC ABL36364 represent claimed ACP2 allele-specific PCR primers. Nucleic
XX CC acids ABL36365-ABL36408 represent claimed ACP2 primer-extension
XX CC oligonucleotides
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 CCACCTCTCCAGAGAA 942
DB 15 CYCCCTCCAGAGA 1

RESULT 987
AAS95905/c
ID AAS95905 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
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AC XX AAS95905;
XX DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human CALM1 gene allele-specific oligonucleotide #14.
XX DE Calmodulin 1; CALM1; human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX KW haplotyping; SCYA3; Alzheimer's disease; drug screening;
XX KW calcium-dependent signal transduction; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200179218-A2.
XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX PF 09-APR-2001; 2001WO-US011509.
XX PR 12-APR-2000; 2000US-0196340P.
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX PI Bentivegna SC, Chew A, Choi JY, Koshy B, Stephens JC;
XX DR WPI; 2002-049190/06.
XX DE New calmodulin-1 (CALM-1) isogene polymorphic variants, useful in
XX PT expressing CALM1 protein for use in screening for candidate drugs to
XX PT treat diseases related to CALM1 activity such as Alzheimer's disease.
XX PS Claim 15; Page 13; 82pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
XX CC selected from a polymorphic variant of calmodulin 1 (CALM1). The
XX CC polymorphic variant comprises an CALM1 isogene defined by a haplotype
XX CC selected from haplotypes 1-21 given in the specification. The
XX CC polymorphisms are useful for studying the biological function of CALM1 as
XX CC well as in identifying drugs targeting this protein for the treatment of
XX CC a disorder related to its abnormal expression or function. The
XX CC polymorphic variants may also be used in screening for compounds
XX CC targeting CALM1 to treat a specific condition or disease predicted to be
XX CC associated with CALM1 activity. Establishing CALM1 haplotype or haplotype
XX CC pair of an individual is useful for improving the efficiency and
XX CC reliability of several steps in the discovery and development of drugs
XX CC for treating diseases associated with SCYA3 activity, e.g. Alzheimer's
XX CC disease and diseases involving defects in calcium-dependent signal
XX CC transduction. Haplotyping the CALM1 gene in an individual is also useful
XX CC in the design of clinical trials of candidate drugs for treating a
XX CC specific condition or disease predicted to be associated with CALM1
XX CC activity. AAS95892-AAS96018 represent human CALM1 allele-specific
XX CC oligonucleotides and PCR primers of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 755 GGCTCCTAGGCTC 769
DB 15 GGTTCCGAGGCCTC 1

RESULT 988
ADC84146
ID ADC84146 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX AC ADC84146;
XX DT 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human papillomavirus type 62 (HPV 62) detection oligonucleotide #1.
XX
```

KW probe; human papilloma virus; HPV; detection; identification; ss.
 XX Human papillomavirus type 62.
 OS
 XX EPI302550-A1.
 PN
 XX 16-APR-2003.
 PD
 XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
 XX
 XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00123379.
 PR
 XX (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.
 PA
 XX Lin C, Lin R, You C, Huang H, Lee B, Lee H, Lin Y, Fan C;
 PI Hsu H, Shih C, Yeh C, Kao Y, Pan C, Chan P;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-432398/41.
 DR
 XX Detector for identifying human papilloma virus subtypes, comprises
 XX carrier having two parts carrying first and second oligonucleotides that
 PT respectively hybridize with DNA contained in first and second subtypes of
 PT the virus.
 PT
 XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 376; 221pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention comprises oligonucleotides for detecting and identifying
 CC subtypes of human papilloma virus (HPV) contained in a sample. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for simultaneously detecting
 CC and identifying subtypes of HPVs. The present DNA sequence represents an
 CC HPV detection oligonucleotide of the invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 15 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 765 GCCTCCACTGCTG 777
 DB 3 GCCTCCACTGCTG 15
 RESULT 989
 AAQ95497
 ID AAQ95497 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ95497;
 XX
 DT 31-JAN-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer #1 for cloning an antibody variable region library.
 XX
 KW Primer; PCR; amplification; expression vector; plasmid; antibody;
 KW light chain; heavy chain; constant region; promoter; signal peptide;
 KW variable-region library; transmembrane domain; membrane; human;
 KW antigen-differentiated antibody; monoclonal antibody; antigen; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9515393-A1.
 PN
 XX 08-JUN-1995.
 PD
 XX 02-DEC-1994; 94WO-JP002033.
 PF
 XX 03-DEC-1993; 93JP-00303620.
 PR
 XX (ASAH) ASAH KASEI KOGYO KK.
 PA
 XX Higuchi K, Kanno K;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1995-215273/2a.
 DR

XX Novel expression screening vector - used for preparing an antibody
 PT variable-region library comprising eukaryotic cells expressing membrane-
 PT bound polypeptide at the cell surface.
 PT
 XX Example 2; Page 15; 42pp; Japanese.
 PS
 XX Primers AAQ95497-8 were used to generate a fragment containing a
 CC multicloning site in the novel plasmid pSE. This plasmid is derived from
 CC pSC (a pUC18 based plasmid) which contains an antibody light chain (C-
 CC kappa) and heavy chain (C-gamma-1) constant region coding sequence, each
 CC under control of the SR-alpha promoter and linked to an appropriate
 CC signal peptide sequence. The light and heavy chain sequences have
 CC restriction sites created at the 5' ends of the coding sequences for the
 CC insertion of an antibody variable-region library created using the
 CC primers AAQ95503-39. The primers AAQ95497-8 were used to create an extra
 CC EcoRI site between the BamHI and ApaI site at the 5' of the heavy chain
 CC constant region coding sequence. The library is inserted in frame with
 CC each of the light and heavy chain constant region coding sequences. The
 CC heavy chain constant region is also linked to a transmembrane domain.
 CC Thus expression products from the vector will form an antibody which are
 CC membrane-bound. The vectors are used for the preparation of an antibody
 CC variable-region library. This allows efficient and accurate sorting of a
 CC variable base sequence of an antigen-differentiated antibody. Methods
 CC using these antibodies allow production of a human monoclonal antibody
 CC against an antigen
 CC
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 749 GTCCACAGGTCCC 761
 DB 1 GTCCACAGGTCCC 13
 RESULT 990
 AAQ83162
 ID AAQ83162 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ83162;
 XX
 DT 27-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Phosphorothioate-contg. oligomer, forms triple-helix with SV40.
 DE
 KW Triple helix; triplex; formation; inhibition; gene expression;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 KW
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 1..2
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "joined by phosphorothioate linkage in oligomer
 FT (III), Claim 5"
 FT modified_base 2..3
 FT /tag= b
 FT /note= "joined by phosphorothioate linkage in oligomer
 FT (II), Claim 3"
 FT modified_base 16..17
 FT /tag= c
 FT /note= "joined by phosphorothioate linkage in oligomer
 FT (III), Claim 5"
 FT
 XX JP07023789-A.
 PN
 XX 27-JAN-1995.
 PD
 XX 05-JUL-1993; 93JP-00191766.
 XX
 XX

```

PR 05-JUL-1993; 93JP-00191766.
PA (SOYA-) SOYAKU GIJUTSU KENKYUSHO KK.
XX
XX
DR WPI; 1995-100950/14.
XX
PT An agent for the formation of triple-stranded chain DNA - useful for the
PT inhibition of gene expression.
XX
XX
PS Claim 3 and Claim 5; Page 2; 8pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The sequence AAQ3162 represents two preferred versions of an oligomer
CC which is able to form a triple-helix with double-stranded DNA.
CC Specifically, the 17mers are able to form a triplex with SV40 DNA. In the
CC first version of the oligomer (II) there is a phosphorothioate linkage
CC between nucleotides 2 and 3 and in the second version (III) there are two
CC phosphorothioate linkages, one between nucleotides 1 and 2 and the other
CC between nucleotides 16 and 17
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 832 TCTTTCTCTCTCT 844
Db 1 TTTTCTCTCTCT 13

RESULT 991
AAV18122/c
ID AAV18122 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAV18122;
XX
DT 04-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HNG gene exon 12/intron 12 splice donor site.
XX
KW Hydronephrosis gene; HNG gene; USF2 gene; renal disease; renal aplasia;
KW vesical-ureteral reflux; pelvi-ureteral junction obstruction;
KW multicystic renal dysplasia; renal agenesis; hydronephrosis; MRD;
KW Von Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuester disorder; bifid ureter; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9815650-A2.
XX
PD 16-APR-1998.
XX
PF 09-OCT-1997; 97WO-EP005583.
XX
PR 09-OCT-1996; 96EP-00202820.
XX
XX (VLA-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
PA Van De Ven WJM, Frys JFGJ, Groenen PMA;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-240833/21.
XX
XX Hydronephrosis gene - useful to treat or diagnose renal diseases and
XX disorders, e.g. vesical-ureteral reflux, pelvi-ureteral junction
XX obstruction, multicystic renal dysplasia or renal agenesis.
XX
XX Example 3; Fig 10; 73pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences shown in AAV18100 to AAV18129 represent the nucleotide
XX sequences of the intron-exon junctions of the human hydronephrosis (HNG)
XX gene. A translocation partner to this HNG gene on chromosome 6 is the
XX chromosome 19 USF2 gene. The HNG gene can be used as a starting point to
XX design suitable compounds or techniques for the treatment of renal
XX diseases or disorders, or nucleotide probes for diagnosing cells involved
XX

CC in renal diseases or disorders. A protein or a fragment encoded by HNG
CC gene can be used as a starting point for preparing suitable antibodies
CC for diagnosing cells involved in renal diseases and disorders. The
CC products and method can be used to treat or diagnose renal diseases and
CC disorders selected from vesical-ureteral reflux, uni or bilateral pelvi-
CC ureteral junction obstruction, multicystic renal dysplasia (MRD), renal
CC agenesis, renal aplasia, hydronephrosis, Von Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuester
CC disorder and bifid ureter
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 888 CACTTACTTCTCA 900
Db 13 CACTTACTTCTCA 1

RESULT 992
AAAX3869/c
ID AAAX3869 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAAX3869;
XX
DT 25-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE HPV-16 inhibitor.
XX
KW HPV-16; inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; E6/E7 gene; human;
KW keratinocyte; cervical cell; cervical tumour; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Human papillomavirus type 16.
XX
PN WO9913071-A1.
XX
PD 18-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 03-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018320.
XX
PR 05-SEP-1997; 97US-00929140.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
XX Dipaolo J, Alvarez-Salas L;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-243727/20.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide analogs for inhibiting growth of cervical
XX tumors.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 33; 40pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX The antisense oligonucleotide analogs (ONs) have a sequence complementary
XX to a sequence of nucleotides 415-445 of human papilloma virus-16 (HPV-
XX 16). The antisense ONs can be used to inhibit expression of HPV gene
XX E6/E7 in living cells, preferably human keratinocytes or human cervical
XX cells. They bind to E6/E7 mRNA in the cell, prevent mRNA translation and
XX promote mRNA degradation by intracellular RNase H. They can be used for
XX preventing transformation of living cells by HPV. The antisense ONs are
XX used particularly for inhibiting the growth of cervical tumours
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 837 TCTTCTCTGAGA 849
Db 1 TCTTCTCTGAGA 1

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Db      14 TGTCTCTGAAGA 2
RESULT 993
AAX33872/C
ID AAX33872 standard; RNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAX33872;
XX
DT 25-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE HPV-16 inhibitor.
XX
KW HPV-16; inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; E6/E7 gene; human;
KW keratinocyte; cervical cell; cervical tumour; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Human papillomavirus type 16.
XX
FN WO9913071-A1.
XX
PD 18-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 03-SEP-1998; 98WO-US018320.
XX
PR 05-SEP-1997; 97US-00929140.
XX
PA (USSH ) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Dipaolo J, Alvarez-Salas L;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-243727/20.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide analogs for inhibiting growth of cervical
PT tumors.
XX
PS Claim 6; Page 33; 40pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the invention.
CC The antisense oligonucleotide analogs (ONs) have a sequence complementary
CC to a sequence of nucleotides 415-445 of human papilloma virus-16 (HPV-
CC 16). The antisense ONs can be used to inhibit expression of HPV gene
CC E6/E7 in living cells, preferably human keratinocytes or human cervical
CC cells. They bind to E6/E7 mRNA in the cell, prevent mRNA translation and
CC promote mRNA degradation by intracellular RNase H. They can be used for
CC preventing transformation of living cells by HPV. The antisense ONs are
CC used particularly for inhibiting the growth of cervical tumours
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 837 TCTTCTCTGAAGA 849
DB 14 TGTCTCTGAAGA 2

RESULT 994
AAX14643
ID AAX14643 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAX14643;
XX
DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix third strand of dystrophin gene nucleotides 3800-3815.
XX
KW Triplex formation; DNA detection; triple helix; identification; bacteria;
KW oncogene; virus; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.

```

```

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FN US5861244-A.
XX
PD 19-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
XX
PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
XX
PA (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
XX
PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-130384/11.
XX
PT Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double
PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
PT bacteria.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 15-16; 168pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a polynucleotide that is able to form a
CC triple helix with a double stranded sequence. Cytosine bases in the
CC present can be replaced with 5-methylcytosine for increased triplex
CC stability. The present sequence is used in the assay of the invention,
CC where it can be part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA sequence. The
CC assay comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test
CC sequences to an aqueous medium containing at least one complex of anchor
CC DNA, attached to a solid support, and reporter DNA, where either a part
CC of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is designed to form a triple-strand
CC structure with part of the test sequence. Triplex formation results in
CC displacement of the reporter DNA which is detected as an indication of
CC the presence of the DNA test sequence. The method is used to detect DNA
CC sequences, particularly for identification of bacteria (by detecting
CC genes for ribosomal RNA) in clinical samples, but also detection of
CC oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 894 CTTCTCAGCTTCT 906
DB 1 CTTCTCAGCTTCT 13

RESULT 995
AAI68648
ID AAI68648 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
AC AAI68648;
XX
DT 14-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ICAM-1 triple helix associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID 50.
XX
KW ICAM-1; triple helix; transcription inhibition; antipsoriatic;
KW intracellular adhesion molecule; dermatological; antiasthmatic;
KW antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; gastrointestinal; psoriasis;
KW neurodermatitis; allergic asthma; Crohn's disease; autoimmune disease;
KW transplant rejection; psoralen; photo-ultra-violet therapy; ds.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FN WO200179487-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 18-APR-2001; 2001WO-DE001509.

```

```

XX PR 18-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019252.
XX PA (DEGI/) DEGITZ K K.
XX PA (BESC/) BESCH R.
XX PI Degitz KK, Besch R;
XX DR WPI; 2002-017614/02.
XX PT Triple-helix forming polydeoxyribonucleotides, useful for treating
XX PT intracellular adhesion molecule-1 related diseases, e.g. psoriasis, are
XX PT directed against transcribed or promoter regions of the ICAM-1 gene.
XX PS Claim 5; Page 16; 61pp; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel polydeoxyribonucleotides (A), for use as
XX CC triple-helix forming oligonucleotides, having at least 3 sequential
XX CC purine and/or pyrimidine bases, capable of inhibiting transcription of
XX CC ICAM-1. (A) has a sequence specific for the transcribed or promoter
XX CC regions of the ICAM-1 (intracellular adhesion molecule) gene. The
XX CC products of the invention have antipsoriatic, dermatological,
XX CC antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, immunosuppressive and gastrointestinal
XX CC activity. (A) are used for treatment or prevention of ICAM-1-associated
XX CC diseases, specifically psoriasis, neurodermatitis, allergic asthma,
XX CC Crohn's disease, autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection. Compared
XX CC with antisense oligonucleotides, (A) provide a longer-lasting effect
XX CC (they bind directly to the gene, so a compensatory increase in
XX CC transcription is not possible). (A) may be coupled to psoralen to provide
XX CC light-regulatable, sequence-specific downregulation of genes; this should
XX CC make photo-ultra-violet therapy more specific, with reduced side effects.
XX CC AAI68599-AAI68673 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the
XX CC method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 763 AGGCCTCCACTTC 775
Db ||||| |||||
3 AGGCCTCCCTTC 15

RESULT 996
AAI68649/c
ID AAI68649 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX AC AAI68649;
XX DT 14-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX DE ICAM-1 triple helix associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID 51.
XX KW ICAM-1; triple helix; transcription inhibition; antipsoriatic;
XX KW intracellular adhesion molecule; dermatological; antiasthmatic;
XX KW antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; gastrointestinal; psoriasis;
XX KW neurodermatitis; allergic asthma; Crohn's disease; autoimmune disease;
XX KW transplant rejection; psoralen; photo-ultra-violet therapy; ds.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN WO200179487-A2.
XX PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX PF 18-APR-2001; 2001WO-DE001509.
XX PR 18-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019252.
XX PA (DEGI/) DEGITZ K K.
XX PA (BESC/) BESCH R.

XX PR 18-APR-2000; 2000DE-01019252.
XX PA (DEGI/) DEGITZ K K.
XX PA (BESC/) BESCH R.
XX PI Degitz KK, Besch R;
XX DR WPI; 2002-017614/02.
XX PT Triple-helix forming polydeoxyribonucleotides, useful for treating
XX PT intracellular adhesion molecule-1 related diseases, e.g. psoriasis, are
XX PT directed against transcribed or promoter regions of the ICAM-1 gene.
XX PS Claim 5; Page 16; 61pp; German.
XX CC This invention describes novel polydeoxyribonucleotides (A), for use as
XX CC triple-helix forming oligonucleotides, having at least 3 sequential
XX CC purine and/or pyrimidine bases, capable of inhibiting transcription of
XX CC ICAM-1. (A) has a sequence specific for the transcribed or promoter
XX CC regions of the ICAM-1 (intracellular adhesion molecule) gene. The
XX CC products of the invention have antipsoriatic, dermatological,
XX CC antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, immunosuppressive and gastrointestinal
XX CC activity. (A) are used for treatment or prevention of ICAM-1-associated
XX CC diseases, specifically psoriasis, neurodermatitis, allergic asthma,
XX CC Crohn's disease, autoimmune diseases and transplant rejection. Compared
XX CC with antisense oligonucleotides, (A) provide a longer-lasting effect
XX CC (they bind directly to the gene, so a compensatory increase in
XX CC transcription is not possible). (A) may be coupled to psoralen to provide
XX CC light-regulatable, sequence-specific downregulation of genes; this should
XX CC make photo-ultra-violet therapy more specific, with reduced side effects.
XX CC AAI68599-AAI68673 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the
XX CC method of the invention
XX SQ Sequence 16 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 763 AGGCCTCCACTTC 775
Db ||||| |||||
3 AGGCCTCCCTTC 15

RESULT 997
ADB42331/c
ID ADB42331 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ADB42331;
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2654.
XX KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX KW diagnosis.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,

```

PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.

PS Disclosure; Page 342; 771pp; French.

XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and/or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 713 CCCAGGAGAGTGA 725

Db 15 CTCAGGAGAGTGA 3

RESULT 998

AAAI8463/C

ID AAAI8463 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AAAI8463;

XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)

XX Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:1689.

XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO9950403-A2.

XX 07-OCT-1999.

XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Pavco PA, Roberts N, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;

XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.

XX

PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.

XX Claim 56; Page 96; 305pp; English.

XX The present invention describes enzymatic cleave RNA molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAAI6775 to
 CC AAAI7167 and AAAI7561 to AAAI7622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAAI7168 to AAAI7560 and AAAI7623 to AAAI7684 represent their
 CC corresponding target sequences; AAAI7685 to AAAI8385 and AAAI9087 to
 CC AAAI9154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAAI8386 to AAAI9086
 CC and AAAI9155 to AAAI9222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAAI9223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequences
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 804 TCTCTCCAACTC 816

Db 17 TCTCTCGAACTC 5

RESULT 999

AAQ47614

ID AAQ47614 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 17 BP.

XX AAQ47614;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX 26-JAN-1994 (first entry)

XX Human C HUMJUNA/HUMD965 human jun-D specific probe.

XX Probe; quantification; human; GTP binding protein; G protein;
 KW alpha subunit; specific mRNA; detection; hybridisation; diagnosis;
 KW pathophysiology; disease state; hereditary; cancer; infectious;
 KW osteodysplasia; pituitary tumour; acromegaly; melanoma cells; diabetes;
 KW PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO9315221-A1.

XX 05-AUG-1993.

XX 29-JAN-1993; 93WO-US000977.

XX 29-JAN-1992; 92US-00827208.

XX 24-MAR-1992; 92US-00857059.

XX 12-NOV-1992; 92US-00974409.

XX (HITB) HITACHI CHEM CO LTD.

XX (HITB) HITACHI CHEM RES CENT INC.


```

XX 16-DEC-1992; 92WO-US010785.
PF
XX 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814963.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Freier SM, Ecker DJ;
PI
XX WPI; 1993-227257/28.
DR
XX
XX Oligo-nucleotide hybridising using the beta-amyloid precursor protein -
PT for diagnosing familial Alzheimer's disease, detecting mutant Beta-APP
PT etc.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 35; 45pp; English.
PS
XX This oligonucleotide is one of a series of antisense oligonucleotides
CC targeted to codon 717 of the mutant beta-APP gene in which a G to A
CC mutation results in a Val (GTC) to Ile (ATC) mutation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotide can be used to detect mutant beta-APP and to modulate
CC beta-APP expression and so treat conditions arising from overproduction
CC of beta-amyloid. In the antisense oligonucleotides of the invention, at
CC least some of the phosphodiester bonds are pref. substituted with sulphur
CC -containing (esp. phosphoro- thioate) bonds and at least one of the bases
CC is pref. modified at the 2' position, e.g. 2'-O-methylated. (Updated on
CC 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 914 GATTATCATCACC 926
Db 13 GATCATCATCACC 1

RESULT 1002
AAx74972
ID AAX74972 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX74972;
XX
XX Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #500.
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX WO9715662-A2.
PN
XX 01-MAY-1997.
PD
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
PF
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX

```

```

PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 170; 218pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 61.5%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 838 CTTCTCTGAGCAGC 850
Db 4 CUUCUCUGAGGAC 16

RESULT 1003
AAX69318
ID AAX69318 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX69318;
XX
XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #613.
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO9715662-A2.
PN
XX 01-MAY-1997.
PD
XX 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
PF
XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
PR
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
PI
XX WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 65; 218pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing

```

CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 61.5%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 838 CTTCTCTGAGAC 850
Db 4 CUUCUCUGAGGAC 16

RESULT 1004
AAX72667
ID AAX72667 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX72667;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #100.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
PF Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 125; 218pp; English.
XX
SQ The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 38.5%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 5; Conservative 7; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 838 CTTCTCTGAGAC 850
Db 4 CUUCUCUGAGGAC 16

RESULT 1004
AAX72667
ID AAX72667 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX72667;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #100.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
PF Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 125; 218pp; English.
XX
SQ The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 38.5%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 5; Conservative 7; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 826 TGTGTCTCTTTC 838
Db 4 UGUGUCUCUUGC 16

RESULT 1005
AAX72668
ID AAX72668 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAX72668;
XX
DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse flk-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #101.
XX
KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX
PI Pavco P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
PF Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 125; 218pp; English.
XX
SQ The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 38.5%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 5; Conservative 7; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 826 TGTGTCTCTTTC 838
Db 2 UGUGUCUCUUGC 14

RESULT 1006
AAV97556
ID AAV97556 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAV97556;

```

XX DT 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 2955.
XX KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;
XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;
XX KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO9833893-A2.
XX PD 06-AUG-1998.
XX PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.
XX PR 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.
XX PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.
XX PI Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1998-437449/37.
XX DR Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal
XX PT growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for
XX PT treating cancers.
XX PS Claim 5; Page 75; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMS)
XX CC which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor
XX CC receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090
XX CC represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044
XX CC to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and
XX CC hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMS are useful for
XX CC cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR
XX CC expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or
XX CC treatment of cancers. The NAMS can also be used as diagnostic tools to
XX CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
XX CC the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 69.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 9; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 800 GAGCTCTCCTCCA 812
XX DB |||| :||:||||
XX 4 GAGAUCUCCUCCA 16
XX RESULT 1007
XX RAV97354/C
XX ID AAV97354 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAV97354;
XX XX AAV97354;
XX DT 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 1229.
XX KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;
XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;
XX KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO9833893-A2.

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XX PD 06-AUG-1998.
XX PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.
XX PR 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.
XX PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.
XX PI Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1998-437449/37.
XX DR Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal
XX PT growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for
XX PT treating cancers.
XX PS Claim 5; Page 70; 109pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMS)
XX CC which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor
XX CC receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090
XX CC represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044
XX CC to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and
XX CC hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMS are useful for
XX CC cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR
XX CC expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or
XX CC treatment of cancers. The NAMS can also be used as diagnostic tools to
XX CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
XX CC the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 717 GGAGAGTGACTCT 729
XX DB ||||| |||||
XX 16 GGAGAGTGAGTCT 4
XX RESULT 1008
XX AAA19029
XX ID AAA19029 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAA19029;
XX XX AAA19029;
XX DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:2255.
XX KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
XX KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
XX KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
XX KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
XX KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
XX KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
XX KW tuberculous scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
XX KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX FN WO9950403-A2.
XX XX WO9950403-A2.
XX PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.

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Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

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PN WO9850530-A2.
XX
PD 12-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
XX
XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
XX 13-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
XX Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
XX Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.
XX
XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
XX - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
XX restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
XX used as antiviral agents and synthons.
XX
XX Claim 177; Page 152; 259pp; English.
XX
XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
XX capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
XX comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
XX acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
XX a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
XX in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
XX of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
XX endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
XX are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
XX cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
XX caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
XX ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
XX mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-rat RNA. Specifically NACs
XX with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
XX used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
XX generally any condition associated with the level of c-rat. Introduction
XX of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
XX activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
XX method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 840 TTCTCGAAGACAG 852
XX 14 TTCTCGAAGAAAG 2
XX
XX RESULT 1011
XX AAV91266/c
XX ID AAV91266 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV91266;
XX
XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 2172.
XX
XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
XX target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
XX
```

```
KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9850530-A2.
XX
XX 12-NOV-1998.
XX
XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
XX
XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
XX Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
XX Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.
XX
XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
XX - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
XX restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
XX used as antiviral agents and synthons.
XX
XX Claim 177; Page 151; 259pp; English.
XX
XX A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
XX capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
XX comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
XX acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
XX a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
XX in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
XX of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
XX endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
XX are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
XX cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
XX caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
XX ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
XX mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-rat RNA. Specifically NACs
XX with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
XX used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
XX generally any condition associated with the level of c-rat. Introduction
XX of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
XX activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
XX method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 839 TTCTCTGAGACA 851
XX 17 TTCTCTGAGAAACA 5
XX
XX RESULT 1012
XX AAV91323/c
XX ID AAV91323 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV91323;
XX
```


KW Transporter system; nucleic acid delivery; gene therapy; cancer;
 KW carcinogenesis; cardiovascular disease; infection; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX US6033884-A.
 PN 07-MAR-2000.
 PD 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
 XX 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
 XX 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
 PR 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
 XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 PA Gottchalk S, Sparrow J, Cristiano RJ, Woo SLC, Smith LC;
 XX WPI; 2000-281993/24.
 DR System for transporting nucleic acid into cells, useful e.g. in gene
 PT therapy and for generating transgenic animals, comprises binding agent
 PT linked to nucleic acid, surface ligand and lytic agent.
 XX Disclosure; Fig 15a; 108pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to a transporter system for delivering
 XX nucleic acid to a cell. The system comprises a nucleic acid binding
 CC complex, consisting of a binding molecule bonded non-covalently to the
 CC nucleic acid, and covalently to a surface ligand, and a lytic agent. The
 CC binding molecule is spermine or a spermidine derivative. Nucleotide
 CC sequences AAA36633-A36652 and peptide sequences AAY9456-Y98500 are used
 CC in the construction of the transporter system of the invention. The
 CC transporter system is used in gene therapy, particularly to deliver
 CC nucleic acids to hepatocytes, muscle cells or bone forming cells, e.g. for
 CC treating cardiovascular disease, cancer, and infection. The transporter
 CC systems are also used to create transgenic animals (as models for human
 CC carcinogenesis or disease or for drug testing). Other uses include
 CC transforming cells to produce proteins, or transfecting cells in vitro
 CC to study the function of the nucleic acid. The use of a surface ligand
 CC allows specific targeting of selected cells and tissues. The lytic agent
 CC provides for release of the nucleic acid into the cellular interior, from
 CC endosomes, without requiring endosomal or lysosomal degradation
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 832 TCTTTTCTCTCT 844
 Db 1 TTTTCTCTCTCT 13
 RESULT 1015
 AAZ39487
 ID AAZ39487 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAZ39487;
 AC AAZ39487;
 XX 07-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 DT Template pyrimidine series sequence in a ligand.
 DE Nucleic acid transport system; NTS; cell surface receptor; cytosol;
 XX nuclear membrane; lysis moiety; transgenic animal; human disease;
 KW nucleic acid delivery; cancer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 1. .17
 FH
 FT

FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "all C's are methylcytosines"
 XX US5994109-A.
 XX 30-NOV-1999.
 XX 03-JUN-1995; 95US-00460890.
 XX 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
 PR 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
 PR 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
 XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 PA Woo SLC, Cristiano RJ, Gottchalk S, Sparrow J, Smith LC;
 XX WPI; 2000-038262/03.
 DR Nucleic acid transport system, useful for creating transgenic animals for
 PT assessing human disease such as cancer in an animal model.
 XX Disclosure; Fig 15A; 107pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to a nucleic acid transport system (NTS) for
 CC delivering nucleic acid into a cell. The NTS contains but is not limited
 CC to 5 components: (a) the nucleic acid or a macromolecule to be delivered;
 CC (b) a moiety that recognizes and binds to a cell surface receptor or
 CC antigen or is capable of entering a cell through cytosol; (c) a nucleic
 CC acid or macromolecular molecule binding moiety; (d) a moiety that is
 CC capable of moving or initiating movement through a nuclear membrane; and/
 CC or (e) a lysis moiety that enables the transport of the entire complex
 CC from the cell surface directly into the cytoplasm of the cell. The NTS
 CC delivers nucleic acid into the cellular interior as well as the nucleus
 CC of specific cells. The NTS can be used to treat disorders by targeting
 CC specific nucleic acid accordingly. The NTS can also be used to create
 CC transgenic animals for assessing human disease, such as cancer, in an
 CC animal model. The NTS can be used in vitro with tissue culture cells
 CC which allows the role of various nucleic acids to be studied by targeting
 CC specific expression into specifically targeted tissue culture cells. The
 CC lysis agent within the NTS avoids the problem of endosomal/lysosomal
 CC degradation
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 832 TCTTTTCTCTCT 844
 Db 1 TTTTCTCTCTCT 13
 RESULT 1016
 AAZ25281
 ID AAZ25281 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAZ25281;
 AC AAZ25281;
 XX 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DT Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1779.
 DE Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
 XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 KW anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9954459-A2.
 XX
 PN
 XX

PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
 XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
 PR 23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
 PI Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
 PI Matulic-Adamic J;
 XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
 DR New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
 XX used to treat cancer.
 PT Claim 77; Page 74; 148pp; English.
 PS The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 CC with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorodithioate
 CC link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
 CC nucleic acid (A') that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
 CC gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or endometrium),
 CC in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
 CC for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
 CC Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
 CC correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
 CC particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
 CC reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
 CC used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
 CC resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
 CC AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
 CC AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences.
 CC AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
 CC sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
 CC sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
 CC antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 765 GCCTCCACTCTCG 777
 DB |||||
 5 GCCTCCACTCTCG 17
 RESULT 1017
 AAFO7162
 ID AAFO7162 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAF07162;
 AC AAF07162;
 XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DT Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #3419.
 DE Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 KW interferon alpha; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO2000061729-A2.
 PN 19-OCT-2000.
 XX 11-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009721.

PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, Mcswiggen J;
 PI WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 DR Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin.
 PT Claim 54; Page 134; 164pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the IR2 Orphan receptor, EAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA transcription
 CC factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/ARF Displacement Protein (CDP).
 CC Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents inhibition (and
 CC consequently increases expression of) genes involved in the production of
 CC erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor protein and
 CC interferon alpha
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 917 TATCATCACCACC 929
 DB |||||
 3 TAACATCACCACC 15
 RESULT 1018
 AAC82857
 ID AAC82857 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAC82857;
 AC AAC82857;
 XX 21-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT Nucleic acid transporter system primer SEQ ID NO 5.
 DE Nucleic acid delivery; nucleic acid transporter system; hormone; enzyme;
 KW growth factor; clotting factor; apolipoprotein; receptor; drug; oncogene;
 KW tumor antigen; tumor suppressor; viral antigen; parasitic antigen;
 KW bacterial antigen; primer; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 7 /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= Other
 FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 10 /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= Other
 FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 12 /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= Other
 FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 16 /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= Other
 FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
 FT modified_base 17 /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= Other
 FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"

PN US6150168-A.
 XX
 PD 21-NOV-2000.
 XX
 XX
 PF 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460971.
 XX
 XX 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
 PR 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US0002725.
 PR 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
 XX
 XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 PA
 XX
 XX Gottchalk S, Sparrow J, Cristiano RJ, Smith LC, Woo SLC;
 PI
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-049093/06.
 DR
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid transporter system for delivering nucleic acid into a cell,
 PT useful for delivering proteins and polypeptides to cells, including
 PT growth factors, enzymes, hormones, and tumor suppressors.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Col 93-94; 105pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel system (I) for delivering a nucleic acid
 CC to a cell, comprising a binding complex comprising a ligand binding
 CC molecule noncovalently bound to a nucleic acid and covalently linked to a
 CC surface ligand, and a second binding complex comprising a second binding
 CC molecule noncovalently bound to a nucleic acid and covalently linked to a
 CC nuclear ligand. The complexes are simultaneously bound to the nucleic
 CC acid. The nucleic acid transporter system can also be used in a method
 CC for the in vivo targeting of the insertion of DNA into a cell. It can
 CC also be used in processes for producing transformed cell lines. The
 CC system can be used to deliver a variety of proteins and polypeptides,
 CC such as hormones, growth factors, enzymes, clotting factors,
 CC apolipoproteins, receptors, drugs, oncogenes, tumor antigens, tumor
 CC suppressors, viral antigens, parasitic antigens, and bacterial antigens.
 CC The transporter system uses lysis agents to overcome the problems of
 CC endosomal/lysosomal degradation seen with prior art systems
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 832 TCTTTCTCTCTCT 844
 Db 1 TTTTCTCTCTCTCT 13

RESULT 1019
 AAH94965/c
 ID AAH94965 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AAH94965;
 XX
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 390.
 DE
 XX Human; checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 KW RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200157206-A2.
 FN
 XX 09-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US003504.
 DF
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983P.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA

PA (FATT/) FATTAEY A R.
 XX
 XX Fattaey AR, Jarvis T, Mcswiggen J, Boohar RN, Holman PS;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 DR
 XX
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 PT molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1 gene,
 PT useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 60; 115pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 CC downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 CC gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences and are useful in the
 CC treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 CC including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 CC the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 935 CCAGAGAAATTTTA 947
 Db 13 CCATAGAAATTTTA 1

RESULT 1020
 ABK01050/c
 ID ABK01050 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ABK01050;
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX Human NOGO Inozyme #320.
 DE
 XX
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW dnazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytooma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 PN
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 PD
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 PF
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 PR
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWHIRA B M.
 XX
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 PI
 XX

DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and

PT central nervous system injury.

XX Claim 88; Page 83; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates

CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The

CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule

CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or

CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA

CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA

CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.

CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of

CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level

CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more

CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to

CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-

CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic

CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell

CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,

CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-

CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the

CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the

CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the

CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of

CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more

CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to

CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident

CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),

CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),

CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob

CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease

CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present

CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 839 TTCTCTGAAGACA 851

DB 17 TTTTCTGAAGACA 5

RESULT 1021

ABK01051/c

ID ABK01051 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK01051;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NOGO Inozyme #321.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;

KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;

KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;

KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;

KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;

KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;

KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;

KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;

KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;

KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAY/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrita BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite

PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and

PT central nervous system injury.

XX Claim 88; Page 83; 200pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates

CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The

CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule

CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or

CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA

CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA

CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.

CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of

CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level

CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more

CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to

CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-

CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic

CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell

CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,

CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-

CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the

CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the

CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the

CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of

CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more

CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to

CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident

CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),

CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),

CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob

CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease

CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present

CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention

XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 839 TTCTCTGAAGACA 851

DB 14 TTTTCTGAAGACA 2

CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
CC sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 839 TTCTCTGAAGACA 851
XX DB 15 TTTCGTGAAGACA 3
XX
XX RESULT 1023
XX ABK01935/c
XX ID ABK01935 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABK01935;
XX XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX XX Human NOGO Zinzyme #257.
XX XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
XX KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
XX KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
XX KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
XX KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
XX KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
XX KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
XX KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
XX KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO200159103-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX XX
XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX XX
XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
XX central nervous system injury.

RESULT 1022
ABK00169/c
ID ABK00169 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK00169;
XX XX
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX XX Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #169.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
XX KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
XX KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
XX KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
XX KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
XX KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
XX KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
XX KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
XX KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
XX KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO200159103-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX XX
XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX XX
XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
XX PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
XX PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX XX
XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
XX central nervous system injury.
XX
XX Claim 88; Page 68; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
XX DNazyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr
XX an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
XX with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
XX immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
XX targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the

PS Claim 88; Page 100; 200pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is a zinzyme molecule of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

 QY 719 AGAGTGACTCTGG 731
 Db |||||
 16 AGAGTGACTCTGG 4

 RESULT 1024
 ABK01138/c
 ID ABK01138 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK01138;
 XX
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOGO Inozyme #408.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FN WO200159103-A2.
 XX

PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX
 PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 DR
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.
 XX
 PS Claim 88; Page 84; 200pp; English.
 CC
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is a zinzyme molecule of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

 QY 972 CTAATCTGGTGT 984
 Db |||||
 16 CTAATCTGGAGT 4

 RESULT 1025
 ABK00168/c
 ID ABK00168 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK00168;
 XX

Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #168.
 DE
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytotatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 XX central nervous system injury.
 XX
 XX Claim 88; Page 68; 200pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 XX DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 XX an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA
 XX with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, mantle-cell
 XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 XX immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 XX targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 XX nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 XX cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 XX NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 XX (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 839 TTCTCTGAGACA 851
 DB 16 TTTTCTGAGACA 4
 RESULT 1026
 ABK00277/c
 ID ABK00277 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK00277;
 XX
 XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human NOGO Hammerhead Ribozyme #277.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytotatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 XX (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 XX central nervous system injury.
 XX
 XX Claim 88; Page 68; 200pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 XX regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 XX nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 XX DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 XX an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA
 XX with a VGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 XX of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 XX Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 XX the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 XX of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 XX Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, mantle-cell
 XX leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 XX lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 XX immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 XX targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 XX presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 XX nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 XX cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 XX NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 XX therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 XX treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 XX (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),

possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is a hammerhead ribozyme of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 719 AGAGTGACTCTGG 731
|||||
DB 14 AGAGTGACTCTTG 2

RESULT 1027
ABK00775
ID ABK00775 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC ABK00775;
XX
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DE Human NOGO Inozyme #45.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zynzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200159103-A2.
PN
XX
PD 16-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
XX
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira EM;
DR WPI; 2001-607195/69.
XX
XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.
XX
PS Claim 88; Page 78; 200pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNazyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving a RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 926 CACCACTCTCCAG 938
|||||
DB 2 CUCCACCCUCCAG 14

RESULT 1028
ABK02514/c
ID ABK02514 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABK02514;
XX
XX
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human NOGO Amberzyme #186.
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;

DNasezyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapeutic-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.

XX PN WC200159103-A2.

XX PD 16-AUG-2001.

XX
PF 09-FEB-2001: 2001WO-US004273.

XX
PR 11-FEB-2000: 2000US-0181797P.

PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-018516P.
PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX
XX
PA (PIBO-) PIROXYME PHARM INC

PA (MCMC//) BLATT L.
PA (MCMC//) MCMC//

PA (MCSW//) MCSWIGEN U.
PA (CHOW//) CHOWRIRA B M.

Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX
PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and

pt central nervous system injury.
xx

PS Claim 88; Page 134; 200pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
CC
CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a

CC DNzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) pr

Query Match	3.9%;	Score 11.4;	DB 1;	Length 17;
Best Local Similarity	92.3%;	Pred. No. 7.4e+02;		
Matches 12:	Conservative	0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0;
				Gaps 0;

Qy 832 TCTTTCTCTCT 844
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 15 TCTTTCTCTAT 3

RESULT 1029
ABK02188/c
ID ABK02188 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

ABK02188;
AC
XY

12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human NOGO DNazyme #100.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; nootropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNaseI; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyase; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytooma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; multiple sclerosis; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Proutzfeld-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

Homo sapiens.

OS
SYNCHRONIC.
XX
DY E0000150103 30

FN W02001591UJ-AZ.
XX
XX
XX

[illegible]

09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
PF
XX

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-018179P.
PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
XX
XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX
PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX
DR WPI: 2001-607195/69.

XX
PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense

PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and

PT central nervous system injury.

Claim 88; Page 114; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a Cn20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down

expression of the CD20 gene. The CD20 gene encodes a protein that regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNzyme) an inzyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zynzyme (cleaving RNA with a vxy motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is preferably Mg²⁺. In CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more

therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is a DNAzyme molecule of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 972 CTAAATCTGGTCT 984

Db 14 CTAAATCTGGAGT 2

RESULT 1030

ABK00776

ID ABK00776 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK00776;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NOGO Inozyme #46.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS; Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

Homo sapiens.

Synthetic.

PN WO200159103-A2.

PD 16-AUG-2001.

PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US0004273.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX DR

WPI; 2001-607195/69.

Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and central nervous system injury.

Claim 88; Page 78; 200pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a DNAzyme) an Inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA motif) or possessing an NCH motif, a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or an amberzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinczyme (cleaving RNA with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg^{2+} . Furthermore, the nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS), chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present sequence is an inozyme of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 926 CACCACCTCCAG 938

Db 1 CUCCACCCUCCAG 13

RESULT 1031

ABK02530/c

ID ABK02530 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC ABK02530;

DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human NOGO Amberzyme #202.

Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme; DNAzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberzyme; zinczyme; lymphoma; leukaemia; B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma; MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia; inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury; cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis; chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;

KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.

PN WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

XX Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

PT Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.

XX Claim 88; Page 135; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOMO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOMO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOMO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOMO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOMO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOMO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an amberyne molecule of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 972 CTAATCTGGTGT 984

|||||

15 CTAATCTGGAGT 3

Db

RESULT 1032

ABK01150/c

XX ID ABK01150 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK01150;

XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)

XX Human NOGO Inozyme #420.

XX Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; ribozyme;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNzyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyne; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IMC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200159103-A2.

XX 16-AUG-2001.

XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.

PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.

PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.

PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.

PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;

XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.

XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.

XX Claim 88; Page 84; 200pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOMO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNzyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberyne (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOMO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOMO gene in the

CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an inozyme of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 719 AGAGTGACTCTGG 731
 Db 13 AGAGTGACTCTTG 1

RESULT 1033
 ABK02470/c
 ID ABK02470 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK02470;
 XX DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human NOGO Amberzyme #142.
 XX KW Human; ss; antisense therapy; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; haemostatic;
 KW cerebroprotective; neurotropic; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian;
 KW muscular; CD20; neurite growth inhibitor gene; NOGO; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KW DNazyme; inozyme; G-cleaver; amberyzyme; zinzyme; lymphoma; leukaemia;
 KW B-cell lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukaemia;
 KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV associated NHL; mantle-cell lymphoma;
 KW MCL; immunocytoma; IWC; immune thrombocytopaenia; stroke; dementia;
 KW inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 KW cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW chemotherapy-induced neuropathy; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; ALS;
 KW Parkinson's disease; ataxia; Huntington's disease;
 KW Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200159103-A2.
 XX PD 16-AUG-2001.
 XX PF 09-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004273.
 XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181797P.
 XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-0185516P.
 XX PR 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187128P.
 XX XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (CHOW/) CHOWRIRA B M.
 XX PI Blatt L, Mcswiggen J, Chowrira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 PT constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or neurite
 PT growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia, and
 PT central nervous system injury.

XX PS Claim 88; Page 133; 200pp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 CC expression of a CD20 gene and a nucleic acid molecule which down
 CC regulates expression of a neurite growth inhibitor gene (NOGO). The
 CC nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g. a ribozyme or a
 CC DNazyme) an inozyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 CC possessing an NCH motif), a G-cleaver (cleaving RNA with a NYN motif) or
 CC an amberyzyme (cleaving RNA with an NGN triplet), a zinzyme (cleaving RNA
 CC with a YGY motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA
 CC of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺.
 CC Furthermore, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce CD20 activity of
 CC the cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level
 CC of CD20. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat lymphoma, leukaemia, B-cell lymphoma, low-grade or follicular non-
 CC Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), bulky low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic
 CC leukaemia, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) associated NHL, mantle-cell
 CC lymphoma (MCL), immunocytoma (IMC), small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma,
 CC immune thrombocytopaenia, and inflammatory arthropathy. The NOGO-
 CC targeting nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the NOGO gene in the
 CC presence of a divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the
 CC nucleic acid may be contacted with a cell to reduce NOGO activity of the
 CC cell and treat a patient having a condition associated with the level of
 CC NOGO. The treatment may further comprise the use of one or more
 CC therapies. In particular, the NOGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to
 CC treat central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident
 CC (CVA, stroke), Alzheimer's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 CC chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS),
 CC Parkinson's disease, ataxia, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 CC disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 CC states which respond to the modulation of NOGO expression. The present
 CC sequence is an amberyzyme molecule of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 839 TTCTCTGAAGACA 851
 Db 13 TTTTCTGAAGACA 1

RESULT 1034
 ABA80748/c
 ID ABA80748 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABA80748;
 XX DT 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3594.
 XX KW Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
 KW retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
 KW cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
 KW adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
 KW haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
 KW mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
 KW familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; pseudotumor; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
 KW UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antisickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
 KW antilipemic; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200173002-A2.
 XX PD 04-OCT-2001.


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PF 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX
XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
PA
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
PT modification.
XX
XX Claim 7; Page 240; 294pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC oligonucleotides of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 882 GAGATGCACTTAC 894
DB 13 GAGATGCACTTCC 1
|||||
RESULT 1035
ABA81193
ID ABA81193 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABA81193;
XX
XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX APP mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 4039.
XX
XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
XX retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
XX cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
XX adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
XX haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
XX mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
XX UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
XX Alzheimer's disease; cytosstatic; antickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
XX antilipemic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200173002-A2.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2001.

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XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
PR 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX
XX (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
PA
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
PT modification.
XX
XX Claim 7; Page 262; 294pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC oligonucleotides of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 799 AGAGCTCTCTCC 811
DB 3 AGAGCTCTCTCC 15
|||||
RESULT 1036
ABA80749
ID ABA80749 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABA80749;
XX
XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX LDLR mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 3595.
XX
XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
XX retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
XX cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
XX adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
XX haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
XX mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
XX UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
XX Alzheimer's disease; cytosstatic; antickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
XX antilipemic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200173002-A2.
XX
XX

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PD XX 04-OCT-2001.
PF XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX XX
PR XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
PR XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX XX
PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX XX
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
XX XX
XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.
XX XX
XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
PT modification.
XX XX
XX Claim 7; Page 240; 294pp; English.
XX XX
XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC oligonucleotides of the invention
XX XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 882 GAGATGCACCTTAC 894
DB 5 GAGATGCACCTTCC 17
|||||
RESULT 1037
ABA81192/c
ID ABA81192 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
AC ABA81192;
XX XX
XX 24-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX APP mutation correcting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 4038.
XX XX
XX Human; gene therapy; adenosine deaminase deficiency; p53; beta-globin;
XX retinoblastoma; BRCA1; BRCA2; CFTR; cystic fibrosis; cancer; Factor V;
XX cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A; CDKN2A; melanoma; APC; HBA1; HBA2;
XX adenomatous polyposis of the colon; Factor VII; Factor IX; thrombosis;
XX haemophilia; alpha thalassaemia; haemoglobin alpha locus 1; MLH1; APOE;
XX mismatch repair; MSH2; MSH6; hyperlipidaemia; apolipoprotein E; LDLR;
XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; UGT1; syndrome; APP; PSEN1; antisense;
XX UDP-glucuronosyltransferase; amyloid precursor protein; presenilin-1;
XX Alzheimer's disease; cytostatic; antitickling; antianaemic; haemostatic;
XX antileptic; ss.
XX XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX WO200173002-A2.
XX XX
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PD XX 04-OCT-2001.
PF XX 27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009761.
XX XX
PR XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192176P.
PR XX 27-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192179P.
PR XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000US-0208538P.
PR XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000US-0244989P.
XX XX
PA (UYDE ) UNIV DELAWARE.
XX XX
XX Kmiec EB, Gamper HB, Rice MC;
XX XX
XX WPI; 2001-639230/73.
XX XX
XX Oligonucleotide for targeted alterations of genetic sequences and for
PT treating cystic fibrosis, comprises at least one mismatch and chemical
PT modification.
XX XX
XX Claim 7; Page 262; 294pp; English.
XX XX
XX The present invention provides single-stranded oligonucleotides which can
CC be used for the targeted alteration of genomic sequences, where the
CC oligonucleotide has at least one mismatch compared with the genomic
CC sequence to be altered. In particular, these sequences are directed at
CC the following genes: adenosine deaminase, p53, beta-globin,
CC retinoblastoma, BRCA1, BRCA2, CFTR, cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A
CC (CDKN2A), APC, Factor V, Factor VIII, Factor IX, haemoglobin alpha locus
CC 1 (HBA1), haemoglobin alpha locus 2 (HBA2), MLH1, MSH2, MSH6,
CC apolipoprotein E (APOE), LDL receptor (LDLR), UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
CC (UGT1), amyloid precursor protein (APC), presenilin-1 (PSEN1) and
CC presenilin-2 (PSEN2). These can be used in the gene therapy of diseases
CC such as cancer, adenosine deaminase deficiency, cystic fibrosis,
CC haemophilia, hypercholesterolaemia, thalassaemia, sickle cell anaemia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, melanoma, adenomatous polyposis of the colon and
CC various syndromes. The present sequence is one of the gene correcting
CC oligonucleotides of the invention
XX XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 799 AGAGCTCTCTCTCC 811
DB 15 AGAGATCTCTCTCC 3
|||||
RESULT 1038
AAF58105/c
ID AAF58105 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
AC AAF58105;
XX XX
XX 19-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX Wild-type beta amyloid precursor protein oligonucleotide #2.
XX XX
XX Beta amyloid precursor protein; APP; antisense; Alzheimer's disease; ss.
XX XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX US6177246-B1.
XX XX
XX 23-JAN-2001.
XX XX
XX 16-NOV-1998; 98US-00192657.
XX XX
XX 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814963.
XX XX
XX 28-OCT-1994; 94US-00331389.
XX XX
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PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Monia BP, Freier SM, Ecker DJ;
 XX WPI; 2001-158569/16.
 XX
 XX Modulating abnormal expression of a beta-amyloid precursor protein (APP)
 PT gene, involves contacting tissue or cell comprising the gene with an
 PT oligonucleotide specifically hybridizable with a polynucleotide encoding
 PT abnormally expressed APP.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Col 12; 24pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to modulating abnormal expression of a beta
 CC -amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene, involving an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with APP nucleic acid. The
 CC invention is useful for modulating abnormal expression of a gene encoding
 CC APP and for treating and diagnosing conditions arising from abnormal
 CC expression, overexpression or mutation of the gene, such as Alzheimer's
 CC disease
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 914 GATTATCATCACC 926
 |||||
 DB 13 GATCATCATCACC 1
 |||||
 RESULT 1039
 ABA02622
 ID ABA02622 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC
 XX ABA02622;
 DT 05-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HPV11 DNazyme target sequence SEQ ID NO AK.
 XX
 XX Infection; antisense RNA; ribozyme; DNazyme; antiviral; gene therapy;
 KW papilloma virus; hepatitis B virus; cytotoxic; cytostatic; wart;
 KW cervical dysplasia; cervical carcinoma; carcinoma; laryngeal papilloma;
 KW ss.
 XX
 XX Unidentified.
 XX
 XX WO200179524-A2.
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 XX 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012130.
 XX
 XX 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548449.
 XX 07-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251810P.
 XX
 XX (UYSC-) UNIV SOUTH CAROLINA.
 XX (PENN-) PENN STATE RES FOUND.
 XX
 XX Norris JS, Clawson GA, Westwater C, Schofield D, Schmidt MG;
 PI Hoel B, Dolan J, Pan W;
 XX WPI; 2001-607700/69.
 XX
 XX Novel nucleic acid for the treatment of papilloma or hepatitis virus
 PT induced conditions comprises a catalytic region which produces a
 PT cytotoxic or cytostatic effect in the infected cell.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Page 101; 143pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to the discovery, identification and

CC Characterisation of toxic agents lethal to pathogens and methods for
 CC targeting such toxic agents to a pathogen or pathogen infected cells in
 CC order to treat and/or eradicate the infection. In particular the
 CC invention relates to at least one nucleic acid molecule, which
 CC specifically hybridises to mRNA encoding at least one vital protein
 CC associated with the transformation or plasmid copy number control, which
 CC hybridises to a viral polyadenylation signal or a core, pre core or
 CC polymerase encoding sequence. Specifically, the invention relates to the
 CC delivery of one or more toxic gene products, antisense RNAs, ribozymes,
 CC DNazymes or a combination thereof. The nucleic acids have antiviral
 CC activity and can be used in gene therapy. They are useful for the
 CC treatment of papilloma or hepatitis virus induced conditions and can
 CC produce a cytotoxic or cytostatic effect in papillomavirus or hepatitis B
 CC infected cells. The papilloma virus induced condition is selected from
 CC warts, cervical dysplasia, cervical carcinoma, carcinoma in situ and
 CC laryngeal papilloma. ABA02588-ABA02610 comprise ribozyme flanking
 CC sequences and ABA02612-ABA02660 comprise DNazyme target sequences, useful
 CC to the invention
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 765 GCCTCCCACTTCTG 777
 |||||
 DB 1 GCCTCCACGCTCTG 13
 |||||
 RESULT 1040
 AAS08467
 ID AAS08467 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC
 XX AAS08467;
 DT 23-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Pyrimidine-rich oligonucleotide #2 used in nucleic acid transport system.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid transport; cytosol; ligand; lysis agent; spacer molecule;
 KW gene therapy; hepatocyte; muscle; bone forming cell; oligonucleotide; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key. Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 7..10
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 12
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..17
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX
 XX US6177554-B1.
 XX
 XX 23-JAN-2001.
 XX
 XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462040.
 XX
 XX 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
 XX 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
 XX 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
 XX
 XX (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX
 XX WOO SLC, Smith LC, Cristiano RJ, Gottchalk S, Sparrow J;
 XX WPI; 2001-365933/38.
 XX
 XX Nucleic acid transport system, useful for creating transgenic animals for

XX assessing human disease such as cancer in an animal model.
 PS Disclosure; Fig 15; 11pp; English.
 XX The sequence represents the pyrimidine-rich oligonucleotide #2 used in a
 CC nucleic acid transporter system. The nucleic acid transporter system uses
 CC nucleic acid binding complexes containing surface ligands which are
 CC capable of binding to a cell surface receptor and entering the cell
 CC through cytosol. The compounds of the invention are either ligands,
 CC binding molecules (surface ligands), lysis agents, spacer molecules or
 CC their intermediates. The ligands, binding molecules, lysis agents and
 CC spacer molecules are used in nucleic acid transporter systems to deliver
 CC nucleic acid into specific cells e.g. in gene therapy to deliver nucleic
 CC acid into hepatocytes, muscle cells or bone forming cells
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 832 TCCTTTCTCTCT 844
 Db 1 TTTTCTCTCT 13
 RESULT 1041
 ABN06060/c
 ID ABN06060 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN06060;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6052.
 XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200192524-A2.
 PN 06-DEC-2001.
 PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6052; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 831 CTCCTTTCTCTC 843
 Db 14 CTCCTTTCTCTC 2
 RESULT 1042
 ABN09923
 ID ABN09923 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN09923;
 XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9915.
 DE Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200192524-A2.
 PN 06-DEC-2001.
 PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

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PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9915; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 703 TCACGCGAGTCCC 715
XX Db ||| |||||
XX 3 TCCTGCGAGTCCC 15
XX
XX RESULT 1043
XX ABN06061/c
XX ID ABN06061 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN06061;
XX XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6053.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX

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PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6053; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX Qy 831 CTCCTTTCTCTCTC 843
XX Db ||| |||||
XX 13 CTCCTTTCTCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1044
XX ABN10689
XX ID ABN10689 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN10689;
XX XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10681.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
PT
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10681; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 928 CCACCTCTCAGAG 940
Db |||||
5 CCACCTCTCAGAG 17
RESULT 1045
ABN10690
ID ABN10690 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
AC ABN10690;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10682.
DE
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
PT
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10682; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 928 CCACCTCCAGAG 940
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 4 CCACCTCCAGAG 16

RESULT 1046
ID ABN10693 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN10693;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10685.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192524-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX FA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX FI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10685; 214pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a

CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 928 CCACCTCCAGAG 940
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 CCACCTCCAGAG 13

RESULT 1047
ABN09922
ID ABN09922 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN09922;
XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9914.
XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200192524-A2.
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX FA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX FI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9914; 214pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify

CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 703 TCACGAGTCC 715
||| |||||
Db 4 TCCTGGAGTCC 16

RESULT 1048
ABN10691
ID ABN10691 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABN10691;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10683.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI WPI: 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10683; 21app; English.
XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 928 CCACCTCCAGAG 940
||| |||||
Db 3 CCACCTCCAGAG 15

RESULT 1049
ABN09921
ID ABN09921 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN09921;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9913.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
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XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9913; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 703 TCCAGCGAGTCCC 715
XX DB 5 TCCTGCGAGTCCC 17
XX
XX RESULT 1050
XX ABN06058/c
XX ID ABN06058 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN06058;
XX
XX XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6050.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FN WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6050; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 831 CTCCTTTCTCTC 843
XX DB 16 CTCCTTTCTCTC 4
XX
XX RESULT 1051
XX ABN06059/c
XX ID ABN06059 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABN06059;
XX
XX XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:6051.
XX
XX

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KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6051; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 831 CTCCTTCCTCCTC 843
DB 15 CTCCTTCCTCCTC 3

RESULT 1052
ABN09925
ID ABN09925 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABN09925;
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9917.
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9917; 214pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 703 TCACGCGAGTCCC 715
 ||| |||||
 Db 1 TCCTGCGAGTCCC 13

RESULT 1053
 ABN10692
 ID ABN10692 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN10692;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:10684.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10684; 214pp; English.
 XX PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 XX CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 XX CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 XX CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 XX CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 XX CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 XX CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 XX CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 XX CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule

CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 928 CCACCTCCAGAG 940
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 Db 2 CCACCTCAAGAG 14

RESULT 1054
 ABN08913
 ID ABN08913 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABN08913;
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8905.
 XX KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 XX KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 XX PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8905; 214pp; English.
 XX PS The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 XX CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 XX CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 XX CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 XX CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 XX CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 XX CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 XX CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 XX CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 XX CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
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 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 708 CGAGTCCCGAGG 720
 |||||
 Db 4 CGAGTCCCGAGG 16

RESULT 1055
 ABN09924
 ID ABN09924 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN09924;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GDMPLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9916.
 XX
 KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; hGDMPLP-1; heart;
 KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 DR
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9916; 214pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 703 TCCAGCGAGTCCC 715
 |||||
 Db 2 TCCAGCGAGTCCC 14

RESULT 1056
 ABQ64015
 ID ABQ64015 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABQ64015;
 XX
 DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 728.
 XX
 KW Human; KTOM1a; KTOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
 KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200224750-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
 XX
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 253; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 789 TCTGGTGCCAGA 801
DB 2 TTGGTGCCAGA 14
RESULT 1058
ABQ64014
ID ABQ64014 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ64014;
XX
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 727.
XX
XX KW Human; KTOM1a; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FN WO200224750-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234587P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX
XX (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 253; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 789 TCTGGTGCCAGA 801
DB 1 TTGGTGCCAGA 13
RESULT 1057
ABQ64014
ID ABQ64014 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ64014;
XX
XX DT 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 727.
XX
XX KW Human; KTOM1a; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytostatic;
XX Gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX FN WO200224750-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
XX PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234587P.
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

DR	WPI; 2002-676582/73.	PI	Zhan J;
XX		XX	
PT	Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful	DR	WPI; 2002-676582/73.
PT	for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and	XX	
PT	for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.	PT	Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
XX		PT	for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
XX		PT	for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
PS	Example 2; Page 123; 718pp; English.	XX	
XX		XX	Example 2; Page 123; 718pp; English.
CC	The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like	XX	
CC	protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL	CC	The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC	has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the	CC	protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
CC	two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop	CC	has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC	codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL	CC	two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC	shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The	CC	codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC	shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar	CC	shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC	to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is	CC	shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC	important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was	CC	to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC	mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are	CC	important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC	useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in	CC	mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC	therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of	CC	useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC	such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human	CC	therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC	HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and	CC	such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC	foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,	CC	HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC	skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are	CC	foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC	clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for	CC	skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC	male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an	CC	clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC	example from the invention	CC	male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX		CC	example from the invention
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	XX	
		SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
		Query Match	3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
		Best Local Similarity	92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
		Matches	12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	781 GCAGCCCTCTGG 793	QY	781 GCAGCCCTCTGG 793
Db	15 GCAGCCCTCTAG 3	Db	16 GCAGCCCTCTAG 4
		RESULT 1061	
		ABV79206/c	
ID	ABV79206 standard; DNA; 17 BP.	ID	ABV79205/c
XX		XX	ABV79205 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC	ABV79206;	XX	
XX		AC	ABV79205;
DT	03-JAN-2003 (first entry)	XX	
XX		DT	03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
DE	Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 452.	XX	
XX		DE	Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 451.
KW	Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;	XX	
KW	human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;	XX	Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW	male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;	KW	human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW	prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.	KW	male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
OS	Homo sapiens.	KW	prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX		OS	Homo sapiens.
PN	EP1229046-A2.	XX	
XX		PN	EP1229046-A2.
PD	07-AUG-2002.	XX	
XX		PD	07-AUG-2002.
PF	28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.	XX	
XX		PF	28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.	XX	
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR	23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.	PR	30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR	09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.	PR	23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX		PR	09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX		XX	
XX	(AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.	XX	

22-NOV-2001.

16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.

16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
(GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.

Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
WPI; 2002-082995/11.

Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.

Claim 4; Page 105; 149pp; English.

The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, verruca
neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
cation such as Mg2+. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
ABK17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
related PCR primers of the invention

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	3.9%;	Score 11.4;	DB 1;	Length 17;
Best Local Similarity	61.5%;	Pred. No. 7.4e+02;		
Matches	8;	Conservative	4;	Mismatches 1;
				Indels 0;
				Gaps

816 CAGGGTTGGCTGT 828
||||:||||:
5 CAGGAUUGGCGU 17

RESULT 1065

ABK18227
IID
ABK18227 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX
AC
ABK18227;

XX
XX
09-APR-2002 (first entry)

DT
DE
Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 874.

XX
XX
Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;

XX Human, hammerhead ribozyme; cytotostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200188124-A2.
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 XX WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 PT useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 74; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK2719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 926 CACCACCCCTCCAG 938
 DB 1 CCCCACCCUCCAG 13

RESULT 1067
 ABK18228

ID ABK18228 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABK18228;
 XX DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 875.
 XX KW Human; hammerhead ribozyme; cytotostatic; antitumour; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; virucide; osteopathic;
 KW vulnary; cancer; lymphoma; Ewing's sarcoma; melanoma; psoriasis;
 KW tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 KW neovascular glaucoma; myopic degeneration; arthritis; verruca vulgaris;
 KW angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis; port-wine stain; wound healing;
 KW Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; leukaemia; ss;
 KW Osler-Weber-rendu syndrome, leukaemia; osteoporosis; DNAzyme; inozyme;
 KW amberzyme.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200188124-A2.
 PN 22-NOV-2001.
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US015866.
 XX 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572021.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcswiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 PI WPI; 2002-082995/11.
 DR Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related gene,
 XX useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 PT arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber syndrome.
 XX Claim 4; Page 74; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (I) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (I) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Ewing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumour angiogenesis, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration,
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukaemia, osteoporosis and wound healing. (I) is useful for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of ERG,
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (I) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukaemia or tumour
 CC angiogenesis is treated by administering (I) to the patient in
 CC conjunction with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (I) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (I). (I) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC ERG gene, by contacting (I) with RNA, in the presence of a divalent
 CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (I) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in a cell. (I) is useful for specifically
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK17354-ABK2719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 2 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY	926	CACCACCTCCAG	938
DB	3	CCCCACCCUCCAG	15
DB	14	TGCTCTCTTTC	2
RESULT 1069			
ABK95592/c			
ID	ABK95592	standard; DNA; 17 BP.	
XX	AC	ABK95592;	
XX	DT	24-SEP-2002 (first entry)	
XX	DE	Yeast G-protein coupled receptor transplamt Galpha, PCR primer #3.	
XX	KW	Yeast; G-Protein Coupled Receptor; GPCR-regulated signaling pathway;	
XX	KW	GPCR; sxa2 promoter; Galpha-transplant; Galphaq; Galphas; Galphaoi;	
XX	KW	Galphai2; Galphai3; Galphaz; Galphai2; Galphai3; Galphai4; Galphai6; PCR;	
XX	OS	primer; ss.	
XX	OS	Synthetic.	
XX	EN	WO200246369-A2.	
XX	PD	13-JUN-2002.	
XX	XX	10-DEC-2001; 2001WO-GH005460.	
XX	PF	08-DEC-2000; 2000GB-00030038.	
XX	PR	(SEPT-) SEPTGEN LTD.	
XX	PA	Davey J;	
XX	PI	WPI; 2002-508557/54.	
XX	DR	New Schizosaccharomyces pombe cell, useful for studying G-protein coupled	
XX	PT	receptor-regulated activity, comprises receptor-regulated signaling	
XX	PT	pathway that is derepressed during cell growth mitotic phase and	
XX	PT	reporter.	
XX	XX	Disclosure; Page 23; 117pp; English.	
XX	PS	The invention relates to a Schizosaccharomyces pombe yeast cell (I)	
XX	CC	comprising: (a) a heterologous G-Protein Coupled Receptor (GPCR)-	
XX	CC	regulated signaling pathway (PI) which is derepressed during mitotic	
XX	CC	phase of cell growth; and (b) a reporter system (RS) for reporting signal	
XX	CC	mediated by PI, where RS has reporter gene (GI) operatively linked to	
XX	CC	promoter (PR), which is regulatable by GPCR, and GI and PR is	
XX	CC	heterologous. Also described is (1) an isolated polynucleotide (IIa)	
XX	CC	comprising an sxa2 promoter, or its homologue or analogue, operatively	
XX	CC	linked to an exogenous reporter gene; (2) an isolated polynucleotide	
XX	CC	(IIb) encoding a Galpha-transplant having a nucleotide sequence from	
XX	CC	Galphaq, Galphas, Galphaoi, Galphai2, Galphai3, Galphaz, Galphai2,	
XX	CC	Galphai3, Galphai4 and Galphai6. (I), (IIa) or (IIb) is useful for	
XX	CC	studying GPCR-regulated activity, for determining the effect of a	
XX	CC	compound on GPCR-regulated activity by introducing the compound to (I)	
XX	CC	and noting the output of RS, where the compound affects the ability of	
XX	CC	orphan GPCR to regulate RS. Furthermore (I) is useful for identifying a	
XX	CC	regulator or a mutant of a component of GPCR-regulated pathway and for	
XX	CC	identifying a reagent that modulates GPCR-regulated signaling pathways,	
XX	CC	by producing a random peptide within (I) and measuring an amount of	
XX	CC	reporter activity produced. ABK95570-ABK95608 represent Galpha-	
XX	CC	transplant coding sequences and related coding sequences and PCR primers	
XX	CC	of the invention	
XX	CC	Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
XX	SQ	826 TGCTCTCTTTC 838	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
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XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
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XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	
XX	SQ	Derwent by the European Patent Office	
XX	SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	SQ	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;	
XX	SQ	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;	

Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACACACC 932
|||||
15 CATCTCACACC 3

Db

RESULT 1070
ABV89489/c
ID ABV89489 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABV89489;
XX
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 202.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0128205P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
PS
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 202; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 739 ACTTGCTAGGTC 751
|||||
16 ACATGGTAGGTC 4

Db

RESULT 1071
ABV90407
ID ABV90407 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABV90407;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1120.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
PS
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1120; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 739 ACTTGGTAGGTC 751
 Db 15 ACATGGTAGGTC 3

RESULT 1074
 ABV91241/c
 ID ABV91241 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV91241;
 XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1954.
 XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Shannon M;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1954; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)

CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 1 C; 10 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACACCACC 932
 Db 16 CATCTCCACCACC 4

RESULT 1075
 ABV89492/c
 ID ABV89492 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ABV89492;
 XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 205.
 XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX PI Shannon M;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 205; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)

CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (II) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 739 ACTGGTAGGGTC 751
 |||||
 Db 13 ACATGGTAGGGTC 1

RESULT 1076
 ABV91243/c
 ID ABV91243 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABV91243;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1956.
 XX
 KW Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PI Shannon M;
 XX
 WIPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 activity of human POSHL1.
 XX
 Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1956; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 PS
 The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC

CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (II) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 920 CATCACCACCACC 932
 |||||
 Db 14 CATCTCCACCACC 2

RESULT 1077
 ABV89491/c
 ID ABV89491 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV89491;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 204.
 XX
 KW Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 PI Shannon M;
 XX
 WIPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 activity of human POSHL1.
 XX
 Example 2; SEQ ID NO 204; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 PS
 The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC

PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1957; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 11 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 920 CATCACCACCACC 932
Db 13 CATCTCCACCACC 1
RESULT 1080
ABX04724/c
ID ABX04724 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ABX04724;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX Human endogenous retrovirus k (herv-k) associated probe #88.
XX
XX Human; endogenous retrovirus; herv; prostate cancer; testicular cancer;
XX multiple sclerosis; insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; HML-2 protease;
XX cancer; transgenic animal; probe; ss.
XX Human endogenous retrovirus.
XX WO200246477-A2.
XX
XX 13-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US047824.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2000; 2000US-0251830P.
XX
XX 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00016604.
XX
XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX Garcia P, Hardy SF, Williams LT, Escobedo J;
XX WPI; 2002-691475/74.
XX Novel isolated polypeptides useful for diagnosis of prostate cancer.
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 151; 152pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes novel isolated polypeptides (I, Ib) useful for

CC diagnosing prostate cancer comprising obtaining a patient sample
CC containing prostate cells and detecting the presence or absence of an
CC expression product of a HML-2 endogenous retrovirus in a patient sample.
CC Polynucleotides associated with (I) are useful for diagnosis or treatment
CC of testicular cancer, multiple sclerosis or insulin-dependent diabetes
CC mellitus. An inhibitor of a HML-2 protease and a transdominant negative
CC mutant of HML-2 CORP are also useful in the manufacture of a medicament
CC for treating prostate cancer. (I) and (Ib) are useful for generating
CC antibodies specific to the polypeptides associated with cancer, as
CC targets for therapeutic intervention, and in immunising a transgenic
CC animal. This sequence represents a probe used for detecting the presence
CC of human endogenous retrovirus (herv) of the HML-2 sub-group in prostate
CC tissue
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 813 ACTCAGGCTTGGC 825
Db 17 ACTCAGGATTGGC 5
RESULT 1081
ABK57459/c
ID ABK57459 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ABK57459;
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1830.
XX
XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
XX antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
XX chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
XX oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
XX acetylcysteine.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200211674-A2.
XX
XX 14-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (SYNT) SYNTX USA LLC.
XX (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
XX
XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, Mckenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
XX Grupe A;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.
XX
XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
XX channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating chronic obstructive
XX pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
XX
XX Claim 4; Page 113; 152pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
XX regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
XX by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
XX useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
XX obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
XX fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
XX that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or

CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 814 CTCAGGGTTGGCT 826
 ||||| |||||
 Db 16 CTCAGAGTTGGCT 4

RESULT 1082
 ABK56764/c
 ID ABK56764 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK56764;

XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1135.

XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
 KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
 KW acetylcysteine.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200211674-A2.

XX 14-FEB-2002.

XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.

XX 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (SYNT) SYNTEX USA LLC.
 XX (THOM/) THOMPSON J.

XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
 PI Grupe A;

XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.

XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.

XX Claim 4; Page 80; 152pp; English.

XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises

CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 814 CTCAGGGTTGGCT 826
 ||||| |||||
 Db 17 CTCAGAGTTGGCT 5

RESULT 1083
 ABK56082/c
 ID ABK56082 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC ABK56082;

XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #453.

XX Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
 KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
 KW acetylcysteine.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200211674-A2.

XX 14-FEB-2002.

XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.

XX 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (SYNT) SYNTEX USA LLC.
 XX (THOM/) THOMPSON J.

XX Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
 PI Grupe A;

XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.

XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.

XX Claim 4; Page 61; 152pp; English.

XX The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The

CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 814 CTCAGGTTGGCT 826
 DB 13 CTCAGAGTTGGCT 1
 RESULT 1084
 ABK56765/c
 ID ABK56765 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC
 XX
 XX
 DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1136.
 XX
 KW Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; CLCA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
 KW antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
 KW chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 KW oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
 KW acetylcysteine.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200211674-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 PF 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US024970.
 XX
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224383P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (SYNT) SYNTAX USA LLC.
 PA (THOM/) THOMPSON J.
 XX
 PI Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, Mckenzie T, Ayers D, Szymkowski DE;
 PI Grupe A;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-217145/27.
 DR
 XX
 PT Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 PT channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 80; 152pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate expression of chloride channel calcium activated 1 (CLCA1) genes
 CC by cleaving RNA derived from the genes. The nucleic acid sequences are
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, obstructive bowel syndrome and any other diseases or conditions
 CC that are related to or will respond to the levels of CLCA1 in a cell or
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of CLCA1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of one or more therapies under conditions suitable for the
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC antibacterials, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an

CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 814 CTCAGGTTGGCT 826
 DB 14 CTCAGAGTTGGCT 2
 RESULT 1085
 ACC52663/c
 ID ACC52663 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC52663;
 XX
 DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #1430.
 XX
 KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
 KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
 KW cellular degeneration.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN PR2826373-A1.
 XX
 PD 27-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001PR-00008139.
 XX
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001PR-00008139.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
 XX
 PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-250498/25.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
 PT apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
 PT disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 370; 798pp; French.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
 CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
 CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
 CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
 CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
 CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
 CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. NO. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 977 TCTGGTGATGGG 989
 DB 16 TCTGGTGATGGG 4
 RESULT 1086
 ACC51724
 ID ACC51724 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC51724;

```

XX DT 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human tumour suppressor sequence #491.
XX KW ss; tumour suppressor; antitumour; cytostatic; tumour suppression;
XX KW tumour regression; apoptosis; virus resistance; diagnosis;
XX KW cellular degeneration.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN FR2826373-A1.
XX PD 27-DEC-2002.
XX PF 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001FR-00008139.
XX PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB SA.
XX PI Tuijnder M, Telerman A, Amson R;
XX PS WPI; 2003-250498/25.
XX QY New nucleic acid sequences associated with tumor suppression, regression,
XX QY apoptosis or virus resistance are useful to diagnose and treat viral
XX QY disease, development of tumor cells and cell degeneration.
XX QY Claim 1; Page 153; 798pp; French.
XX CC This sequence represents an isolated nucleic acid sequence associated
XX CC with tumour suppression or regression, apoptosis or virus resistance. The
XX CC invention relates to these sequences or sequences having at least 80%
XX CC identity to them, and polypeptides encoded by the sequences or
XX CC polypeptides having 80% identity to the polypeptide sequences. The
XX CC invention is used to diagnose or treat viral disease or disease
XX CC characterized by development of tumour cells or cellular degeneration
XX CC
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX QY Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX QY Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX QY Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 909 GATCAGATTATCA 921
XX QY 1 GATCAGATTACCA 13
XX DB
XX RESULT 1087
XX ACA99711
XX ID ACA99711 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACA99711;
XX DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #204.
XX KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
XX KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX PD 17-APR-2003.
XX PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX PA (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX PI Zhang J;
XX PS WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX QY New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
XX QY investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
XX QY expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX QY Example 2; SEQ ID NO 224; 156pp; English.
XX CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
XX CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
XX CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
XX CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
XX CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
XX CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kb in
XX CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
XX CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
XX CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
XX CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX QY Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX QY Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX QY Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX QY 727 TCTGGTCATAGGA 739
XX QY 1 TCTGGTCATAGGA 13
XX DB
XX RESULT 1088
XX ACA99707
XX ID ACA99707 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ACA99707;
XX DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #200.
XX KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
XX KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX PD 17-APR-2003.
XX PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX PA (AMSH ) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX PI Zhang J;
XX PS WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX QY New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
XX QY investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
XX QY expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX QY Example 2; SEQ ID NO 224; 156pp; English.
XX CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
XX CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
XX CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a

```

CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbases in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumours and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 727 TCTGTCATAGGA 739
Db 5 TCTGTCCTTAGGA 17
|||||
5 TCTGTCCTTAGGA 17

RESULT 1089
ACA99709
ID ACA99709 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA99709;
XX
AC ACA99709;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #202.
XX
KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX
PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
PT New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 226; 156pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbases in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumours and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 727 TCTGTCATAGGA 739
Db 5 TCTGTCCTTAGGA 17
|||||
5 TCTGTCCTTAGGA 17

RESULT 1089
ACA99709
ID ACA99709 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA99709;
XX
AC ACA99709;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #202.
XX
KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX
PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
PT New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 226; 156pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbases in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumours and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 727 TCTGTCATAGGA 739
Db 5 TCTGTCCTTAGGA 17
|||||
5 TCTGTCCTTAGGA 17

RESULT 1091
ACA99710
ID ACA99710 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA99710;
XX
AC ACA99710;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #203.
XX

Qy 727 TCTGTCATAGGA 739
Db 3 TCTGTCCTTAGGA 15
|||||
3 TCTGTCCTTAGGA 15

RESULT 1090
ACA99708
ID ACA99708 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA99708;
XX
AC ACA99708;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #201.
XX
KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX
PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
PT New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 225; 156pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbases in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumours and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 727 TCTGTCATAGGA 739
Db 4 TCTGTCCTTAGGA 16
|||||
4 TCTGTCCTTAGGA 16

RESULT 1091
ACA99710
ID ACA99710 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACA99710;
XX
AC ACA99710;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #203.
XX

KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003031621-A2.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX
XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 227; 156pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kb in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 727 TCTGGTTCATAGGA 739
Db |||||
2 TCTGGTTCATAGGA 14
RESULT 1092
ABT34878
ID ABT34878 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABT34878;
AC
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 515.
DE
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2003025175-A2.
PN
XX 27-MAR-2003.
PD
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
PF
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
PR
XX

PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 94; 720pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 909 GATCAGATTATCA 921
Db |||||
1 GATCAGATTATGA 13
RESULT 1093
ABT38119/c
ID ABT38119 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABT38119;
AC
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3756.
DE
XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO2003025175-A2.
PN
XX 27-MAR-2003.
PD
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
PF
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
PR
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
PA
XX

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX

PS Disclosure; Page 300; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 860 GCTCCAGTTGGAA 872
| | | | | | | | | |
Db 1 GATCCAGTTGGAA 13

RESULT 1096

ABT34831

ID ABT34831 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABT34831;

XX

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 468.

XX

KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO2003025175-A2.

XX

PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX

PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.

XX

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.

XX

PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX

PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT

PT and transfected cells.

PS Disclosure; Page 88; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCCACC 933

Db 2 ATCACCACCCACC 14

RESULT 1097

ABT35188

ID ABT35188 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX

AC ABT35188;

XX

DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 825.

XX

KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
KW human fukutin; ds.

XX

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

PN WO2003025175-A2.

XX

PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX

PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.

XX

PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.

XX

PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.

XX

PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX

DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.

XX

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX

Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

XX Disclosure; Page 129; 720pp; French.

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 936 CAGAGAAATTTTAC 948
 DB 4 CAGAGAAATTTTC 16
 |||||

RESULT 1098
 ABT36587/c
 ID ABT36587 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT36587;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 2224.
 XX
 DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 293; 720pp; French.
 XX

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 XX

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 753 CAGGTCCTCTAGG 765
 DB 16 CAGGTCCTCTAGG 4
 |||||

RESULT 1099
 ABT38629
 ID ABT38629 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABT38629;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 4266.
 XX
 DE Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 532; 720pp; French.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC

CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 CC XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 GATCAGATTATCA 921
 ||||| |||||
 Db 1 GATCAGTTTATCA 13

RESULT 1100
 ABT37602
 ID ABT37602 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABT37602;
 XX
 DT 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 3239.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 412; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic

CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic
 CC acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
 CC component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
 CC production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
 CC XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 921 ATCACCACCACCC 933
 ||||| |||||
 Db 2 ATCACCACCCCC 14

RESULT 1101
 ABT39947/C
 ID ABT39947 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABT39947;
 XX
 DT 13-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 5584.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 KW antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 KW human fukutin; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003025175-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004208.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011978.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-313353/30.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 686; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15 consecutive
 CC nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after optimal
 CC alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a sequence that
 CC hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or the complement
 CC of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel isolated nucleic

CC	acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers for detecting,
CC	identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid, e.g. as one
CC	component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti)sense reagents, and for
CC	production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC	polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC	vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC	preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC	diseases that are characterised by development of tumours or cell
CC	degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC	schizophrenia. Analysis of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC	patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC	diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
CC	both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC	chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC	therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC	related human fukutin oligonucleotide of the invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
	Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	877 TTCCTGAGATGCA 889
DB	17 TTCCTGAGAGGCA 5
	RESULT 1102
ID	ACA06884
XX	ACA06884 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC	ACA06884;
XX	
XX	03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT	
XX	
DE	NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #703.
XX	
KW	Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW	G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW	lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW	oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW	cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW	lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW	chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW	cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW	gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW	rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW	gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW	transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW	allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	US2002177568-A1.
PN	
XX	28-NOV-2002.
PD	
XX	23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
PF	
PR	07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
PR	18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR	15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR	23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX	
XX	(STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
PA	(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA	(DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX	
XX	Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX	WPI; 2003-340953/32.
DR	
XX	
PT	Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
PT	a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
PT	treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
XX	
PS	Claim 3; Page 37; 72pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
CC	regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC	kappa B (NFKB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
CC	configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC	cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
CC	treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
CC	(I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
CC	the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg ²⁺ . The enzymatic and
CC	antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC	prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
CC	cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC	multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC	therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
CC	chemotherapy including paclitaxel, doxorubicin, fluorouracil, edatrexate,
CC	cyclophosphamide, doxorubin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
CC	gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC	acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC	rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC	obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
CC	rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
CC	(central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC	sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC	infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
CC	nucleic acid molecule
XX	
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
	Best Local Similarity 46.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
	Matches 6; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	835 TTCTCTCTCTGAA 847
DB	2 UUCUACUCUGAA 14
	RESULT 1103
ID	ACA06883
XX	ACA06883 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
AC	ACA06883;
XX	
XX	03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT	
XX	
DE	NFKB sub-unit modulating inozyme substrate #702.
XX	
KW	Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFKB; inozyme; zinzyme;
KW	G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
KW	lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
KW	oesophageal cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW	cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
KW	lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
KW	chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
KW	cyclophosphamide; doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate;
KW	gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
KW	rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
KW	gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
KW	transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
KW	allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	US2002177568-A1.
PN	
XX	28-NOV-2002.
PD	
XX	23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
PF	
PR	07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
PR	18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR	15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR	23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
XX	
XX	(STIN/) STINCHOMB D T.
PA	(MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA	(DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
XX	
XX	Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
XX	WPI; 2003-340953/32.
DR	
XX	

XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 37; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antiseptic nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antiseptic nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel enzymatic
 CC nucleic acid molecule
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 46.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 6; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 835 TTTCCTCTCTGAA 847
 Db : : : : :
 5 UUUCUACUCUGAA 17
 XX
 RESULT 1104
 ACA08328
 ID ACA08328 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA08328;
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Necrosis factor kappa B (NFkB) sub-unit modulating DNazyme #97.
 XX
 KW Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW G-cleaver; amberzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; lung cancer;
 KW prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer; oesophageal cancer;
 KW stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer; cervical cancer;
 KW head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma; lymphoma; glioma;
 KW multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor; chemotherapy;
 KW paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate; cyclophosphamide;

KW doxorubin; fluorouracil carboplatin; edatrexate; gemcitabine;
 KW radiation therapy; inflammatory disease; asthma; diabetes;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; restenosis; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischaemia;
 KW gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 KW transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 KW allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX US2002177568-A1.
 PN
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 PD
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864785.
 PF
 XX 07-DEC-1992; 92US-00987132.
 PR
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
 PR
 XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
 PR
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-00777916.
 XX
 PA (STIN/) STINCHCOMB D T.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K G.
 XX
 PI Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen J, Draper KG;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 DR
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression of
 PT a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 PT treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 49; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (I) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NFkB), where (I) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of REL-A.
 CC (I) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 CC antiseptic nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, oesophageal, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil carboplatin, edatrexate,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antiseptic nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, restenosis, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents an enzymatic nucleic acid used to
 CC modulate the function of a necrosis factor kappa B sub-unit
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 46.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 6; Conservative 6; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 835 TTTCCTCTCTGAA 847
 Db : : : : :
 4 UUUCUACUCUGAA 16
 XX
 RESULT 1105
 ACA09135/c
 ID ACA09135 standard; RNA; 17 BP.


```
Db          4 TCCAGAGACTTTT 16

RESULT 1107
ADA99252
ID ADA99252 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC ADA99252;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 241.
DE
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
DE
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 241; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder,
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 TCCAGAGACTTTT 946
Db          5 TCCAGAGACTTTT 17

RESULT 1108
ADA99255
ID ADA99255 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADA99255;
AC
```

```
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 244.
DE
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KW developmental disorder; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
DE
XX EP1281758-A2.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
XX
XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 244; 103pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder,
CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 934 TCCAGAGACTTTT 946
Db          2 TCCAGAGACTTTT 14

RESULT 1109
ADA99254
ID ADA99254 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ADA99254;
AC
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Human MDZ3 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 243.
DE
XX Cytostatic; immunostimulant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KW zinc finger protein; MDZ3; MDZ4; MDZ7; MDZ12; chromosome 7q22.1;
KW chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
```

KW developmental disorder; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX EPI281758-A2.
 XX 05-FEB-2003.
 XX 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
 XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
 XX New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
 PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 PT MDZ4, MDZ7 or MDZ12, e.g. cancer.
 XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 243; 103pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
 CC proteins and their coding sequences: MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, MDZ12. MDZ3 is
 CC encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MDZ4 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
 CC MDZ7 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MDZ12 is encoded at chromosome
 CC 15q26.1. The MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, and MDZ12 sequences are useful in therapy,
 CC or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MDZ3,
 CC MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
 CC acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
 CC caused by altered expression of MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12. The nucleic
 CC acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
 CC alterations in MDZ3, MDZ4, MDZ7, or MDZ12 genetic locus. The probes are
 CC useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
 CC proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
 CC vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 934 TCCAGAGACTTTT 946
 DB 3 TCCAGAGACTTTT 15
 RESULT 1110
 ABZ64959/c
 ID ABZ64959 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ64959;
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human HER2 DNazyme substrate #416.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.

XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 141; 185pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
 CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
 CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
 CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
 CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
 CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
 CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
 CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
 CC ribozymes of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
 DB 16 CTGGCTCCAGTTG 4
 RESULT 1111
 ABZ64904/c
 ID ABZ64904 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ64904;
 XX
 DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human HER2 DNazyme substrate #361.
 XX
 KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
 KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200297114-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
 PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
 PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswiggen J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
 XX

PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX PS Claim 4; Page 140; 185pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 776 TGAGCGCAGCCCC 788
Db 13 TGAGCGCAGCCCC 1
RESULT 1112
ABZ64960/C
ID ABZ64960 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABZ64960;
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #417.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200297114-A2.
XX PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 141; 185pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-

CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 857 CTGCTCCAGTTG 869
Db 13 CTGCTCCAGTTG 1
RESULT 1113
ABZ64903/C
ID ABZ64903 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABZ64903;
XX DT 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human HER2 DNzyme substrate #360.
XX
KW Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
KW enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytostatic; anti-HIV;
KW anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200297114-A2.
XX PD 05-DEC-2002.
XX PF 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
XX PR 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
XX PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
XX PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswiggen J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
PT Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 140; 185pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
CC acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
CC expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
CC acid molecule of the invention has cytostatic, anti-HIV, and anti-
CC rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
CC HER2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
CC also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
CC bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
CC shown in ABZ59889 - ABZ62216, ABZ64544 - ABZ65531, ABZ66520 - ABZ66524,
CC ABZ66530 - ABZ66585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
CC ribozymes of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 12; Conservative 0;

QY 776 TGAGGCGAGCCCC 788
|||||
DB 15 TGAGGCGAGCCCC 3

RESULT 1114

ACD63522

ID ACD63522 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACD63522;

AC ACD63522;

XX 30-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #1105.

XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;

XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;

XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;

XX amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;

XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

XX degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;

XX virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX Hepatitis C virus.

OS

XX WO200281494-A1.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

XX (PVC/) PAVCO P.

XX (LEEP/) LEE P.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Pavco P, Lee P;

XX Draper K, Roberts E;

XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

XX hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus

XX infection.

XX Claim 1; Page 294; 387pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate

XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or

XX Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense

XX and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,

XX inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed

XX are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse

XX transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well

XX as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV

XX DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV

XX genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening

XX compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds

CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HCV
CC DNazyme or minus strand DNazyme sequences disclosed in the present
CC invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 76.9%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 10; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 743 GGTAGGGTCCCG 755

DB 3 GGAGGGGUCCAAG 15

RESULT 1115

ACD55653/C

ID ACD55653 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX ACD55653;

AC ACD55653;

XX 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX HBV amberzyme substrate sequence #163.

XX Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;

XX RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;

XX enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;

XX amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;

XX HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;

XX degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;

XX liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;

XX virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.

XX Hepatitis B virus.

OS

XX WO200281494-A1.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.

XX 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.

XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.

XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.

XX 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.

XX (MACE/) MACEJAK D.

XX (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.

XX (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.

XX (PVC/) PAVCO P.

XX (LEEP/) LEE P.

XX (DRAP/) DRAPER K.

XX (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

XX Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey J, Pavco P, Lee P;

XX Draper K, Roberts E;

XX WPI; 2003-229207/22.

XX Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,

XX hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus

XX infection.

XX Example 1; Page 206; 387pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberzyme sequences
 CC disclosed in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 805 CTCCTCCCACTCA 817
 DB 15 CTCCTCCCACTCA 3
 RESULT 1116
 ACD55654/C
 ID ACD55654 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD55654;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HBV amberzyme substrate sequence #164.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis B virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 PA (MACE/) MACEJAK D.
 PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
 PA (MORR/) MORRISSEY D.
 PA (PAVC/) PAVCO P.
 PA (LEEF/) LEE P.
 PA (DRAP/) DRAPER K.
 PA (ROBE/) ROBERTS E.

PI Blatt L, Macejak D, Mcswiggen J, Morrissey D, Pavco P, Lee P;
 PI Draper K, Roberts E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229207/22.
 XX
 PT Novel compound useful for treating cirrhosis, liver failure,
 PT hepatocellular carcinoma, or condition associated with hepatitis C virus
 PT infection.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 206; 387pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 CC the synthesis, expression and/or stability of Hepatitis C virus (HCV) or
 CC Hepatitis B virus (HBV) RNA. The nucleic acid molecules include antisense
 CC and enzymatic nucleic acids such as hammerhead ribozymes, DNazymes,
 CC inozymes, zinzymes, amberzymes, and G-cleaver ribozymes. Also disclosed
 CC are nucleic acid decoy molecules and aptamers that bind to HBV reverse
 CC transcriptase and/or HBV reverse transcriptase primer sequences, as well
 CC as oligonucleotides that specifically bind the Enhancer I region of HBV
 CC DNA. The nucleic acids may be used to modulate the expression of HBV
 CC genes and HBV viral replication. Also disclosed is a method for screening
 CC compounds and/or potential therapies directed against HBV, and compounds
 CC that modulate the expression and/or replication of HCV. The compounds and
 CC methods of the invention are useful for the treatment of degenerative and
 CC disease states related to HBV and HCV infection, replication and gene
 CC expression such as cirrhosis, liver failure, and hepatocellular
 CC carcinoma. The present sequence represents a substrate for one of the HBV
 CC ribozyme, inozyme, G-cleaver, zinzyme, DNazyme or amberzyme sequences
 CC disclosed in the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 805 CTCCTCCCACTCA 817
 DB 14 CTCCTCCCACTCA 2
 RESULT 1117
 ACD63177
 ID ACD63177 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD63177;
 XX
 DT 24-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HCV minus strand DNazyme substrate sequence #928.
 XX
 KW Nucleic acid molecule; Hepatitis C virus; HCV; Hepatitis B virus; HBV;
 KW RNA stability; RNA expression; RNA synthesis; antisense;
 KW enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead ribozyme; DNazyme; inozyme; zinzyme;
 KW amberzyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; decoy molecule; aptamer;
 KW HBV reverse transcriptase; Enhancer I region; viral replication;
 KW degenerative; disease state; HBV infection; HCV infection; cirrhosis;
 KW liver failure; hepatocellular carcinoma; hepatotropic; cytostatic;
 KW virucide; antiinflammatory; substrate; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO200281494-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 26-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009187.
 XX
 PR 26-MAR-2001; 2001US-00817879.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-00877478.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296876P.
 PR 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-0335059P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0337055P.

XX WO2003025176-A2.
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 XX and transfected cells.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 679; 738pp; French.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX Qy 909 GATCAGATTATCA 921
 XX Db 1 GATCAGATTATCA 13
 XX
 XX RESULT 1124
 XX ACC68413
 XX ID ACC68413 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC
 XX ACC68413;
 XX
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5660.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 XX schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 XX Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
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 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 XX and transfected cells.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 679; 738pp; French.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
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 XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX Qy 909 GATCAGATTATCA 921
 XX Db 1 GATCAGATTATCA 13
 XX
 XX RESULT 1124
 XX ACC68413
 XX ID ACC68413 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC
 XX ACC68413;
 XX
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 5660.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 XX schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 XX Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 XX and transfected cells.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 679; 738pp; French.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX Qy 909 GATCAGATTATCA 921
 XX Db 1 GATCAGATTATCA 13
 XX
 XX RESULT 1124
 XX ACC68413
 XX ID ACC68413 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC
 XX ACC68413;
 XX
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3273.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 XX schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 XX Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 XX and transfected cells.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 413; 738pp; French.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX Qy 976 ATCTGCGTATGG 988
 XX Db 2 ATCTGCGTATGG 14
 XX
 XX RESULT 1125
 XX ACC66026
 XX ID ACC66026 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC
 XX ACC66026;
 XX
 XX 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 3273.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 XX tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 XX viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 XX schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 XX Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 XX and transfected cells.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 413; 738pp; French.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 XX ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 XX reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 XX useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 XX quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 XX gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 XX recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 XX of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 XX are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 XX specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX Qy 976 ATCTGCGTATGG 988
 XX Db 2 ATCTGCGTATGG

CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 909 GATCAGATTATCA 921
 |||||
 Db 1 GATCAGATTATCA 13

RESULT 1126
 ACC63058/c
 ID ACC63058 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC63058;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 305.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 FN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 66; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 834 TTTTCTCTCTGA 846
 |||||
 Db 15 TTTTCTTATCTGA 3

RESULT 1127

ACC63951
 ID ACC63951 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC63951;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1198.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 FN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX

PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 171; 738pp; French.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 806 TCCTCCAACTCAG 818
 |||||
 Db 3 TCCTTCAACTCAG 15

RESULT 1128

ACC65677
 ID ACC65677 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC65677;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2924.
 XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW

CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 874 ACTTCTCTGAGAT 886
DB 14 ACTTCTCTGGGAT 2

RESULT 1131
ACC63198
ID ACC63198 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC63198;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 445.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 83; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 976 ATCTGGTGATGG 988

DB 2 ATCTGGTGCTGG 14

RESULT 1132
ACC64157
ID ACC64157 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC64157;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1404.
XX
KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
KW schizophrenia; ss.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
XX
PN WO2003025176-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
PT and transfected cells.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 195; 738pp; French.
XX
CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
CC ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of a
CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 751 CCCAGGTCCTTA 763
DB 5 CCCAGGTCCTTA 17

RESULT 1133
ACC64736/c
ID ACC64736 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ACC64736;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 1983.

KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 XX and transfected cells.
 PT
 PT Disclosure; Page 262; 738pp; French.
 XX
 PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 XX ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration;
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 834 TTTTCTCTCTGA 846
 DB 15 TTTTCTTTCTGA 3
 RESULT 1134
 ACC63628
 ID ACC63628 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC63628;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 875.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 XX and transfected cells.
 PT
 PT Disclosure; Page 277; 738pp; French.
 XX
 PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 XX ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration;
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 3 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 834 TTTTCTCTCTGA 846
 DB 15 TTTTCTTTCTGA 3
 RESULT 1134
 ACC63628
 ID ACC63628 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC63628;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 875.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 PR

XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 XX and transfected cells.
 PT
 PT Disclosure; Page 133; 738pp; French.
 XX
 PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 XX ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration;
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 974 AAATCTGGTGAT 986
 DB 5 AAATCTGGTGAT 17
 RESULT 1135
 ACC64863
 ID ACC64863 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC64863;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 2110.
 XX
 XX Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 DR
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 XX with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 XX and transfected cells.
 PT
 PT Disclosure; Page 277; 738pp; French.
 XX
 PS The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 XX ACC6806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration;
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ

CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 857 CTGGCTCCAGTTG 869
 Db 4 CTGACTCCAGTTG 16

RESULT 1136
 ACC63726/C
 ID ACC63726 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ACC63726;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Murine oligonucleotide associated with tumour suppression, SEQ ID 973.

XX
 KW Cytostatic; virucide; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; murine;
 KW tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis; virus resistance;
 KW viral disease; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ss.

XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN WO2003025176-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004210.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011979.

XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX
 DR WPI; 2003-333167/31.
 XX
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases associated
 PT with tumors and cell degeneration, also related polypeptides, antibodies
 PT and transfected cells.

XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 144; 738pp; French.

XX
 CC The present invention relates to murine oligonucleotides (ACC62754-
 CC ACC68806), which are associated with tumour suppression, tumour
 CC reversion, apoptosis and virus resistance. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful as (1) as probes and primers for detecting, identifying,
 CC quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acid, e.g. as one component of a
 CC gene chip; in vitro as (anti)sense reagents; and (2) for production of
 CC recombinant polypeptides. The oligonucleotides are useful for preparation
 CC of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral diseases that
 CC are characterised by development of tumours or cell degeneration,
 CC specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and schizophrenia
 XX

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 858 TGGCTCCAGTTGGA 872
 Db 17 TGGMTGCAGTTGGGA 3

RESULT 1137
 ADB41838/C
 ID ADB41838 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
 AC ADB41838;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX

XX
 DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #2161.

XX
 KW cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nontropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.

XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003040369-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.

XX
 PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.

XX
 PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;

XX
 DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.

XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 284; 771pp; French.

XX
 CC The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 766 CCTCCACTCTCTGA 778

```
Db      15 CCTCAACTTCGGA 3
||||| ||||| |||||
RESULT 1138
ADB41237
ID ADB41237 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB41237;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1560.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
XX polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 214; 771pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
XX nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
XX sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
XX suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
XX recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
XX experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
XX cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
XX (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
XX of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
XX or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
XX Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
XX and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
XX also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
XX potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
XX expression of the nucleotides.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 909 GATCAGATTATCA 921
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 1 GATCAGATTATTA 13
XX
XX RESULT 1140
XX ADB41111
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 920 CATCACACCACC 932
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 5 CATACACCACCACC 17
XX
XX RESULT 1139
XX ADB41598
XX ID ADB41598 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC ADB41598;
XX
XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
XX DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1921.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
XX primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
XX virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
XX diagnosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003040369-A2.
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
XX useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
XX polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 256; 771pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
XX fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
XX sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
XX nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
XX the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
XX nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
XX identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
XX sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
XX suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
XX recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
XX experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
XX cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
XX (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
XX of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
XX or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
XX Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
XX and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
XX also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
XX potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
XX expression of the nucleotides.
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 920 CATCACACCACC 932
XX ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 5 CATACACCACCACC 17
XX
XX RESULT 1140
XX ADB41111
```

ID ADB41111 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC ADB41111;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #1434.
 DE
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 PN
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 199; 771pp; French.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences.
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 832 TCCTTTCTCTCT 844
 DB 3 TCCTTTCTCTCT 15
 RESULT 1141
 ADB41145/c
 ID ADB41145 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ADB41145;

XX 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #4468.
 DE
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 PN
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 554; 771pp; French.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences.
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 834 TTTCTCTCTCTGA 846
 DB 15 TTTCTCTCTCTGA 3
 RESULT 1142
 ADB44939
 ID ADB44939 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ADB44939;
 AC
 XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX

DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #5262.
 XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
 KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
 KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
 KW diagnosis.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003040369-A2.
 PN
 XX 15-MAY-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
 PF
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
 PR
 XX (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 PA
 XX Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-441574/41.
 DR
 XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
 PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
 PT polypeptide and antibodies.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 647; 77lpp; French.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
 CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a
 CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
 CC nucleotides; a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
 CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
 CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
 CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
 CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
 CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
 CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
 CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
 CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
 CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
 CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
 CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
 CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
 CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
 CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
 CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
 CC expression of the nucleotides.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 796 CCNAGAGCTCTCC 808
 Db ||||| |||||
 4 CCAACAGCTCTCC 16
 RESULT 1143
 ADD20778/c
 ID ADD20778 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD20778;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GAP_N DNA 17-mer oligo #10.
 XX
 KW gene therapy; antibody therapy; modulator of GAPN;
 KW GTP-activator for Rab-like GTPase; GAP_N; immunogen; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2003033703-A2.
 PN
 XX 24-APR-2003.
 PD
 XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032597.
 PF
 XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330323P.
 PR
 XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
 PA
 XX Zhang J;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-403224/38.
 DR
 XX Novel human GTP-activator protein for Rab-like GTPase and polynucleotide
 PT encoding the protein, useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing
 PT disorders associated with increased expression or activity of the
 PT protein.
 PT
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 34; 149pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an isolated human GTP-activator protein for Rab-
 CC like GTPase (GAPN) polypeptide (I), a sequence having 65% identity to
 CC (I), a sequence in which at least 95% of deviations from (I) are
 CC conservative substitutions, or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino
 CC acids of (I). The polypeptide is useful for identifying a specific
 CC binding partner for itself, by contacting the polypeptide in vivo to a
 CC potential binding partner and determining if the polypeptide binding
 CC partner binds to the polypeptide. (I) and a nucleic acid encoding the
 CC polypeptide (II) are useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused
 CC by altered expression of GAPN, by determining the level of expression of
 CC GAPN in a sample of nucleic acids or proteins that derives from a subject
 CC suspected to have the disease, alterations from a normal level of
 CC expression providing diagnostic and/or monitoring information. (I), (II)
 CC or agonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with decreased expression or activity of GAPN, and an
 CC antagonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
 CC associated with increased expression or activity of GAPN (all claimed).
 CC (I) is useful as immunogen to raise antibodies that specifically
 CC recognize GAPN proteins. (II) is useful to drive in vivo expression of
 CC GAPN proteins, and as hybridization probes to detect, characterize and
 CC quantify GAPN nucleic acids in and isolate GAPN nucleic acids from both
 CC genomic and transcript-derived nucleic acid samples. This sequence
 CC represents a 17-mer oligonucleotide spanning the GAP_N DNA sequence.
 CC
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 704 CCAGCGAGTCCCA 716
 Db ||||| |||||
 14 CCAGCGGTCCCA 2
 RESULT 1144
 ADD20779/c
 ID ADD20779 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADD20779;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GAP_N DNA 17-mer oligo #11.
 XX
 KW gene therapy; antibody therapy; modulator of GAPN;
 KW GTP-activator for Rab-like GTPase; GAP_N; immunogen; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003033703-A2.
 XX 24-APR-2003.
 XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032597.
 XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-0330323P.
 XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
 XX Zhang J;
 XX WPT; 2003-403224/38.
 XX Novel human GTP-activator protein for Rab-like GTPase and polynucleotide
 XX encoding the protein, useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing
 XX disorders associated with increased expression or activity of the
 XX protein.
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 35; 149pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated human GTP-activator protein for Rab-
 XX like GTPase (GAPN) polypeptide (I), a sequence having 65% identity to
 XX (I), a sequence in which at least 95% of deviations from (I) are
 XX conservative substitutions, or a fragment of at least 8 contiguous amino
 XX acids of (I). The polypeptide is useful for identifying a specific
 XX binding partner for itself, by contacting the polypeptide in vivo to a
 XX potential binding partner and determining if the polypeptide binding
 XX partner binds to the polypeptide. (I) and a nucleic acid encoding the
 XX polypeptide (II) are useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease caused
 XX by altered expression of GAPN, by determining the level of expression of
 XX GAPN in a sample of nucleic acids or proteins that derives from a subject
 XX suspected to have the disease, alterations from a normal level of
 XX expression providing diagnostic and/or monitoring information. (I), (II)
 XX or agonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
 XX associated with decreased expression or activity of GAPN, and an
 XX antagonist of (I) is useful for treating or preventing a disorder
 XX associated with increased expression or activity of GAPN (all claimed).
 XX (I) is useful as immunogen to raise antibodies that specifically
 XX recognize GAPN proteins. (II) is useful to drive in vivo expression of
 XX GAPN proteins, and as hybridization probes to detect, characterize and
 XX quantify GAPN nucleic acids in and isolate GAPN nucleic acids from both
 XX genomic and transcript-derived nucleic acid samples. This sequence
 XX represents a 17-mer oligonucleotide spanning the GAP_N DNA sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 704 CCAGCGAGTCCCA 716
 DB 13 CCAGCGGGTCCCA 1
 RESULT 1145
 AAT30557/c
 ID AAT30557 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX AAT30557;
 XX 11-FEB-1997 (first entry)
 XX Probe JH3 for HNK-20 Jheavy chain coding sequence.
 XX Antibody; HNK-20; variable heavy chain; hybridoma; murine; IGA; mouse;
 XX F glycoprotein; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; constant region gene;
 XX chimeric antibody; isotype-switched antibody; therapy; infection; human;
 XX pneumonia; bronchiolitis; animal; polymerase chain reaction; probe; ss.
 XX Synthetic.

XX WO9616974-A1.
 XX 06-JUN-1996.
 XX 01-DEC-1995; 95WO-US015716.
 XX 01-DEC-1994; 94US-00348548.
 XX (ORAV-) ORAVAX INC.
 XX Berdoz J, Kraehenbuhl J;
 XX WPT; 1996-286826/29.
 XX DNA encoding variable region of antibody HNK-20 - for treating
 XX respiratory syncytial virus infection.
 XX Example; Page 55; 75pp; English.
 XX AAT30546-T30558 represent probes for the J chains of an antibody produced
 XX by the hybridoma cell HNK-20. AAT30555-T30558 represent probes for the
 XX heavy chain of the HNK-20 antibody. HNK-20 is a murine hybridoma cell
 XX line, that produces IGA specific for the F glycoprotein of respiratory
 XX syncytial virus (RSV). The variable chain coding sequences (see AAT30456-
 XX T30458) were isolated using primers specific for the 5' untranslated
 XX region of the variable region, and for the intron downstream of the
 XX rearranged J region (see AAT30459-T30545). The amplified sequences can be
 XX inserted into vectors containing heterologous (such as human) constant
 XX region genes, for the production of chimeric and isotype-switched
 XX antibodies. The antibodies are useful in the treatment and diagnosis of
 XX infection by RSV, such as pneumonia and bronchiolitis, in humans and
 XX animals. By using genomic DNA as a template, variable region genes can be
 XX isolated without producing fragments that have to be adapted for
 XX recombinant antibody expression. Also, by using the genomic DNA, no
 XX knowledge of the DNA sequence encoding the target variable region is
 XX required. Chimeric antibodies produced from the encoded proteins, that
 XX contain the constant region of the host being treated, are less likely to
 XX cause adverse immune reactions
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 8.3e+02;
 XX Matches 12; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 721 AGTGACTCTGGTC 733
 DB 13 AGGGACTCTGGTC 1
 RESULT 1146
 AAX59308
 ID AAX59308 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX AAX59308;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX 06-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX Sindbis virus Bsu site.
 XX Alphavirus; infection; cancer; autoimmune disease; gene therapy; vaccine;
 XX packaging cell line; hygromycin resistance; selectable marker; PCR;
 XX primer; ss.
 XX Sindbis virus.
 XX WO9738087-A2.
 XX 16-OCT-1997.
 XX 04-APR-1997; 97WO-US006010.

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XX 05-APR-1996; 96US-00628594.
PR 24-JUN-1996; 96US-00668953.
PR 12-JUL-1996; 96US-00679640.
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON VIAGENE INC.
PA (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX Dubensky TW, Polo JM, Belli BA, Schleisinger S, Dryga SA;
PI Frolov I;
XX WPI; 1997-512707/47.
XX
XX Nucleic acid comprising altered alpha-virus non-structural protein gene -
PT useful for generating expression cassettes for production of recombinant
PT proteins in vertebrate or insect cells.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 164; 309pp; English.
XX
XX This oligonucleotide comprises the Bsu site (nucleotides 8887-8902) of
CC Sindbis virus. Defective helper structural protein constructs of the
CC invention can contain an intact or deleted form of this sequence. Such
CC constructs can be used in the construction of alphavirus packaging cell
CC lines with 'hybrid' structural proteins comprising sequences from other
CC alphaviruses or togaviruses. The present invention provides alphavirus-
CC based vectors with reduced inhibition of cellular macromolecular
CC synthesis. Alphavirus vector constructs, replicons and eukaryotic layered
CC vector initiation systems of the invention are used: (i) to deliver a
CC selected heterologous sequence, particularly in gene therapy for
CC treatment of a wide range of infections, cancers, and autoimmune
CC diseases, or to regulate the immune system; (ii) as vaccines; (iii) to
CC inhibit pathogens; and (iv) to express heterologous products (therapeutic
CC proteins, ribozymes, and antisense sequences). Since the modified vectors
CC do not cause significant inhibition of host cell biosynthesis, they can
CC be used safely as gene therapy vectors. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 873 CACTTTCCTGAGATGC 888
DB 1 CACGGTCTCTGAGTGC 16
RESULT 1147
AAV46944/c
ID AAV46944 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAV46944;
XX
XX 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
DE Antisense oligonucleotide 444, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
XX
XX Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..16
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
FT linkages"
XX
XX W09823294-A1.
XX

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PD 04-JUN-1998.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US022017.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00757024.
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-322464/28.
XX
XX Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed against
PT adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery to the
PT respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of asthma, adult
PT respiratory distress syndrome etc.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAV46501-V47446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target the
CC human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the secondary
CC structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA secondary
CC structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the G-
CC protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have 7-
CC transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat or
CC prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 807 CCTCCAACTCAGGGTT 822
DB 16 CCTCCATCTCAGCTTT 1
RESULT 1148
AAV53321/c
ID AAV53321 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAV53321;
XX
XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KW prostate cancer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX W09913886-A1.
XX
XX 25-MAR-1999.
XX

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PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 34; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'
 CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AAX5272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AAX5180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
 CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
 CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
 CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
 CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
 CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
 CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
 CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
 CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 807 CTTCACTCAGGTT 822
 DB 16 CTTCACTCAGGTT 1
 RESULT 1149
 AAX58555
 ID AAX58555 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX58555;
 XX
 DT 16-AUG-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sindbis virus Bsu site.
 XX
 KW Alphavirus; infection; cancer; autoimmune disease; gene therapy; vaccine;
 KW packaging cell line; hygromycin resistance; selectable marker; PCR;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Sindbis virus.
 XX
 PN WO9918226-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-APR-1999.
 XX
 PF 06-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021062.
 XX
 PR 06-OCT-1997; 97US-00944465.
 XX
 PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

(UNIW) UNIV WASHINGTON.
 PA
 XX
 PI Dubensky TW, Polo JM, Belli BA, Schlesinger S, Dryga SA;
 PI Frolov I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-264032/22.
 XX
 PT Alphavirus vectors with reduced cytopathic effects.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 172; 235pp; English.
 XX
 CC This oligonucleotide comprises the Bsu site (nucleotides 8887-8902) of
 CC Sindbis virus. Defective helper structural protein constructs of the
 CC invention can contain an intact or deleted form of this sequence. Such
 CC constructs can be used in the construction of alphavirus packaging cell
 CC lines with 'hybrid' structural proteins comprising sequences from other
 CC alphaviruses or togaviruses. The present invention provides alphavirus-
 CC based vectors with reduced inhibition of cellular macromolecular
 CC synthesis. Alphavirus vector constructs, replicons and eukaryotic layered
 CC vector initiation systems of the invention are used: (i) to deliver a
 CC selected heterologous sequence, particularly in gene therapy for
 CC treatment of a wide range of infections, cancers, and autoimmune
 CC diseases, or to regulate the immune system; (ii) as vaccines; (iii) to
 CC inhibit pathogens; and (iv) to express heterologous products (therapeutic
 CC proteins, ribozymes, and antisense sequences). Since the modified vectors
 CC do not cause significant inhibition of host cell biosynthesis, they can
 CC be used safely as gene therapy vectors
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 873 CACTTCTCTGAGTGC 888
 DB 1 CACGTCCTGAGTGC 16
 RESULT 1150
 AAA32764/c
 ID AAA32764 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA32764;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:453.
 XX
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200009525-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
 XX
 PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 324; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have anti-inflammatory, anti-allergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 807 CCTCCAACTCAGGGTT 822
Db ||||| ||||| ||
16 CCTCCATCTCAGCTTT 1
RESULT 1151
AAA03123/C
ID AAA03123 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAA03123;
XX
XX 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:407.
XX
XX Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;
XX adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine A2b receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;
XX phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;
XX endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
XX cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;
XX supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9963938-A2.
XX
XX 16-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012775.
XX
XX 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501P.
XX

PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657P.
XX
XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Hill JL;
XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.
XX
XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and
PT renal injury.
XX
XX Claim 17; Page 30; 252pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising
CC at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits
CC adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.
CC (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Aa), or an oligonucleotide
CC (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (Aa), that is antisense to target
CC genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5' or 3'
CC segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3 receptors, and
CC has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist activity (or at
CC least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a mixture of (Ia)
CC and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more surfactants. The
CC compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat adenosine
CC receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure
CC (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or
CC administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating
CC supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome
CC (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with administration
CC of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions are associated
CC with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and AAA02723 to
CC AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate antisense
CC oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present invention.
CC AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720 represent other
CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 807 CCTCCAACTCAGGGTT 822
Db ||||| ||||| ||
16 CCTCCATCTCAGCTTT 1
RESULT 1152
AAF18886/C
ID AAF18886 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AAF18886;
XX
XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #453.
XX
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
XX surfactant depletion; respiratory bronchodilator; anti-inflammatory;
XX immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
XX cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS


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XX WO2000062736-A2.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX
XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
XX Nyce JW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX
XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
XX adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
XX and respiratory obstructions.
XX
XX Claim 14; Page 113; 1592pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
XX oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
XX oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
XX (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
XX immunosuppressive, antitasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
XX The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
XX expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
XX lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
XX activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
XX immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
XX chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
XX binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
XX chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
XX nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
XX receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
XX transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
XX receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
XX including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
XX and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
XX surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
XX condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
XX allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
XX (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
XX and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
XX fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
XX the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 807 CCTCCAACTCAGGGTT 822
XX
XX Db 16 CCTCCATCTCAGCTTT 1
XX
XX RESULT 1153
XX ABS56014
XX ID ABS56014 standard; RNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AC ABS56014;
XX
XX 07-AUG-2003 (revined)
XX
XX 07-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX West nile virus genome, nucleotides 81-96.

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XX Mutant replication-defective flavivirus; arthropod vector;
XX 3' stem-loop structure substitution; Dengue virus type 2; DEN2;
XX West Nile virus; WN; flavivirus-induced infection; dengue fever;
XX dengue haemorrhagic fever; dengue shock syndrome; virucide; ss.
XX
XX West Nile virus.
XX
XX WO2000274963-A1.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US008686.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US008686.
XX
XX (USSH ) US DEPT OF HEALTH.
XX
XX Markoff L, Zeng L;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-750556/81.
XX
XX New mutant replicon-defective flavivirus having a genome with a 3' stem-
XX loop structure chimeric substitution useful as vaccine for treating
XX flavivirus-induced infection e.g. dengue fever, dengue hemorrhagic
XX fever/shock syndrome.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 62; 67pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a mutant replication-defective
XX flavivirus having a genome with a 3' stem-loop structure substitution,
XX and being defective for replication in an arthropod vector that transmits
XX flavivirus to humans. The genome is selected from a first flavivirus and
XX the 3' stem-loop structure from a second flavivirus, where the first
XX flavivirus is different from the second. For example the first flavivirus
XX may be Dengue virus type 2 (DEN2) and the second flavivirus may be West
XX Nile virus (WN). The mutant replicon-defective flavivirus is useful as a
XX vaccine for treating flavivirus-induced infections, particularly dengue
XX fever or dengue haemorrhagic fever/shock syndrome. The present sequence
XX represents a part of the WN genome used to construct a mutant replication
XX -defective flavivirus in the examples of the present invention. (Updated
XX on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
XX Best Local Similarity 68.8%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX Matches 11; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 737 GGACTTGTAGGTCC 752
XX
XX Db 1 GGACCAGUAGGUCC 16
XX
XX RESULT 1154
XX ABX96551/c
XX ID ABX96551 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX AC ABX96551;
XX
XX 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human genomic DNA p53 codon 72 SNP primer #2.
XX
XX Human; allele-specific base detection; primer extension reaction;
XX base-specific detection primer; allele-specific primer extension assay;
XX AS; high throughput; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP analysis;
XX mutation detection; genetic variation; allele-specific extension; primer;
XX ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200268684-A2.

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PF 08-OCT-1999; 99US-00415900.
XX
XX 05-APR-1996; 96US-00628594.
PR 24-JUN-1996; 96US-00668953.
PR 12-JUL-1996; 96US-00679640.
PR 04-APR-1997; 97US-00833148.
PR 06-OCT-1997; 97US-00944645.
XX
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
XX Dubensky TW, Polo JM, Belli BA, Schlesinger S, Dryga SA;
PI Frolow I;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-147073/14.
XX
XX Eukaryotic layered vector initiation system, for gene therapy, has
PT alphaviral nonstructural protein gene having mutant nonstructural protein
PT 2 gene, which reduces host-cell directed macromolecular synthesis.
XX
XX
XX Example 6; Col 105; 161pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a eukaryotic layered vector initiation system,
XX comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding all four alphaviral
XX nonstructural proteins and including an altered sequence encoding for
XX nonstructural protein 2, such that when the altered sequence is operably
XX incorporated into an RNA vector replicon, the time required to reach 50%
XX inhibition of cellular macromolecular synthesis in cells is increased, as
XX compared to an RNA vector replicon having a wild-type alphavirus
XX nonstructural protein 2. The initiation system comprises a 5' promoter
XX which directs synthesis of alphavirus RNA in vivo from cDNA, a 5'
XX sequence which directs transcription of alphavirus RNA, a nucleic acid
XX sequence which operably encodes all four alphaviral nonstructural
XX proteins, an alphavirus RNA polymerase recognition sequence and a 3'
XX polyadenylate tract. The eukaryotic layered vector initiation system is
XX useful for stimulating an immune response within a vertebrate, for
XX protein expression and gene therapy. The system exhibits reduced, delayed
XX or no inhibition of cellular macromolecular synthesis, thus permitting
XX its use for protein expression and gene therapy with reduced, delayed or
XX no development of cytopathic effects or cell death. This sequence
XX represents a PCR primer used in the scope of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 873 CACTTTCCTGAGATGC 888
DB 1 CACGGTCTGAGGTGC 16

RESULT 1157
ADA50732
ID ADA50732 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX ADA50732;
AC
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DT
DE Sindbis virus PCR primer #45.
XX
XX ss; primer; PCR; eukaryotic layered vector initiation system; alphavirus;
XX Sindbis virus; S.A.AR86 virus; Semliki Forest virus;
XX Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus; Ross River virus.
XX
XX Sindbis virus.
OS
XX
XX US6458560-B1.
PN
XX
XX 01-OCT-2002.
PD
XX

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PF 08-OCT-1999; 99US-00415868.
XX
XX 05-APR-1996; 96US-00628594.
PR 24-JUN-1996; 96US-00668953.
PR 12-JUL-1996; 96US-00679640.
PR 04-APR-1997; 97US-00833148.
PR 06-OCT-1997; 97US-00944645.
XX
XX (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
PA (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
XX Dubensky TW, Polo JM, Belli BA, Schlesinger S, Dryga SA;
PI Frolow I;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-615248/58.
XX
XX Making a selected polypeptide comprises introducing into a cell a
PT eukaryotic layered vector initiation system, maintaining the cell for
PT expression of the selected polypeptide and expressing the selected
PT polypeptide.
XX
XX Example 6; Col 107; 162pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of making a selected polypeptide which
XX comprises introducing into a cell a eukaryotic layered vector initiation
XX system, maintaining the cell for expression of the selected polypeptide
XX and expressing the selected polypeptide. The eukaryotic layered vector
XX initiation system comprises a 5' promoter that directs synthesis of
XX alphavirus RNA in vivo from cDNA, a 5' sequence that directs
XX transcription of alphavirus RNA, a nucleic acid that operably encodes all
XX four alphaviral nonstructural proteins, a heterologous nucleic acid
XX sequence encoding the selected polypeptide and an alphavirus RNA
XX polymerase recognition sequence. The alphavirus is Sindbis virus,
XX S.A.AR86 virus, Semliki Forest virus, Venezuelan equine encephalitis
XX virus or Ross River virus. The method is useful for making a selected
XX polypeptide. The present sequence represents a Sindbis virus PCR primer.
XX
XX Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 873 CACTTTCCTGAGATGC 888
DB 1 CACGGTCTGAGGTGC 16

RESULT 1158
ADD07235
ID ADD07235 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX
XX ADD07235;
AC
XX
XX 01-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
DE HSV-1 (17+) IRF-1 binding site #20.
XX
XX ds; interferon regulatory factor; IRF-1; IRF-2; herpes; antiviral;
XX transcription factor; virucide; vaccine; interferon.
XX
XX Human herpesvirus 1; strain 17+.
OS
XX
XX US2003104356-A1.
PN
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
PD
XX
XX 26-MAR-2002; 2002US-00108164.
PF
XX
XX 22-NOV-1999; 99US-00424348.
PR
XX (SMIK ) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
PA
XX

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P1 Berger SL;
 XX WPI; 2003-801223/75.
 XX
 PT Treating infection or reactivation caused by Herpes virus comprises using
 PT antagonist of Herpes Simplex virus polynucleotide sequence and interferon
 PT regulatory factor-1.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 83; 53pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention relates to treating viral infection or reactivation
 CC comprising contacting an individual with an antagonist of the interaction
 CC between a Herpes Simplex virus (HSV) polynucleotide sequence appearing as
 CC ADD07153 and interferon regulatory factor-1 (IRF-1, a transcription
 CC factor of the interferon regulatory pathway). Also included are an
 CC isolated HSV polynucleotide comprising ADD07153, a composition comprising
 CC a HSV polypeptide involved in viral infection or reactivation, screening
 CC for compounds capable of inhibiting specific binding of IRF-1 to a
 CC polynucleotide, screening for compounds capable of inhibiting specific
 CC binding of IRF-1 to IRF-1-IRF-BP (undefined) complex, a compound capable
 CC of agonising or antagonising any compound in IRF-1 and/or interferon
 CC genetic regulatory pathway and a composition for comprising an HSV IRF-1
 CC binding site consensus sequence. The method is useful for treating
 CC infection and reactivation caused by Herpes virus, e.g., HSV-1 or HSV-2
 CC infection. The HSV polypeptide and polynucleotides may also be useful as
 CC antiviral vaccines. The present sequence represents an identified viral
 CC IRF-1 binding site.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 715 CAGGAGAGTGACTCTG 730
 Db 1 CTGGAAGTGACTCGG 16
 RESULT 1159
 ADE13206/c
 ID ADE13206 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 AC ADE13206;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human heavy chain gene CH1 domain PCR primer SEQ ID NO:18.
 XX
 KW humanised antibody; specificity determining residue; SDR;
 KW complementarity determining region; CDR; murine monoclonal antibody;
 KW antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; virucide; gene therapy;
 KW hepatitis B virus infection; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003080672-A1.
 XX
 XX 02-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 22-MAR-2003; 2003WO-KR000564.
 XX
 PR 22-MAR-2002; 2002KR-00015708.
 XX
 XX (APRO-) APROGEN INC.
 XX
 XX Hong HJ, Maeng C, Yang G, Jang MH, Oh MS, Song J, Jang YK;
 PI WPI; 2003-876911/81.
 DR
 XX Preparing a humanized antibody for preventing or treating hepatitis B

PT virus infection comprises grafting a specificity determining residue of
 PT murine monoclonal antibody to the amino acid sequences in human antibody
 PT variable regions.
 XX
 XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 18; 67pp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention describes a method for preparing a humanised
 CC antibody comprising selecting a specificity determining residue (SDR) of
 CC the complementarity determining region (CDR) of murine monoclonal
 CC antibody heavy chain and light chain variable regions, and grafting the
 CC SDR to at least one of the corresponding amino acid sequences into human
 CC antibody variable regions. Also described: (1) a humanised antibody
 CC prepared by the novel method, which suppresses the human anti-mouse
 CC antibody (HAMA) response to a greater extent than an antibody prepared
 CC according to CDR-grafting method; (2) a DNA encoding the humanised
 CC antibody heavy chain for the heavy chain variable region of hepatitis B
 CC virus (HBV) pre-S1 antigen, or the humanised antibody light chain for the
 CC light chain variable region of HBV pre-S1 antigen; (3) an expression
 CC vector pHuK127HC or pDCMV-dhfrC-HuK127 comprising the DNA described
 CC above for expressing the humanised antibody heavy and/or light chain for
 CC HBV pre-S1 antigen; (4) an Escherichia coli DH5alpha/pDCMV-dhfrC-HuK127
 CC (Accession Number: KCTC 10198BP) transformed with the expression vector
 CC of (3); (5) a Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cell line CHO/HuK127
 CC (Accession Number: KCTC 10199BP) producing the humanised antibody; and
 CC (6) a composition for preventing or treating HBV infection, comprising
 CC the humanised antibody. The humanised antibody has antiinflammatory,
 CC hepatotropic and virucide activities, and can be used in gene therapy.
 CC The composition and method are useful in preventing or treating hepatitis
 CC B virus infection. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for a
 CC human heavy chain gene CH1 domain, which is used in an example from the
 CC present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 16 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 16;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 783 AGCCCTCTCGTGCCCA 798
 Db 16 AGCAGCTCTCGGGCCA 1
 RESULT 1160
 ABV90403/c
 ID ABV90403 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV90403;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1116.
 XX
 KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX
 XX 11-SEP-2002.
 PD
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1117; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
PS The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 748 GGTCCCGAGGTCCTTA 763
DB 16 GGACCTGGGCCCTTA 1
RESULT 1162
AAQ27641
ID AAQ27641 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAQ27641;
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 29-JAN-1993 (first entry)
XX DE Primer BTE3F.
XX KW Beta-6; BTE2F; BTE3F; B1F; B2R; B3R; cell surface receptor;
KW polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplify; cDNA; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 3 /*tag= a
FT /label= I
FT modified_base 6 /*tag= b
FT /label= I
FT modified_base 9

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX Shannon M;
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1116; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
PS The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 748 GGTCCCGAGGTCCTTA 763
DB 17 GGACCTGGGCCCTTA 2
RESULT 1161
ABV90404/c
ID ABV90404 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC ABV90404;
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1117.
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX EF1239051-A2.
XX PN 11-SEP-2002.
XX PD 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

```

FT      /*tag= c
FT      /label= I
FT      modified_base 18
FT      /*tag= d
FT      /label= I
XX      WO9212236-A1.
XX      23-JUL-1992.
XX
XX      11-JAN-1991; 91WO-US000236.
XX
XX      11-JAN-1991; 91WO-US000236.
XX
XX      (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX      (SCRI ) SCRIPPS CLINIC & RES CENT.
XX
XX      Sheppard D, Quaranta V, Pytela R;
XX      WPI; 1992-284332/34.
XX
XX      New integrin beta sub-unit and its nucleic acid - forms hetero-dimers
XX      with sub-units alpha-V and alpha-F, useful as a diagnostic.
XX
XX      Disclosure; Fig 1B; 43pp; English.
XX
XX      The sequences given in AAQ27640-41 are primers which were used to amplify
XX      part of an integrin beta subunit, beta-6 cDNA. Primer BTE2F corresponds
XX      to the sequence Pro-Leu-Thr-Asn-Asp-Ala-Glu-Arg which ends approx. 49
XX      nucleotides from the 3' end of the sequence amplified by primers B1F and
XX      B2R (see also AAQ27635-6). Primer BTE3F corresponds to the sequence Val-
XX      Ser-Glu-Asp-Gly-Val. This amino acid sequence was located near the 3' end
XX      of the amplification product of BTE2F and B3R (see AAQ27638). These
XX      primers amplified further regions of the beta-6 cDNA. (See also AAQ27642-
XX      3). The beta-6 cDNA encodes a cell surface receptor which is useful in
XX      mediating critical aspects of cell processes in conjunction with an
XX      integrin alpha subunit. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX      (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
XX      Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX      Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY 838 CTCTCTGAAGACAGC 853
XX      1 CATCTCCGAAGAGCGC 16
XX
XX      Db
XX
XX      RESULT 1163
XX      AAQ39121
XX      ID AAQ39121 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX      AC AAQ39121;
XX
XX      DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX      DT 04-AUG-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX      DE Rat GDNF gene probe 2 PCR primer PD2.
XX
XX      KW Nerve damage; treatment; prevention; Parkinson's disease;
XX      Alzheimer's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; stroke;
XX      diabetic polynuropathy; toxic neuropathy; taxol; cisplatin; AIDS;
XX      chemotherapy; ddi; ddc; physical injury; cancer;
XX      glial derived neurotrophic factor; screening; polymerase chain reaction;
XX      ss.
XX
XX      OS Synthetic.
XX
XX      PN WO9306116-A1.
XX
XX      PD 01-APR-1993.
XX
XX      17-SEP-1992; 92WO-US007888.
XX
XX      20-SEP-1991; 91US-00764685.
XX      08-OCT-1991; 91US-00774109.
XX      06-NOV-1991; 91US-00788423.
XX      19-MAR-1992; 92US-00855413.
XX
XX      (SYNT ) SYNTX-SYNERGEN NEUROSCIENCE JOINT VENTU.
XX
XX      Lin LH, Collins FD, Doherty DH, Lile J, Bektesh S;
XX      WPI; 1993-117459/14.
XX
XX      New glial derived neurotrophic factor - used for prevention and treatment
XX      of nerve damage and related diseases, e.g. Parkinson's disease,
XX      Alzheimer's disease, etc.
XX
XX      Example; Page 66; 141pp; English.
XX
XX      The sequence is that of a PCR primer PD2 which was used to prepare, by
XX      PCR amplification of lambdazap II76.1 DNA, a probe (2) for regions
XX      upstream of the EcoRI site in the rat GDNF gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003
XX      to correct PN field.)
XX
XX      Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX      Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX      Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX      QY 841 CTCCTGAAGACAGCGTC 856
XX      1 CTCCTGAAGACAGCGTC 16
XX
XX      Db
XX
XX      RESULT 1164
XX      AAQ50405/C
XX      ID AAQ50405 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX      AC AAQ50405;
XX
XX      DT 31-MAR-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX      DE Probe MP2 for detection of Mycorrhiza fungi.
XX
XX      KW Tricholoma matsutake; Lyophyllum shimeji; 18S rRNA; hypha; plant; pine;
XX      ss.
XX
XX      OS Synthetic.
XX
XX      FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX      FT misc_feature 1
XX      FT /*tag= a
XX      FT /*note= "may be biotin labelled at this point"
XX
XX      PN JP05252999-A.
XX
XX      PD 05-OCT-1993.
XX
XX      PF 12-JAN-1993; 93JP-00003169.
XX
XX      PR 14-JAN-1992; 92JP-00004308.
XX
XX      PA (PENL ) PENTEL KK.
XX      PA (RIXA ) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX
XX      DR WPI; 1993-347597/44.
XX
XX      PT DNA probe for detection of Mycorrhiza fungi - contg. complementary
XX      sequence binding specifically to Mycorrhiza fungus.
XX
XX      PS Disclosure; Page 5; 8pp; Japanese.

```

XX The sequence MP2 is an example of a probe contg. DNA complementary to
CC nucleic acid of Mycorrhiza fungi. The probe specifically binds to a
CC segment of the 18S rRNA of the RNA-encoding DNA of Mycorrhiza fungi. Such
CC a probe is useful for the detection of Mycorrhiza fungi, esp. that of
CC Tricholoma matsutake or Lycophyllum shineji, and for detection of rooting
CC or growth of hyphae of Mycorrhiza to a host plant, e.g. pine. See also
CC AAO50404-14
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 814 CTCAGGCTTGCTGTG 829
Db 17 CTCGGATTGGCTTTG 2

RESULT 1166
AAX56906
ID AAX56906 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAX56906;
AC
XX
XX 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DE WO9526733 oligonucleoside cleavage compound 1719-1.
XX
XX Cleavage; oligonucleoside; target; inter-strand orientation; inhibitor;
KW disease; treatment; internucleotidyl bond cleavage; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9526733-A1.
FN
XX
XX 12-OCT-1995.
PD
XX
XX 31-MAR-1995; 95WO-US003920.
PF
XX
XX 31-MAR-1994; 94US-00223355.
PR
XX
XX (GENT-) GENTA INC.
PA
XX
XX Arnold LJ, Reynolds MA, Schwartz DA, Daily WJ;
PI WPI; 1995-358439/46.
DR
XX
XX Oligo:nucleoside compounds for cleaving RNA - having a sequence that is
PT complementary to a target nucleic acid strand and a non-complementary
PT portion.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 93; 109pp; English.
PS
XX
XX This invention describes a novel oligonucleoside compound for hybridising
CC to a target nucleic acid strand. The oligonucleoside comprises (a) an
CC oligonucleoside sequence that is complementary to a target region or
CC subregion of the target nucleic acid strand and (b) a portion that is non
CC complementary to a target site in the target region or subregion such
CC that, when the oligonucleoside compound is hybridised to the target
CC strand, a base group at the site is oriented away from an inter-strand
CC orientation. The oligonucleoside and combinations are used for inhibiting
CC production of a selected protein in a cell by effecting cleavage at a
CC site in a target region of cellular RNA that codes for the selected
CC protein. They can be used for treating a condition in a mammal that is
CC caused by the production of a selected protein. The oligonucleosides are
CC target-mRNA-specific and can be used against mRNA specific to a
CC particular disease state. They are relatively harmless to non-targeted
CC nucleic acid. The non-complementary unit enhances internucleotidyl bond
CC cleavage
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 851 AGCGTCTGGCTCCAG 866
Db 2 AGCTTCCTGCTCTG 17

RESULT 1166
AAT53432
ID AAT53432 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAT53432;
AC
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 27-MAR-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Rat ICAM hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 425).
DE
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; ribozyme; trans cleavage; inhibition;
KW gene expression; downregulation; interleukin-5; IL-5; ICAM-1;
KW intercellular adhesion molecule; rel A; tumour necrosis factor;
KW TNF-alpha; respiratory syncytial virus; RSV; bcr-abl; oncogene;
KW translocation; chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; cancer;
KW Philadelphia chromosome; inflammation; autoimmune disease;
KW atherosclerosis; myocardial infarction; stroke; restenosis;
KW transplant rejection; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW myocardial ischaemia; Kawasaki disease; septic shock; HIV;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; acquired immune deficiency syndrome; AIDS;
XX ss.
XX Rattus rattus.
OS
XX
XX WO9523225-A2.
FN
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995.
PD
XX
XX 23-FEB-1995; 95WO-IB000156.
PF
XX
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00201109.
PR
XX 23-FEB-1994; 94US-00218934.
PR
XX 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222795.
PR
XX 07-APR-1994; 94US-00224483.
PR
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00227958.
PR
XX 15-APR-1994; 94US-00228041.
PR
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245736.
PR
XX 06-JUL-1994; 94US-00271280.
PR
XX 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291932.
PR
XX 16-AUG-1994; 94US-00291433.
PR
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292620.
PR
XX 19-AUG-1994; 94US-00293520.
PR
XX 02-SEP-1994; 94US-00300000.
PR
XX 08-SEP-1994; 94US-00303039.
PR
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311486.
PR
XX 23-SEP-1994; 94US-00311749.
PR
XX 28-SEP-1994; 94US-00314397.
PR
XX 03-OCT-1994; 94US-00316771.
PR
XX 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00319492.
PR
XX 11-OCT-1994; 94US-00321993.
PR
XX 04-NOV-1994; 94US-00334847.
PR
XX 10-NOV-1994; 94US-00337608.
PR
XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00345516.
PR
XX 16-DEC-1994; 94US-00357577.
XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363233.
XX 30-JAN-1995; 95US-00380734.
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Stinchcomb DT, Chowira B, Direnzo A, Draper KG, Dudycz LW;
PI Grimm S, Karpeisky A, Kisich K, Matulic-Adamic J, Mcswiggen JA;
PI Modak A, Favco P, Beigleman L, Sullivan SM, Sweedler D, Thompson JD;

PI Tracz D, Usman N, Wincott FE, Woolf T;
XX WPI; 1995-351090/45.
XX
XX Ribozymes having modified bases and methods for producing them - for use
PT in inhibiting disease related genes.
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 201; 407pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid (i.e. a ribozyme) which cleaves ICAM-1 mRNA at the
CC nucleotide base position indicated in the DE line. Regions of the mRNA
CC that do not form secondary folding structures and that contain potential
CC hammerhead and hairpin ribozyme cleavage sites were identified by
CC computer analysis. Ribozymes directed against these mRNA sequences were
CC designed and synthesised with modifications that improve their nuclease
CC resistance. The ribozymes cleave the ICAM-1 target sequences and thereby
CC inhibit ICAM-1 expression, making them useful for reducing transplant
CC rejection and alleviating symptoms in patients with rheumatoid arthritis,
CC asthma and other inflammatory disorders. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.)
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 897 CTCAGCTTCGGCATC 912
DB 2 CUCGGCUCUGCCACC 17

RESULT 1167
AAT38208/c
ID AAT38208 standard; cDNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAT38208;
AC
DT 16-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme cDNA primer ICE-RT.
XX
XX Interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme; ICE; isoform; inhibitor;
KW antiinflammatory; antiapoptotic; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9625945-A1.
XX
XX 29-AUG-1996.
XX
PF 16-FEB-1996; 96WO-US002187.
XX
XX 21-FEB-1995; 95US-00391916.
PR
PA (UYJE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX
PI Litwack G, Alnemri ES, Fernandez-Alnemri T;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-425081/42.
DR
XX
PT Isoforms of interleukin 1 converting enzyme and related DNA - useful to
PT identify isoform inhibitors which can be used as anti-inflammatory and
PT anti-apoptotic agents.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 19; 50pp; English.
XX
CC Primer ICE-RT (AAT38208) is derived from the 3' untranslated sequence of
CC human interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme (ICE). It was used to produce
CC cDNA from poly-A+ RNA of the human T-cell line Jurkat and from total RNA
CC of the human monocyte cell line THP-1. The cDNA was subsequently
CC amplified (see also AAT38209-10) and cDNA clones (AAT38204-07) coding for

CC novel isoforms (AAM00993-96) of human ICE were isolated
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 844 TGAAGACAGCGTCTCTG 859
DB 16 TGAAGACATGTTCTG 1

RESULT 1168
AAT81257
ID AAT81257 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AAT81257;
AC
XX
DT 30-NOV-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-myb hammerhead ribozyme target sequence (nt. position 1610).
XX
XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; hammerhead; ribozyme; cleavage; human;
KW smooth muscle cell; hyperproliferation; restenosis; cancer; c-myb;
XX coronary angioplasty; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9531541-A2.
XX
PD 23-NOV-1995.
XX
XX 18-MAY-1995; 95WO-US006368.
PF
XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-00245466.
PR
XX 13-JAN-1995; 95US-00373124.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Stinchcomb DT, Draper K, Mcswiggen J, Jarvis T;
XX
DR WPI; 1996-010927/01.
XX
PT New enzymatic nucleic acid molecules - cleave RNA produced by e.g. c-myb,
XX for treating restenosis or cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 70; 128pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents the preferred target sequence for an
CC enzymatic nucleic acid, especially a hammerhead ribozyme, which cleaves
CC the human c-myb sequence at the base position indicated in the descriptor
CC line. The c-myb sequence was screened for optimal ribozyme target sites
CC using a computer folding algorithm, and regions of the mRNA which did not
CC form secondary folding structures and contained potential ribozyme
CC cleavage sites were identified. Ribozymes were synthesised and their
CC activities optimised by either varying the length of the binding arms or
CC by modification to prevent degradation by nucleases. The ribozymes cleave
CC the c-myb sequence and can be used to prevent smooth muscle cell
CC hyperproliferation in restenosis, especially after coronary angioplasty,
CC and in cancers
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 3 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 885 ATGCATTACTTCTCA 900
DB 2 AUGCACUUGCAGCUCA 17

Mon Jul 12 11:21:14 2004

```

KW  rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
KW  diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX  Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX
XX  WO9618736-A2.
XX
XX  20-JUN-1996.
XX
XX  22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
XX
XX  13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
XX  23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
XX  23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
XX  17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.
XX  20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
XX  02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
XX  07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
XX  07-AUG-1995; 95US-0000974P.
XX  05-OCT-1995; 95US-00512861.
XX  05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
XX
XX  (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX  Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
XX  Mcswiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
XX  Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
XX
XX  WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX
XX  Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
XX  the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
XX  auto-immune diseases.
XX
XX  Example 1; Page 154; 307pp; English.
XX
XX  The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
XX  having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
XX  ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
XX  ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
XX  can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
XX  membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
XX  particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
XX  be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
XX  in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
XX  enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
XX  treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
XX  be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
XX  stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
XX  expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
XX  The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
XX  is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
XX  specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX  present invention
XX
XX  Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX  Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX  Matches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  QY 837 TCTTCTCTGAGACAG 852
XX  Db 1 UGUUCUUUAAGACAG 16
XX
XX  RESULT 1171
XX  ID AAX63935/c
XX  ID AAX63935 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX  AAX63935;
XX
XX

```

```

DT XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)
DE XX Rabbit stromelysin hammerhead target SEQ ID NO:567.
DE XX
XX XX
KW Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;
KW stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX XX
OS Oryctolagus cuniculus.
XX XX
PN WO9618736-A2.
XX XX
PD 20-JUN-1996.
XX XX
PF 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.
XX XX
PR 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.
PR 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.
PR 17-FEB-1995; 94US-00390850.
PR 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.
PR 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.
PR 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.
PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.
PR 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.
PR 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.
PR 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.
XX XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX XX
PI Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;
PI McSwiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;
PI Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;
XX XX
DR WPI; 1996-300653/30.
XX XX
PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for
PT the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of
PT auto-immune diseases.
XX XX
PS Example 1; Page 154; 307pp; English.
XX XX
CC The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)
CC having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues
CC ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least
CC ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's
CC can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial
CC membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,
CC particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also
CC be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance
CC in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for
CC enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for
CC treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also
CC be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of
CC stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene
CC expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.
CC The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment
CC is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly
CC specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention
XX XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 769 CCACTTCTCAGGCGAG 784
DB 17 CCACTGCTGAAGGAAG 2

```

RESULT 1172

AAX63908

ID AAX63908 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAX63908;

XX 20-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Rabbit stromelysin hammerhead target SEQ ID NO:540.

XX Arthritic condition; graft tolerance; immune response; target; cleavage;

XX hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; human; rabbit; mouse; collagenase;

XX stromelysin; synovial membrane; joint; arthritis; osteoarthritis;

XX rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; allergy; inflammation;

XX diagnosis; ss.

XX Oryctolagus cuniculus.

XX WO9618736-A2.

XX 20-JUN-1996.

XX 22-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015516.

XX 13-DEC-1994; 94US-00354920.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363253.

XX 23-DEC-1994; 94US-00363254.

XX 17-FEB-1995; 95US-00390850.

XX 20-APR-1995; 95US-00426124.

XX 02-MAY-1995; 95US-00432874.

XX 04-MAY-1995; 95US-00434509.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000951P.

XX 07-JUL-1995; 95US-0000974P.

XX 07-AUG-1995; 95US-00512861.

XX 05-OCT-1995; 95US-00541365.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Beigelman L, Stinchcomb DT, Jarvis T, Draper K, Pavco P;

XX McSwiggen J, Gustofson J, Usman N, Wincott F, Matulic-Adamic J;

XX Karpeisky A, Thompson JD, Modak A, Burgin A;

XX WPI; 1996-300653/30.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules having a hammer-head motif - used for

XX the treatment of arthritis, induction of graft tolerance or treatment of

XX auto-immune diseases.

XX Example 1; Page 154; 307pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a novel enzymatic nucleic acid (ENA)

XX having a hammerhead motif (HM) comprising: (i) at least 5 ribose residues

XX ; (ii) a 2'-C-allyl modification at position 4 of the ENA; (iii) at least

XX ten 2'-O-methyl modifications; and (iv) a 3'-end modification. The ENA's

XX can inhibit collagenase and stromelysin production in the synovial

XX membrane of joints for the treatment or prevention of arthritis,

XX particularly osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. The ENA's can also

XX be used to treat antigen presenting cells of a donor to induce tolerance

XX in a recipient to an alloantigen of a donor. They can also be used for

XX enhancing graft tolerance or for treating autoimmune disease, and for

XX treating allergies and other inflammatory conditions. The ENA's can also

XX be used in diagnosis. Ribozyme therapy impacts on the expression of

XX stromelysin without introducing the non-specific effects upon gene

XX expression which accompany treatment with retinoids and dexamethasone.

XX The concentration of ribozyme required to affect a therapeutic treatment

XX is lower than that required of antisense molecules, and is highly

XX specific. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the

XX present invention

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 769 CCACTTCTCAGGCGAG 784

DB 17 CCACTGCTGAAGGAAG 2

Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 837 TCTTCTCTGAAGACAG 852
Db 2 UGUUCUUUAAAGACAG 17

RESULT 1173
AAAT12442/C
ID AAAT12442 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AC AAAT12442;
XX AC
XX 17-SEP-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Antiviral phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #25.
XX XX
XX Antiviral; phosphorothioate; mRNA 4; mRNA 5; herpes simplex virus 1; HSV;
XX KW viral infection; HIV; varicella zoster virus; VZV; therapy; ss.
XX KW
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..17
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate oligonucleotides"
XX XX
XX WO9603500-A1.
XX PD 08-FEB-1996.
XX XX
XX PF 25-JUL-1995; 95WO-JP001472.
XX XX
XX PR 26-JUL-1994; 94JP-00173862.
XX PR 01-NOV-1994; 94JP-00268603.
XX XX
XX PA (LTLT-) LTT INST CO LTD.
XX PA (KAKE) KAKEN PHARM CO LTD.
XX XX
XX PI Shoji Y, Shimada J, Mizushima Y, Iwatani W, Tamura N;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1996-117045/12.
XX XX
XX PT Antiviral phosphorothioate oligonucleotide(s) - active against e.g.
XX PT herpes simplex virus 1, HIV and varicella zoster virus.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 6; Page 150; 163pp; Japanese.
XX CC
XX CC AAAT12435-T12454 represent phosphorothioate oligonucleotides with
XX CC antiviral activity. These sequences, and the phosphorothioate
XX CC oligonucleotides represented by AAAT12418-T12434 (which are complementary
XX CC to regions of the mRNA 4 or 5 of herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV)), are
XX CC effective in the prevention and treatment of viral infection. The
XX CC sequences are especially effective against infection by HSV, HIV or
XX CC varicella zoster virus (VZV)
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 920 CATCACCCACCCCTC 935
Db 16 CCTCACCCCTCACCCCTC 1

RESULT 1174
AAAX74602
ID AAAX74602 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC

XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #130.
XX KW
XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
XX KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX OS
XX OS Mus sp.
XX XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX XX
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX XX
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX XX
XX PV Pavo P, Mcswiggen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX PI WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX DR
XX XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
XX PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
XX PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 4; Page 159; 218pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
XX CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
XX CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
XX CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
XX CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
XX CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
XX CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
XX CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
XX CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
XX CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 852 GCGTCTGCTCCAGT 867
Db 2 GCGGUCUCGUCCAGU 17

RESULT 1175
AAAX69862/C
ID AAAX69862 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAAX69862;
XX XX
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human flt1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1157.
XX XX
XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
XX KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX XX

```

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9715662-A2.
XX
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX PI Pavco P, Meswigen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
XX
XX PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
XX
XX PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
XX PS Claim 4; Page 81; 218pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
XX
XX CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
XX
XX CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
XX
XX CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
XX
XX CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
XX
XX CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
XX
XX CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
XX
XX CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
XX
XX CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
XX
XX CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 5 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX
XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 862 TCCAGTTGGACACACTT 877
DB 17 TCCAGATGGACCACTT 2

RESULT 1176
AAX75103
ID AAX75103 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAX75103;
XX
XX DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Mouse flt-1 VEGF receptor hammerhead ribozyme substrate #631.
XX
XX KW Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flt-1; flk-1;
XX
XX KW KDR; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
XX
XX KW tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
XX
XX KW fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
XX
XX KW foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
XX
XX OS Mus sp.
XX
XX PN WO9715662-A2.
XX
XX PD 01-MAY-1997.
XX
XX PF 25-OCT-1996; 96WO-US017480.
XX
XX PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974P.
XX
XX PR 11-JAN-1996; 96US-00584040.
XX
XX

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX
XX PI Pavco P, Meswigen J, Stinchcomb D, Escobedo J;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-259017/23.
XX
XX PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or mRNA
XX
XX PT stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis, psoriasis,
XX
XX PT rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient.
XX
XX PS Claim 4; Page 174; 218pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate the
XX
XX CC synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
XX
XX CC receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
XX
XX CC (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
XX
XX CC fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
XX
XX CC receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
XX
XX CC angiogenesis, ocular diseases, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can be
XX
XX CC treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
XX
XX CC vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
XX
XX CC of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
XX
XX Best Local Similarity 31.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX
XX Matches 5; Conservative 8; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 824 GCTGTCGTCTTTTCT 839
DB 2 GTCUCGUCUCUCUAU 17

RESULT 1177
AAT91757/c
ID AAT91757 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT91757;
XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
XX DT 08-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer CAP10 for bcr2-abl2 and bcr3-abl2 translocation regions.
XX
XX KW PCR; primer; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; haematopoietic cell;
XX
XX KW chronic myelogenous leukaemia; human; bcr2-abl2; translocation region;
XX
XX KW cytogenetic remission; Ph chromosome; bcr3-abl2; CML cell;
XX
XX KW acute lymphotrophic leukaemia; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX
XX FT modified_base 1
XX
XX FT /*tag= a
XX
XX FT /*note= "biotin labelled"
XX
XX PN WO9708339-A1.
XX
XX XX 06-MAR-1997.
XX
XX PF 28-AUG-1995; 95WO-US010919.
XX
XX PR 25-AUG-1995; 95US-00296258.
XX
XX PA (DADE-) DADE INT INC.
XX
XX PI Brown J, Lockhartbruce C;
XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-179294/16.
XX
XX FT Detection of chronic myelogenous leukaemia cells - by amplification of

```

PT RNA from haematopoietic cells with primers for the bcr2-abl2 and bcr3-
 PT abl2 trans-location regions.
 XX
 PS Claim 6; Page 12; 79pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAT91749-T91763, and AAT91765-T91792 are primers used in the method of
 CC the invention. AAT91754-T91759 can also be used as capture
 CC oligonucleotides (ON), while AAT91760-T91763, AAT91791 and AAT91792 can
 CC also be used as detector agents. The method of the invention is for
 CC detecting or monitoring chronic myelogenous leukaemia (CML) cells in a
 CC human patient. The method comprises obtaining RNA from haematopoietic
 CC cells of the patient, and amplifying it using a pair of primers that
 CC amplify both the bcr2-abl2 and bcr3-abl2 translocation regions. The
 CC amplified sequence is contacted with a capture agent comprising a capture
 CC ON and a binding ligand to form a capture mixture. The capture ON is
 CC specific for the bcr2-abl2 and bcr3-abl2 translocation regions. The
 CC mixture is contacted with a solid phase coupled to a receptor specific
 CC for the binding ligand. The solid phase is washed, then contacted with a
 CC detector agent comprising a detector ON specific for the bcr2-abl2 or
 CC bcr3-abl2 translocation regions and a label. The amount of labelled
 CC detector ON bound to the solid phase is then correlated with the presence
 CC or quantity of CML cells in the patient. The method is to detect or
 CC monitor CML cells in patients. It can also be used prognostically to
 CC assess cytogenetic remission in patients with CML. The method detects
 CC both the bcr2-abl2 and the bcr3-abl2 translocations associated with CML.
 CC The assay does not detect CML in the absence of the Ph chromosome, nor
 CC does it detect acute lymphotrophic leukaemia (ALL) even if the ALL
 CC patient has the Ph chromosome. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI
 CC field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 775 CTGAGGGCAGCCCTC 790
 DB 17 CTGAGTGAAGCGCTC 2
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 RESULT 1178
 AAV95350/c
 ID AAV95350 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV95350;
 XX
 DT 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 859.
 XX
 KW Human; c-fos; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site; cancer;
 KW oncogene; leukaemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift; mutation;
 KW diseased cell; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FN WO9832846-A2.
 XX
 PD 30-JUL-1998.
 XX
 PF 20-JAN-1998; 98WO-US001017.
 XX
 PR 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658P.
 PR 24-DEC-1997; 97US-00998099.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Jarvis T, Mcswiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 DR WPI; 1998-427942/36.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA derived

PT from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related to levels of c
 PT -fos, especially cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 51; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
 CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540
 CC and AAV95541 to AAV95584 represent hammerhead ribozymes and hairpin
 CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AAV95261
 CC to AAV95400 and AAV95585 to AAV95628 represent human c-fos target
 CC sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating
 CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
 CC leukaemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
 CC ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift
 CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
 CC RNA in a cell
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 805 CTCCTCCACATCTCAGGG 820
 DB 16 CTCCTCAGACTCCGGG 1
 ||||| ||||| |||||
 RESULT 1179
 AAV46911/c
 ID AAV46911 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV46911;
 XX
 DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide 411, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
 XX
 KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
 KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
 KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..17
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
 FT linkages"
 XX
 PN WO9823294-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US022017.
 XX
 PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00757024.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-322464/28.
 XX
 PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed against
 PT adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery to the
 PT respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of asthma, adult
 PT respiratory distress syndrome etc.
 XX
 PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AAV46501-VA7446 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target the

CC human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the secondary
 CC structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA secondary
 CC structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
 CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
 CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
 CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
 CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
 CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the G-
 CC protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have 7-
 CC transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat or
 CC prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
 CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 807 CCTCAACTCAGGTT 822
 Db 17 CCTCATCTCAGCTTT 2
 RESULT 1180
 AAV46943/C
 ID AAV46943 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV46943;
 DT 10-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense oligonucleotide 443, targeting adenosine A1 receptor.
 KW Secondary structure; mRNA; phosphorothioate backbone; G-protein;
 KW bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation; asthma; pulmonary disease;
 KW allergy; emphysema; cystic fibrosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..17
 FT /tag= a
 FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide
 FT linkages"
 XX
 PN W09823294-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 26-NOV-1997; 97WO-US022017.
 XX
 PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00757024.
 XX
 PA (UPEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-322464/28.
 XX
 PT Treating respiratory disease with antisense sequences directed against
 PT adenosine or bradykinin receptors - with localised delivery to the
 PT respiratory system, suitable for long term treatment of asthma, adult
 PT respiratory distress syndrome etc.
 XX
 PS Claim 12; Page 8-24; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC Sequences AAV46501-V4746 are anti-sense oligonucleotides that target the
 CC human adenosine A1 receptor, the design of which required the secondary
 CC structure of this targets mRNA. The adenosine receptor mRNA secondary

CC structure was both analysed and used to construct antisense
 CC oligonucleotides containing a phosphorothioate backbone. Once the
 CC antisense molecules are created they can be used to target their
 CC predetermined target, thus causing the gene product to decrease. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides were targeted to specific mRNA regions
 CC containing either a junction between the intron and exon, or where they
 CC may overlap the initiation codon. The receptor is a member of the G-
 CC protein coupled family of cell surface receptors that have 7-
 CC transmembrane segments. These oligonucleotides can be used to treat or
 CC prevent conditions associated with bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation in humans or other animals e.g. asthma, pulmonary disease,
 CC allergy, emphysema and cystic fibrosis
 CC
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 807 CCTCAACTCAGGTT 822
 Db 16 CCTCATCTCAGCTTT 1
 RESULT 1181
 AAV97491/C
 ID AAV97491 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAV97491;
 DT 17-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human EGF-R target sequence nucleotide position 2376.
 KW Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR; EGF-R; target sequence;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; inhibition; cell proliferation;
 KW cancer; genetic drift; detection; mutation; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09833893-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-AUG-1998.
 XX
 PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000730.
 XX
 PR 31-JAN-1997; 97US-0036476P.
 PR 04-DEC-1997; 97US-00985162.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (UYAS-) UNIV ASTON.
 XX
 PI Akhtar S, Fell P, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-437449/37.
 XX
 PT Enzymatic nucleic acids - which cleave RNA derived from an epidermal
 PT growth factor receptor, useful for inhibiting cell proliferation and for
 PT treating cancers.
 XX
 PS Claim 5; Page 73; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules (NAMS)
 CC which specifically cleave RNA derived from an epidermal growth factor
 CC receptor (EGF-R) gene. AAV97221 to AAV98043 and AAV98979 to AAV99090
 CC represent specifically claimed target sequence from human EGF-R. AAV98044
 CC to AAV98866 and AAV98867 to V9878 represent hammerhead ribozymes and
 CC hairpin ribozymes respectively for human EGF-R. The NAMS are useful for
 CC cleaving EGF-R RNA in the treatment of a condition associated with EGFR
 CC expression levels e.g. to inhibit cell proliferation in the prevention or
 CC treatment of cancers. The NAMS can also be used as diagnostic tools to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of EGF-R RNA in a cell

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 747 GGGTCCAGGTCCT 762
 ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
 Db 17 GGGATCCAGAGTCCT 2

RESULT 1182
 AAV96514/c
 ID AAV96514 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAV96514;
 XX DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Potato citrate synthase target sequence position 714.
 XX KW Solanidine; glucosyltransferase; potato; citrate synthase; target;
 XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; alkaloid biosynthesis;
 XX KW flower formation; cleavage; solanaceous plant; ss.
 XX OS Solanum tuberosum.
 XX PN W09832843-A2.
 XX PD 30-JUL-1998.
 XX PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000738.
 XX PR 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036545P.
 XX PR 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036599P.
 XX PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-00979416.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Zwick MG, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX DR WPI; 1998-427939/36.
 XX PT New enzymatic nucleic acid(s) - useful for, e.g. reducing alkaloid
 XX PT biosynthesis or regulating flowering.
 XX PS Claim 53; Page 54; 79pp; English.

CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC -cleaving activity (e.g. ribozymes) which are capable of modulating the
 CC expression of plant genes: (i) involved in biosynthesis of alkaloids; or
 CC (ii) involved in flower formation. AAV95982 to AAV96334, and AAV96335 to
 CC AAV96354 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase hammerhead and
 CC hairpin ribozymes, respectively. AAV95629 to AAV95981, and AAV96355 to
 CC AAV96734 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase target
 CC sequences. AAV96773 to AAV97170, and AAV97171 to AAV97195 represent
 CC potato citrate synthase hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes, respectively.
 CC AAV96735 to AAV96772, and AAV97196 to AAV97220 represent potato citrate
 CC synthase target sequences. Ribozymes of the present invention can be used
 CC to inhibit the synthesis of toxic alkaloids in solanaceous plants,
 CC particularly potato but also tomato, pepper, aubergine and ditura or to
 CC inhibit flowering in potato, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, brussel sprouts,
 CC arugula, kale, collards, chard, beet, turnip, sweet potato and turf
 CC grass. Also the ribozymes can be used for RNA manipulation in the same
 CC way that restriction endonucleases are for DNA, as well as to examine
 CC genetic drift and mutations in plants and to detect specific RNA. The
 CC ribozymes can be targeted to specific genes or to consensus sequences
 CC within a family of related genes, and being catalytic need to be present
 CC at only very low concentrations

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 3 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 43.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 7; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 43.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 7; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 902 CTTCTCGATCAGATT 917
 ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
 Db 16 CTTGAGCATCAGATT 1

RESULT 1183
 AAV95735
 ID AAV95735 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAV95735;
 XX DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Solanidine glucosyltransferase target sequence position 400.
 XX KW Solanidine; glucosyltransferase; potato; citrate synthase; target;
 XX KW hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; alkaloid biosynthesis;
 XX KW flower formation; cleavage; solanaceous plant; ss.
 XX OS Solanum tuberosum.
 XX PN W09832843-A2.
 XX PD 30-JUL-1998.
 XX PF 14-JAN-1998; 98WO-US000738.
 XX PR 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036545P.
 XX PR 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036599P.
 XX PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-00979416.
 XX PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PI Zwick MG, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX DR WPI; 1998-427939/36.
 XX PT New enzymatic nucleic acid(s) - useful for, e.g. reducing alkaloid
 XX PT biosynthesis or regulating flowering.
 XX PS Claim 13; Page 46; 79pp; English.

CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC -cleaving activity (e.g. ribozymes) which are capable of modulating the
 CC expression of plant genes: (i) involved in biosynthesis of alkaloids; or
 CC (ii) involved in flower formation. AAV95982 to AAV96334, and AAV96335 to
 CC AAV96354 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase hammerhead and
 CC hairpin ribozymes, respectively. AAV95629 to AAV95981, and AAV96355 to
 CC AAV96734 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase target
 CC sequences. AAV96773 to AAV97170, and AAV97171 to AAV97195 represent
 CC potato citrate synthase hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes, respectively.
 CC AAV96735 to AAV96772, and AAV97196 to AAV97220 represent potato citrate
 CC synthase target sequences. Ribozymes of the present invention can be used
 CC to inhibit the synthesis of toxic alkaloids in solanaceous plants,
 CC particularly potato but also tomato, pepper, aubergine and ditura or to
 CC inhibit flowering in potato, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, brussel sprouts,
 CC arugula, kale, collards, chard, beet, turnip, sweet potato and turf
 CC grass. Also the ribozymes can be used for RNA manipulation in the same
 CC way that restriction endonucleases are for DNA, as well as to examine
 CC genetic drift and mutations in plants and to detect specific RNA. The
 CC ribozymes can be targeted to specific genes or to consensus sequences
 CC within a family of related genes, and being catalytic need to be present
 CC at only very low concentrations

```

QY      877 TTCCTGAGATGCACTT 892
Db      :: ||| ||| |||
        1 UUUUCGAUGUACUU 16

RESULT 1184
AAV95080
ID      AAV95080 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      AAV95080;
XX
DT      24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE      Canine IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 81.
XX
KW      Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
KW      hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; substrate; expression; cancer;
KW      autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;
KW      graft rejection; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
OS      Canis sp.
XX
PN      WO9824913-A2.
XX
PD      11-JUN-1998.
XX
PF      02-DEC-1997; 97WO-US021748.
XX
PR      03-DEC-1996; 96US-00758306.
XX
PA      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI      Stinchcomb DT, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR      WPI; 1998-333332/29.
XX
PT      Ribozymes targetted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g. cancer,
PT      autoimmune disease and allergies.
XX
PS      Claim 4; Page 45; 6lpp; English.
XX
CC      The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targetted to modulate
CC      the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded RNA.
CC      AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and
CC      AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences
CC      of the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
CC      of, e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, psoriasis, allergy
CC      and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used to induce
CC      tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor
XX
SQ      Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
        Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
        Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
        Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      752 CCAGGTCCTCAGGCC 767
Db      ||| ||| ||| |||
        2 CCACGGUCCCCAUGCC 17

RESULT 1185
AAA21035
ID      AAA21035 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      AAA21035;
XX
DT      19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE      Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4261.
XX

Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
Integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytostatic; antidiabetic;
ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
tuberous sclerosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      WO9950403-A2.
XX
PD      07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF      24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
PR      27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
PA      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI      Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
DR      WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
PT      Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT      of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
PS      Claim 55; Page 183; 305pp; English.
XX
CC      The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC      cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC      hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC      gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC      AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC      and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC      corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC      AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC      and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC      AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC      sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC      AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC      AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC      for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC      AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC      the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC      stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC      integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC      especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC      macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC      neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC      angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
CC      syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC      and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC      integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
SQ      Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 3 C; 5 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;
        Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
        Best Local Similarity 43.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
        Matches 7; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      815 TCAGGGTTGGCTGTGT 830
Db      :|||::|||:|:|:
        2 UCUGGUGUCCUUUGU 17

RESULT 1186
AAA17430
ID      AAA17430 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      AAA17430;

```


XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT Aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:656.
 DE Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 XX integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberos scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9950403-A2.
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX Claim 53; Page 79; 305pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. NO. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 936 CAGAGAAATTTTACGCA 951
 Db 1 CAGAGAAUUCAGGNA 16

RESULT 1187
 AAA22502
 ID AAA22502 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAA22502;
 XX 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DT Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5728.
 XX Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
 KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
 KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
 KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
 KW tuberos scleriosis; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
 KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO9950403-A2.
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
 PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
 XX Claim 54; Page 224; 305pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
 CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
 CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
 CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
 CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
 CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
 CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
 CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
 CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
 CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
 CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 CC macular degeneration (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
 CC angiofibroma of tuberos scleriosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber
 CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 705 CAGCGAGTCCCGAGG 720
||| | :|||
Db 1 CAGGGUCUCCCGAGG 16

RESULT 1189
AAAI8793
ID AAA18793 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA18793;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TIE-2 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:2019.
XX
KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberos sclerosus; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
PS Claim 56; Page 117; 305pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT.
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC neovascular glaucoma (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 721 AGTGACTCTGGTCATA 736
||| |||:|:| | :|
Db 2 AGGGACUCUGGCCUA 17

RESULT 1189
AAAI3355/c
ID AAA21355 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAA21355;
XX
DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Integrin alpha 6 subunit substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:4581.
XX
KW Human; aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transport; ARNT; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
KW integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
KW hammerhead ribozyme; angiogenic factor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KW ophthalmologic; antiinflammatory; antiarthritic; antipsoriatic; ARMD;
KW dermatological; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetic retinopathy; arthritis;
KW age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
KW myopic degeneration; psoriasis; verruca vulgaris; angiofibroma;
KW tuberos sclerosus; pot-wine stain; Sturge Weber syndrome;
KW Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome; Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9950403-A2.
XX
PD 07-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006507.
XX
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, Mcswiggen JA;
XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
XX
PT Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or stability
PT of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors.
XX
PS Claim 55; Page 203; 305pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
CC cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an aryl
CC hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (ARNT) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
CC gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a Tie-2 gene. AAA16775 to
CC AAA17167 and AAA17561 to AAA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for ARNT,
CC and AAA17168 to AAA17560 and AAA17623 to AAA17684 represent their
CC corresponding target sequences; AAA17685 to AAA18385 and AAA19087 to
CC AAA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tie-2, and AAA18386 to AAA19086
CC and AAA19155 to AAA19222 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA19223 to AAA20361 and AAA21501 to AAA21595 represent ribozyme
CC sequences for integrin alpha 6 subunit, and AAA20362 to AAA21500 and
CC AAA21596 to AAA21688 represent their corresponding target sequences;
CC AAA21689 to AAA22475 and AAA23263 to AAA23342 represent ribozyme sequence
CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AAA22476 to AAA23262, AAA23343 to
CC AAA23422 represent their corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
CC the invention are used for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially ARNT,
CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or Tie-2. They are
CC especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
CC neovascular glaucoma (ARMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris,
CC angiofibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pot-wine stains, Sturge Weber

CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Osler-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 CC and other syndromes and diseases related to the levels of ARNT, Tie-2,
 CC integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 942 ATTTTACGCAAGA 957
 |||||
 Db 17 ATTTTCGCAAGA 2

RESULT 1190

AAV92575
 ID AAV92575 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAV92575;

XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DE Human A-Raf substrate position 1748.

XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
 KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
 KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
 KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9805030-A2.

XX 12-NOV-1998.

XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.

XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.

XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.

XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.

XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.

XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;

XX Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;

XX Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;

XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.

XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes

PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer.

PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates

PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.

XX

PS Claim 177; Page 160; 259pp; English.

XX

CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
 CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
 CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
 CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases

CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
 CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
 CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
 CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
 CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
 CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
 CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
 CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
 CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 2 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 56.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;

Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 909 GATCAGATTATCATCA 924

Db 1 GACCAGAUUAUCUUUA 16

RESULT 1191

AAV93440/c

ID AAV93440 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

AC AAV93440;

XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DE Human B-raf substrate nucleotide position 940.

XX Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;

KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;

KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;

KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;

KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO9805030-A2.

XX 12-NOV-1998.

XX 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.

XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.

XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.

XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.

XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.

XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;

XX Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;

XX Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;

XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.

XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes

PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer.

PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates

PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.

XX

PS Claim 177; Page 168; 259pp; English.

XX

CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising

CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
 CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
 CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
 CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
 CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
 CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
 CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
 CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
 CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
 CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
 CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
 CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
 CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 2 G; 0 T; 6 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 729 TGGTCATAGGACTTGG 744
 Db 17 TGTTCAGAGACTTGG 2
 RESULT 1192
 AAV91205
 ID AAV91205 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV91205;
 XX
 DT 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human C-raf target site nucleotide position 1795.
 XX
 KW Human; c-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 KW target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;
 KW screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;
 KW inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic ascites; infection; genetic drift;
 KW restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9850530-A2.
 XX
 PD 12-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 05-MAY-1998; 98WO-US009249.
 XX
 PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.
 PR 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.
 PR 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.
 PR 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.
 PR 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.
 PR 09-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.
 PR 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L;
 PI Parry T, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Burgin A;
 PI Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-009494/01.
 XX
 XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes
 PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,
 PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates
 PT used as antiviral agents and synthons.
 XX

PS Claim 177; Page 150; 259pp; English.
 XX
 CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence
 CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with
 CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,
 CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to
 CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases
 CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic
 CC ascites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and
 CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs
 CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are
 CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or
 CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction
 CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and
 CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the
 CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 905 CTGCGATCAGATATC 920
 Db 2 CCGAGAUCAGAUCAUC 17
 RESULT 1193
 AAX53288/C
 ID AAX53288 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX53288;
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KW prostate cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9913886-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction.

XX Disclosure; Page 33; 120pp; English.

XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271) directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived from sequences AA55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 807 CCTCAACTCAGGGTT 822
DB 17 CCTCACTCAGCTTT 2

RESULT 1194
AA53320/C
ID AA53320 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AA53320;
XX
DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
KW pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KW prostate cancer; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FN WO9913886-A1.
XX
PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX

PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction.

XX Disclosure; Page 34; 120pp; English.

XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AA52869-X55271) directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases, conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived from sequences AA55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides (specifically AA55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis, acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g. colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 807 CCTCAACTCAGGGTT 822
DB 16 CCTCACTCAGCTTT 1

RESULT 1195
AA62029
ID AA62029 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AA62029;
XX
DT 31-AUG-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE HPV type-specific probe HPV53 Pr1.
XX
KW PCR primer; probe; human papillomavirus; HPV; A region; B region;
KW C region; D region; detection; HPV genotype; cervical cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Human papillomavirus.
XX
FN WO9914377-A2.
XX
PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 14-SEP-1998; 98WO-EP005829.
XX
PR 16-SEP-1997; 97EP-00870136.
XX
PA (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
PA (DELTA-) DELTA DIAGNOSTIC LAB BV.
XX
PI Van Doorn L, Quint W, Kleter B, Ter Schegget J;
XX WPI; 1999-244048/20.
XX
PT Detection and identification of human papillomavirus.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 38; 78pp; English.
XX
CC AA62029 and AA62029 represent PCR primers and probes used

CC for detecting and/or identifying human papillomavirus (HPV) present in a
 CC biological sample. The method comprises amplification of a polynucleic
 CC acid fragment of HPV using a 5'-primer specifically hybridizing to the A
 CC region or B region of the genome of at least one HPV type, and a 3'-
 CC primer specifically hybridizing to the C region of at least one HPV type,
 CC and hybridisation of the amplified fragments with at least one probe
 CC capable of specific hybridization with the D region of at least one HPV
 CC type. The primers individually or as a combination of 5'-primer and 3'-
 CC primer, and the probes are used in the detection and/or identification of
 CC HPV present in a biological sample. An isolated HPV polynucleotide, or
 CC fragment, can also be used as a primer in a method for detection and/or
 CC identification of HPV present in a sample. Identification of the
 CC different HPV genotypes may have great clinical and epidemiological
 CC importance. The presence of high-risk HPV types is a prognostic marker
 CC for development and detection of cervical cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 859 GGCTCCAGTTGGAACA 874
 ||| | |||||
 Db 1 GGCATCTGTGGACA 16

RESULT 1196
 AAX23128
 ID AAX23128 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
 AC AAX23128;

XX 11-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human kallikrein PCR primer #1.

XX Kallikrein; human; atrial natriuretic peptide; treatment; renal disorder;
 KW cardiac disorder; nephrotoxicity; renal damage; tubular injury; ischemia;
 KW glomerulosclerotic lesion; renal failure; nephrotic syndrome; restenosis;
 KW diabetic nephropathy; cardiac hypertrophy; heart failure; angioplasty;
 KW myocardial infarction; cerebrovascular disorder; tubular regeneration;
 KW occlusive artery disorder; vascular smooth muscle cell growth;
 KW neointimal formation; blood vessel; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO912576-A2.

XX 18-MAR-1999.

XX 11-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019267.

XX 11-SEP-1997; 97US-0058511P.

XX (MUSC-) MUSC FOUND RES DEV.

XX Chao L, Chao J;

XX WPI; 1999-214919/18.

XX Delivering tissue kallikrein and atrial natriuretic peptide to a cell -
 PT for prevention and treatment of non-hypertension-associated renal and
 PT cardiac disorders.

XX Example 1; Page 111; 120pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel method for delivering tissue kallikrein
 CC and atrial natriuretic peptide to a cell which can be used in the
 CC treatment of non-hypertension-associated renal and cardiac disorders. Non
 CC -hypertension-associated renal disorders include renal injury,
 CC nephrotoxicity, nonhypertension-associated renal disease, salt-induced

CC renal damage, glomerulosclerotic lesions, tubular injury, drug-induced
 CC renal damage, chronic renal failure, nephrotic syndrome and diabetic
 CC nephropathy, and non-hypertension-associated cardiac disorders include
 CC cardiac hypertrophy, nonhypertension-associated cardiac disease, heart
 CC failure after cardiac surgery, cardiac injury after myocardial
 CC infarction, myocardial ischemia, congestive heart failure and restenosis
 CC following angioplasty. The encoding nucleic acids can also be used for
 CC preventing and/or treating the following: cerebrovascular disorders,
 CC occlusive artery disorders e.g. restenosis, renal damage and/or renal
 CC injury caused by drug induced and/or salt-induced nephrotoxicity and
 CC chronic renal failure and inhibiting vascular smooth muscle cell growth
 CC and/or inhibiting neointimal formation in blood vessel and stimulating
 CC renal tubular regeneration and/or reversing pre-existing renal injury
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. NO. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTTCTCTGAAGACAGC 853
 |||| | |||||
 Db 1 CTTACATAGACAGC 16

RESULT 1197

AAX23156

ID AAX23156 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX
 AC AAX23156;

XX 11-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human kallikrein PCR primer #10.

XX Kallikrein; human; atrial natriuretic peptide; treatment; renal disorder;
 KW cardiac disorder; nephrotoxicity; renal damage; tubular injury; ischemia;
 KW glomerulosclerotic lesion; renal failure; nephrotic syndrome; restenosis;
 KW diabetic nephropathy; cardiac hypertrophy; heart failure; angioplasty;
 KW myocardial infarction; cerebrovascular disorder; tubular regeneration;
 KW occlusive artery disorder; vascular smooth muscle cell growth;
 KW neointimal formation; blood vessel; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO912576-A2.

XX 18-MAR-1999.

XX 11-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019267.

XX 11-SEP-1997; 97US-0058511P.

XX (MUSC-) MUSC FOUND RES DEV.

XX Chao L, Chao J;

XX WPI; 1999-214919/18.

XX Delivering tissue kallikrein and atrial natriuretic peptide to a cell -
 PT for prevention and treatment of non-hypertension-associated renal and
 PT cardiac disorders.

XX Example 1; Page 70; 120pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel method for delivering tissue kallikrein
 CC and atrial natriuretic peptide to a cell which can be used in the
 CC treatment of non-hypertension-associated renal and cardiac disorders. Non
 CC -hypertension-associated renal disorders include renal injury,
 CC nephrotoxicity, nonhypertension-associated renal disease, salt-induced
 CC renal damage, glomerulosclerotic lesions, tubular injury, drug-induced
 CC renal damage, chronic renal failure, nephrotic syndrome and diabetic

CC nephrotrophy, and non-hypertension-associated cardiac disorders include
 CC cardiac hypertrophy, nonhypertension-associated cardiac disease, heart
 CC failure after cardiac surgery, cardiac injury after myocardial
 CC infarction, myocardial ischemia, congestive heart failure and restenosis
 CC following angioplasty. The encoding nucleic acids can also be used for
 CC preventing and/or treating the following: cerebrovascular disorders,
 CC occlusive artery disorders e.g. restenosis, renal damage and/or renal
 CC injury caused by drug induced and/or salt-induced nephrotoxicity and
 CC chronic renal failure and inhibiting vascular smooth muscle cell growth
 CC and/or inhibiting neointimal formation in blood vessel and stimulating
 CC renal tubular regeneration and/or reversing pre-existing renal injury
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTTCTCTGAAGACAGC 853
 DB 1 CTTTCATATAGACGC 16

RESULT 1198
 AAZ20262/c
 ID AAZ20262 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAZ20262;

XX DT 17-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE Yeast weak acid pump protein PDR12 gene PCR primer PDR12-31.

XX KW Pdr12; weak acid pump; yeast; ABC transporter; leavening; gassing power;
 XX baking; bread; dough; alcoholic beverage; wine; beer; brewing; whisky;
 XX PCR; primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Saccharomyces cerevisiae.

XX PN WO9951746-A1.

XX PD 14-OCT-1999.

XX PF 07-APR-1999; 99WO-EP002518.

XX PR 07-APR-1998; 98EP-00201094.

XX PA (STAM) DSM NV.

XX PI Van Rooijen RJ, Piper P, Kuchler K;

XX DR WPI; 1999-611043/52.

XX PT New transformed yeast cells, used for the production of e.g. dough or
 XX bread products, alcoholic beverages or other fermented products.

XX PF Example 6; Page 14; 44pp; English.

XX CC Primer PDR12-31 was used with primer PDR12-32 (see AAZ20263) for the PCR
 XX amplification of an 840 bp 3' fragment of the Saccharomyces cerevisiae
 XX weak acid pump protein PDR12 gene. Yeast genomic DNA was used as
 XX template. The PCR product was used in the construction of a pdr12::hisG-
 XX URA3-hisG deletion plasmid. Constitutive overexpression of the PDR12 gene
 XX in yeast cells confers increased resistance to weak acids such as
 XX sorbate, propionate and benzoate, used e.g. as preservatives in foods and
 XX beverages. The invention provides a transformed yeast strain that
 XX constitutively expresses a gene encoding a weak acid pump. The yeast
 XX cells can be used for the production of a dough or bread product
 XX (claimed), and for the production of an alcoholic beverage (e.g. whisky,
 XX wine, or beer) or other fermented product (claimed)

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 875 CTTTCTCTGAAGACGC 890
 DB 17 CTTTCATATAGACGC 2

RESULT 1199

AAZ31503

ID AAZ31503 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAZ31503;

XX DT 06-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer for integrin cell surface receptor subunit Beta6 gene.

XX KW Integrin cell surface receptor subunit beta6; cellular adhesion;
 XX extracellular matrix; human; PCR primer; ss.

XX OS Synthetic.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US5962643-A.

XX PD 05-OCT-1999.

XX PF 11-JUL-1991; 91US-00728215.

XX PR 11-JUL-1991; 91US-00728215.

XX PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.

XX PI Sheppard D, Pytela R, Quaranta V;

XX DR WPI; 1999-579625/49.

XX PT New human integrin cell surface receptor subunit beta-6, modulator of
 XX cell adhesion.

XX PS Example 1; Col 17; 44pp; English.

XX CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the human integrin
 XX cell surface receptor subunit beta6 (I) of the invention. (I) is involved
 XX in adhesion of cells with each other and with extracellular matrix.
 XX Increased expression of (I), or preventing binding by (I), is used to
 XX modulate cellular adhesion

XX SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 838 CTTTCTCTGAAGACGC 853
 DB 1 CATCTCCGAGACGCGC 16

RESULT 1200

AAZ31502

ID AAZ31502 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAZ31502;

XX DT 06-JAN-2000 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer for integrin cell surface receptor subunit Beta6 gene.

XX XX

KW Integrin cell surface receptor subunit beta6; cellular adhesion;
 KW extracellular matrix; human; PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX US5962643-A.

XX 05-OCT-1999.

XX 11-JUL-1991; 91US-00728215.

XX 11-JUL-1991; 91US-00728215.

XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.

XX (SCHI) SCRIPPS RES INST.

XX Sheppard D, Pytela R, Quaranta V;

XX WPI; 1999-579625/49.

XX New human integrin cell surface receptor subunit beta-6, modulator of
 PT cell adhesion.

XX Example 1; Col 17; 44pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the human integrin
 CC cell surface receptor subunit beta6 (I) of the invention. (I) is involved
 CC in adhesion of cells with each other and with extracellular matrix.
 CC Increased expression of (I), or preventing binding by (I), is used to
 CC modulate cellular adhesion

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 838 CTCTCTCGAAGACGACG 853

Db 1 CATCTCCGAGACGGC 16

RESULT 1201

AAAX07036/c

ID AAX07036 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAX07036;

DT 10-MAY-1999 (first entry)

XX Thr(ACA) tRNA probe.

XX Transfer RNA; tRNA; probe; mouse; codon usage; gene therapy;
 KW keratinocyte; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Mus sp.

XX WO9902694-A1.

XX 21-JAN-1999.

XX 09-JUL-1998; 98WO-AU000530.

XX 09-JUL-1997; 97AU-00007765.

XX 11-SEP-1997; 97AU-00009467.

XX (UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.

XX Frazer I, Zhou J;

XX WPI; 1999-120895/10.

XX

PT Synthetic nucleic acid with at least one codon replaced by a synonym -
 PT for producing viral particles and in gene therapy.

XX Example 9; Page 58; 129pp; English.

XX This is the nucleotide sequence of a Thr(ACA) tRNA probe. 22 tRNA probes
 CC (see AAX07017-38) are provided, each being specific for a particular
 CC isoacceptor transfer RNA. They were used to determine the relative
 CC abundance of tRNA species in undifferentiated and differentiated mouse
 CC keratinocytes. tRNAs can be extracted from a cell or tissue, fixed to a
 CC solid support and used in hybridisation experiments with the tRNA probes.
 CC Results showed that tRNAs specific for Ala(GCA), Leu(CTT) and Leu(CTA)
 CC were increased in differentiated cells, while tRNAs or Arg(CGA), Pro(CCT)
 CC and Asn(AAG) were more abundant in undifferentiated keratinocytes. The
 CC invention arises from the discovery that the relative abundance of
 CC different isoaccepting tRNAs varies in different cells or tissues, or in
 CC cells and tissues in different states of differentiation or in different
 CC stages of the cell cycle, and that such differences may be exploited
 CC together with the codon composition of a gene to regulate and direct
 CC expression of a protein to a particular cell or tissue, or to a cell or
 CC tissue in a specific state of differentiation or in a specific stage of
 CC the cell cycle. This is particularly useful for gene therapy and for the
 CC production of virus particles in cycling eukaryotic cells

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 836 TTCTCTCTCGAAGACA 851

Db 16 TTCTCTCTCGAAGACA 1

RESULT 1202

AAA32731/c

ID AAA32731 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAA32731;

XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:420.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS WO200009525-A2.

XX 24-FEB-2000.

XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.

XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.

XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.

XX Nyce JW;

XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.

XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,

PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
 XX cancers.
 XX
 PS Claim 18; Page 320; 1343pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
 CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
 CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
 CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
 CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
 CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
 CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
 CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
 CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
 CC listing
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 807 CCTCCAACTCAGGGTT 822
 DB 17 CCTCCATCTCAGCTTT 2
 RESULT 1203
 AAA32763/c
 ID AAA32763 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAA32763;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
 DE
 XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:452.
 KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphorothioate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
 KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
 KW antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
 KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200009525-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
 XX
 PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 XX

PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-205971/18.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
 PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
 PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
 PT cancers.
 XX
 PS Claim 18; Page 324; 1343pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
 CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
 CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
 CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
 CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
 CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
 CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
 CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
 CC impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
 CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
 CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
 CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
 CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
 CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
 CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
 CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA35312 represent the
 CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
 CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
 CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
 CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
 CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
 CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
 CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
 CC listing
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 807 CCTCCAACTCAGGGTT 822
 DB 16 CCTCCATCTCAGCTTT 1
 RESULT 1204
 ABN86980
 ID ABN86980 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABN86980;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DE
 XX Hepatitis C virus NS5B+ RNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:18.
 KW Prodrug ribozyme; ribozyme; SV40; HCV; hepatitis C virus; target;
 KW Sman virus 40; NS5B; viral infection; antiviral; cytostatic; HBV;
 KW antiallergic; immunosuppressive; gene therapy; AIDS; hepatitis B virus;
 KW cancer; leukaemia; genetic defect; allergy; autoimmune disease;
 KW familial genetic disease; primary genetic disease; ss.
 XX
 OS Hepatitis C virus.
 XX
 PN WO200014252-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-MAR-2000.
 XX
 PF 02-SEP-1999; 99WO-JP004767.
 XX
 PR 03-SEP-1998; 98JP-00249900.
 XX

XX	(SUMU) SUMITOMO PHARM CO LTD.	09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.	PR
XX	Tohdoh N, Yamamoto H, Sudo Y;	09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657P.	PR
XX	WPI; 2000-256997/22.	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.	PA
XX		Nyce JW, Hill JL;	PI
XX		WPI; 2000-116433/10.	DR
PT	Novel ribozyme prodrug without RNA-cleaving activity, for use e.g. in		PT
PT	gene therapy to treat viral infections, cancers and diseases due to		PT
XX	defective genes.		XX
XX	Example 1; Page 83; 116pp; Japanese.		XX
XX	The present invention describes a gene (I) encoding a ribozyme prodrug	Claim 17; Page 30; 252pp; English.	PS
CC	comprising an intervening sequence removable by splicing, and/or lacking		CC
CC	RNA-cleaving activity. Also described are: (i) an expression vector	The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising	CC
CC	comprising (I) and preferably further comprising a tissue-specific	at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits	CC
CC	promoter; (ii) a ribozyme prodrug comprising an intervening sequence in	adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.	CC
CC	the ribozyme sequence removable by splicing, and lacking RNA-cleaving	(I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide	CC
CC	activity; (iii) a drug composition comprising (I); and (iv) the in vivo	(Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to target	CC
CC	production of mature ribozyme with RNA-cleaving activity by introducing	genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5' or 3'	CC
CC	(I) into a eukaryote. (I) has antiviral, cytostatic, antiallergic and	ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to all	CC
CC	immunosuppressive activities, and can be used in ribozyme and gene	segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3 receptors, and	CC
CC	therapy. The ribozyme prodrug is useful e.g. in gene therapy,	has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist activity (or at	CC
CC	particularly for treating viral infections such as AIDS and those due to	least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a mixture of (Ia)	CC
CC	Hepatitis B virus (HBV) and Hepatitis C virus (HCV), cancers including	and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more surfactants. The	CC
CC	those of the liver, pancreas and colon, and leukaemia, and diseases	compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat adenosine	CC
CC	caused by genetic defects such as allergy, autoimmune diseases, familial	receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure	CC
CC	genetic diseases and primary genetic diseases. The ribozyme prodrug,	(particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or	CC
CC	without RNA-cleaving activity, is encoded by a gene with an intervening	administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating	CC
CC	sequence in the ribozyme sequence which can be spliced off in cytoplasm	supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome	CC
CC	to give a functional ribozyme. The present sequence is used in the	(e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive	CC
CC	exemplification of the present invention	pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with administration	CC
XX		of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions are associated	CC
XX		with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and AAA02723 to	CC
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;	AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate antisense	CC
		oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present invention.	CC
		CC AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720 represent other	CC
		phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the	CC
		present invention	XX
		SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	SQ
		Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;	
		Best Local Similarity 62.5%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;	
		Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
		782 CAGCCCTCTGTCGCC 797	
		:	
		1 CAGCCUGUCUGGCC 16	
		RESULT 1205	
		AAA03122/c	
		ID AAA03122 standard; DNA; 17 BP.	
		XX AAA03122;	
		AC AAA03122;	
		DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)	
		XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:406.	
		DE Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;	
		XX adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine Ab receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;	
		KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;	
		KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;	
		KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;	
		KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;	
		KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.	
		XX Homo sapiens.	
		OS Synthetic.	
		XX WO9963938-A2.	
		PN 16-DEC-1999.	
		PD 16-DEC-1999.	
		XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012775.	
		PF 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501P.	
		PR	
PR	09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.		PR
XX	09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657P.		XX
XX	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.		XX
XX	Nyce JW, Hill JL;		XX
XX	WPI; 2000-116433/10.		XX
PT	Novel ribozyme prodrug without RNA-cleaving activity, for use e.g. in		PT
PT	renal injury.		PT
XX			XX
PS	Claim 17; Page 30; 252pp; English.		PS
XX	The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising		XX
CC	at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits		CC
CC	adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure.		CC
CC	(I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide		CC
CC	(Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to target		CC
CC	genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5' or 3'		CC
CC	ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to all		CC
CC	segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3 receptors, and		CC
CC	has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist activity (or at		CC
CC	least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a mixture of (Ia)		CC
CC	and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more surfactants. The		CC
CC	compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat adenosine		CC
CC	receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure		CC
CC	(particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or		CC
CC	administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating		CC
CC	supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome		CC
CC	(e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive		CC
CC	pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with administration		CC
CC	of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions are associated		CC
CC	with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and AAA02723 to		CC
CC	AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate antisense		CC
CC	oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present invention.		CC
CC	CC AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720 represent other		CC
CC	phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the		CC
XX	present invention		XX
SQ	Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		SQ
		Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;	
		Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;	
		Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
		807 CCTCCAACTCAGGGTT 822	
		16 CCTCCATCTCAGCTTT 1	
		RESULT 1206	
		AAA03090/c	
		ID AAA03090 standard; DNA; 17 BP.	
		XX AAA03090;	
		AC AAA03090;	
		DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)	
		XX Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:374.	
		DE Human; adenosine A1 receptor; antisense oligonucleotide; hypoxia;	
		KW adenosine A2a receptor; adenosine Ab receptor; adenosine A3 receptor;	
		KW phosphorothioate; cardiopulmonary failure; renal failure; ischaemia;	
		KW endotoxin release; ARDS; acute respiratory distress syndrome;	
		KW cytoprotective; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; anti-hypoxic;	
		KW supraventricular tachycardia; allergic rhinitis; acute inflammation;	
		KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; ss.	
		XX Homo sapiens.	
		OS Synthetic.	
		XX WO9963938-A2.	
		PN 16-DEC-1999.	
		PD 16-DEC-1999.	
		XX 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012775.	
		PF 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501P.	
		PR	

XX PD 16-DEC-1999.
 XX PF 08-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012775.
 XX PR 08-JUN-1998; 98US-0088501P.
 XX PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-0088657P.
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX NYce JW, Hill JL;
 XX WPI; 2000-116433/10.
 XX Novel composition for treating or preventing e.g. cardiopulmonary and renal injury.
 XX Claim 17; Page 30; 252pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a pharmaceutical composition, comprising at least one agent (I) that prevents, alleviates and/or inhibits adenosine-mediated cardiopulmonary and/or renal damage and/or failure. (I) is an adenosine A2a receptor agonist (Ia), or an oligonucleotide (Ib), containing less than 15% adenosine (A), that is antisense to target genes or corresponding RNA, to genomic flanking regions (i.e. 5' or 3' ends or segments between coding and non-coding sequences), or to all segments of mRNA encoding the adenosine A1, A2a, A2b or A3 receptors, and has A1, A2b or A3 agonist activity or A2a antagonist activity (or at least no agonist activity at this receptor). (I) may be a mixture of (Ia) and (Ib), and optionally also contains one or more surfactants. The compositions are used to prevent, alleviate and/or treat adenosine receptor-mediated cardiac, lung and/or renal damage or failure (particularly where associated with ischaemia, toxin release and/or administration of drugs or imaging agents, e.g. adenosine for treating supraventricular tachycardia); (adult) respiratory distress syndrome (e.g. associated with sepsis); allergic rhinitis; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cardiopulmonary hypoxia associated with administration of stress-test agents, particularly where such conditions are associated with acute inflammation. AAA02717, AAA02719, AAA02721 and AAA02723 to AAA03715 represent specifically claimed phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotides for use in the composition of the present invention. CC AAA02718, AAA02720, AAA02722 and AAA03716 to AAA03720 represent other CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the CC present invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 807 CCTCCAACTCAGGGTT 822
 DB 17 CCTCCATCTCAGCTTT 2
 RESULT 1207
 AAF18853/c
 ID AAF18853 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAF18853;
 XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #420.
 DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 KW immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cycostatic;
 KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 KW cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS WO200062736-A2.
 PN 26-OCT-2000.
 PD 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
 PF 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
 PR (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 XX NYce JW;
 XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
 DR Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers and respiratory obstructions.
 PT Claim 14; Page 112; 1592pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base. (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic, immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cycostatic activities. The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors, immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes, binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis, and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 807 CCTCCAACTCAGGGTT 822
 DB 17 CCTCCATCTCAGCTTT 2
 RESULT 1208
 AAF18885/c
 ID AAF18885 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX

AAFI8885;
 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 Human adenosine A1 receptor polynucleotide fragment #452.
 Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
 human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
 surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
 immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
 respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
 surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
 respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
 pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
 cancer; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WO200062736-A2.
 26-OCT-2000.
 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
 (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 Nyce JW;
 WPI; 2000-679539/66.
 Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
 adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
 and respiratory obstructions.
 Claim 14; Page 113; 1592pp; English.
 The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
 oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
 oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
 (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
 immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
 The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
 expression and or activity of target polypeptides associated with
 lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
 activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
 immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
 chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
 binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
 chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
 nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
 receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
 transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
 receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
 antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
 including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
 and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
 surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
 condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
 allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
 (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
 hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
 and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF1543 represent human polynucleotide
 fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
 the present invention

Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 807 CCTCCAACTCAGGGTT 822
 Db ||||| ||||| |||||
 16 CTTCCATCTCAGCTTT 1

RESULT 1209
 AA244071/c
 ID A244071 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX A244071;
 AC A244071;
 XX
 DT 23-MAR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX

DE L. delbruekii insertion sequence ISL5 PCR primer 2.

XX Insertion sequence; IS element; yoghurt; secondary metabolite;
 KW beta-galactosidase; cell wall protease; catabolite control protein A;
 KW lactate dehydrogenase; glycosyltransferase; lysogenic prophage;
 KW lac operon permease; ISL5; PCR primer; ss.
 XX

OS Lactobacillus delbrueckii.

XX EP965643-A1.

PN 22-DEC-1999.

PD 17-JUN-1998; 98EP-00202028.

PF 17-JUN-1998; 98EP-00202028.

XX (NEST) SOC PROD NESTLE SA.

PA Mollet B, Germond JE, Lapierre L;

PI WPI; 2000-074582/07.

XX Use of insertion sequence elements for modifying the genomes of
 PT Lactobacillus bacteria, useful for screening and integration experiments.

PS Example 1; Page 11; 19pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel use of insertion sequences (IS) elements
 CC (I) as tools for genetically modifying the genome of Lactobacillus
 CC delbrueckii (II) or Lactobacillus helveticus (III). (I) are used as tools
 CC for genetically modifying the genome of (II) and (III). This has
 CC applications in screening experiments to identify relevant genetic
 CC functionalities, for integration experiments or for gene expression onto
 CC the bacterial genome of (II) or (III). (II) and (III) are used for the
 CC preparation of a fermented product, secondary metabolites, beta-
 CC galactosidase, cell wall protease, catabolite control protein A, lactate
 CC dehydrogenase, glycosyltransferase, a restriction system, a lysogenic
 CC prophage or the permease of the lac operon, where the gene is inactivated
 CC by insertion of at least 1 IS element. (I) are also useful for gene
 CC tagging, gene inactivation and integration and/or gene expression on a
 CC plasmid and/or genomic level. Prior art IS elements were not used for
 CC modifying Lactobacilli, as this species, used for yoghurt production,
 CC were difficult to modify. (I) provide new genetic tools for Lactobacillus
 CC species which can be used for many processes such as gene tagging, unlike
 CC prior art Lactobacilli IS elements, which are very limited. The modified
 CC bacterial strains are useful for producing a yoghurt in which post-
 CC acidification and bitter taste which occurs during storage, is
 CC significantly reduced. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC detection of the insertion sequence element ISL5

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match

Best Local Similarity 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY      864 CAGTTGGAACACTTTC 879
Db      17 CGGTTGGAACGATTTC 2

RESULT 1210
AAZ61023/C
ID      AAZ61023 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      AAZ61023;
XX
DT      30-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE      PCR primer used to amplify a probe for a maize delta9-desaturase.
XX
KW      Delta9-desaturase; antibody; transit peptide; passenger protein;
KW      plant cell organelle; maize; stearyl-ACP-delta9-desaturase;
KW      transgenic plant; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS      Zea mays.
XX
FN      WO200005391-A1.
XX
PD      03-FEB-2000.
XX
PF      21-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016405.
XX
PR      21-JUL-1998; 98US-0093587P.
XX
PA      (DOWC) DOW AGROSCIENCES LLC.
XX
PI      Sukhapinda K, Hasler JM, Petell JK, Strickland JA, Folkerts O;
XX
DR      WPI; 2000-182711/16.
XX
PT      Novel nucleic acid construct for down-regulating steady state levels of
PT      proteins in plant cells, transgenic plants and their progeny.
XX
FS      Claim 21; Page 78; 114pp; English.
XX
CC      PCR primers AAZ61023-24 were used to amplify a probe (AAZ61024) which is
CC      used to isolate Zea mays delta9-desaturase DNA. The specification
CC      describes a construct encoding an antibody that can bind a transit
CC      peptide that directs an associated passenger protein to a plant cell
CC      organelle. The transit peptide sequence of the maize stearyl-ACP- delta9
CC      -desaturase (delta9-desaturase) was determined, and used to produce
CC      antibodies of the invention. These antibodies were produced in transgenic
CC      plants of the invention. The constructs of the invention are useful for
CC      producing antibodies which decrease steady state levels of passenger
CC      proteins in the organelles of plant cells and plants, by binding to the
CC      transit peptide. This results in the production of transgenic plants
CC      which have altered steady state passenger protein levels
XX
SQ      Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 6 Other;
      Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
      Best Local Similarity 58.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
      Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      825 CAGTGTCTCTTTTCTTC 841
Db      17 CCRTGCKRTTTCVTC 1

RESULT 1211
AAA24993
ID      AAA24993 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      AAA24993;
XX
DT      19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1491.
XX
XX      Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;

XX      Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
XX      hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX      gene expression modification; cancer; phosphothioate; endonuclease;
XX      anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; ss.
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
FN      WO9954459-A2.
XX
PD      28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF      19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008547.
XX
PR      20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404P.
XX
PR      23-JUN-1998; 98US-00103636.
XX
PA      (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI      Thompson JD, Beigelman L, Mcswiggen JA, Karpeisky A, Bellon L;
PI      Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Haerberli P;
PI      Matulic-Adamic J;
XX
DR      WPI; 2000-013248/01.
XX
PT      New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target sequences,
PT      used to treat cancer.
XX
FS      Claim 77; Page 65; 148pp; English.
XX
CC      The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
CC      with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorothioate
CC      link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any catalytic
CC      nucleic acid (A) that modulates expression of the oestrogen receptor
CC      gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of the breast or endometrium), or
CC      in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting treated cells, or
CC      for other conditions associated with levels of oestrogen receptor.
CC      Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A) can also be used to
CC      correlate inhibition of gene expression with alterations in phenotype,
CC      particularly for identification of therapeutic targets, and as research
CC      reagents (for RNA, in the same way that restriction endonucleases are
CC      used with DNA). The combination of modifications in (A) improves
CC      resistance to nucleases, binding affinity and/or activity. AAA23503 to
CC      AAA24747 represent oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme sequences, and
CC      AAA24748 to AAA25992 represent their corresponding target sequences, and
CC      AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen receptor hairpin ribozyme
CC      sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent their corresponding target
CC      sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent other ribozyme sequences and
CC      antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present
CC      invention
XX
SQ      Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match 3.9%; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
      Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
      Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      848 GACAGCGTCCTGGCTC 863
Db      2 GAGAGCTCCCTGGCTC 17

RESULT 1212
AAA25008
ID      AAA25008 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC      AAA25008;
XX
DT      19-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE      Oestrogen receptor hammerhead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1506.
XX
XX      Oestrogen receptor; c-raf; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;

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